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THE REPUBLICATION, in its entirety, of the *War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies,* is a service project undertaken by the National Historical Society in the interest of libraries and scholars who have long needed a reissue of this indispensable work. Each of the 128 volumes is published in full, including the *Index,* and all are heavily bound in buckram for long and continued use. This and other volumes of the set are available only from the National Historical Society.

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THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War,

BY

MAJ. GEORGE W. DAVIS, U. S. ARMY,
MR. LESLIE J. PERRY, CIVILIAN EXPERT,
MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY, CIVILIAN EXPERT,
Board of Publication.

SERIES I—VOLUME XLIX—IN TWO PARTS.

PART I—REPORTS, CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1897.

PREFACE.

The work of preparing the records of the war for public use was begun under the resolution of Congress of May 19, 1864, by Adjt. Gen. E. D. Townsend, U. S. Army, who caused copies to be made of reports of battles on file in his office and steps to be taken to collect missing records.

Under the provisions of joint resolution No. 91, of 1866, Hon. Peter H. Watson was appointed to supervise the preparation and formulate a plan for the publication of the records, but he did no work and drew no pay under this appointment, which expired July 27, 1868, by limitation of the resolution. This resolution also repealed the former one and work ceased.

The first decisive step taken in this work was the act of June 23, 1874, providing the necessary means "to enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate Armies," and directing him "to have copied for the Public Printer all reports, letters, telegrams, and general orders, not heretofore copied or printed, and properly arranged in chronological order." Appropriations have been made from time to time for continuing such preparation. Under this act the preliminary work was resumed by General Townsend, who first outlined the plan on which the records are printed, though it appears that originally he contemplated publishing to the world only the more important military reports.

Subsequently, under meager appropriations, it was prosecuted in a somewhat desultory manner by various subordinates of the War Department until December 14, 1877, when the Secretary of War, perceiving that the undertaking needed the undivided attention of a single head, detailed Lieut. Col. Robert N. Scott, U. S. Army, to take charge of the bureau and devote himself exclusively to the work.

The act of June 23, 1874, greatly enlarged upon the first crude scheme of publication. On this more comprehensive basis it was determined that the volumes should include not only the battle reports, but also "all official documents that can be obtained by the compiler, and that appear to be of any historical value." Colonel Scott system-

atized the work and the plan and presented the records in the following order of arrangement, which has been adhered to by his successors:

The first series will embrace the formal reports, both Union and Confederate, of the first seizures of United States property in the Southern States, and of all military operations in the field, with the correspondence, orders, and returns relating specially thereto, and, as proposed, is to be accompanied by an Atlas.

In this series the reports will be arranged according to the campaigns and several theaters of operations (in the chronological order of the events), and the Union reports of any event will, as a rule, be immediately followed by the Confederate accounts. The correspondence, etc., not embraced in the "reports" proper will follow (first Union and next Confederate) in chronological order.

The second series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns, Union and Confederate, relating to prisoners of war, and (so far as the military authorities were concerned) to State or political prisoners.

The third series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Union authorities (embracing their correspondence with the Confederate officials) not relating specially to the subjects of the first and second series. It will set forth the annual and special reports of the Secretary of War, of the General-in-Chief, and of the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments; the calls for troops, and the correspondence between the National and the several State authorities.

The fourth series will exhibit the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Confederate authorities, similar to that indicated for the Union officials, as of the third series, but excluding the correspondence between the Union and Confederate authorities given in that series.

The first volume of the records was issued in the early fall of 1880. The act approved June 16, 1880, provided "for the printing and binding, under direction of the Secretary of War, of 10,000 copies of a compilation of the Official Records (Union and Confederate) of the War of the Rebellion, so far as the same may be ready for publication, during the fiscal year;" and that "of said number 7,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 2,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 1,000 copies for the use of the Executive Departments." Under this act Colonel Scott proceeded to publish the first five volumes of the records.*

*All subsequent volumes have been distributed under the act approved August 7, 1882, which provides that:

"The volumes of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion shall be distributed as follows: One thousand copies to the Executive Departments, as now provided by law. One thousand copies for distribution by the Secretary of War among officers of the Army and contributors to the work. Eight thousand three hundred copies shall be sent by the Secretary of War to such libraries, organizations, and individuals as may be designated by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the Forty-seventh Congress. Each Senator shall designate not exceeding twenty-six, and each Representative and Delegate not exceeding twenty-one, of such addresses, and the volumes shall be sent thereto from time to time as they are published, until the publication is completed. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall inform the Secretary of War in each case how many volumes of those heretofore published they have forwarded to such addresses. The remaining copies of the eleven thousand to be published, and all sets that may not be ordered to be distributed as provided herein, shall be sold by the Secretary of War for cost of publication with ten per cent. added thereto, and the proceeds of such sale shall be

Col. Robert N. Scott died March 5, 1887, before the completion of the work, which, during a ten years' service, he had come to love so dearly. At his death some twenty-six books only had been issued, but he had compiled a large amount of matter for forthcoming volumes; consequently his name as compiler was retained in all the books up to and including Vol. XXXVI, although his successors had added largely to his compilations from new material found after his demise.

The Secretary of War, May 7, 1887, assigned Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, U. S. Army, to duty as the successor of Colonel Scott. He had continued in charge about two years, when, in the act approved March 2, 1889, it was provided—

That hereafter the preparation and publication of said records shall be conducted, under the Secretary of War, by a board of three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Army, and two civilian experts, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, the compensation of said civilian experts to be fixed by the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War appointed Maj. George B. Davis, judge-advocate, U. S. Army, as the military member, and Leslie J. Perry, of Kansas, and Joseph W. Kirkley, of Maryland, as the civilian expert members of said board. The board assumed direction of the publication at the commencement of the fiscal year 1889, its first work beginning with Serial No. 36 of Vol. XXIV.

July 1, 1895, by direction of the Secretary of War, Maj. George W. Davis, Eleventh Infantry, U. S. Army, relieved Maj. George B. Davis, U. S. Army, as the military member and president of the Board of Publication.

Each volume includes a copious and accurate index, and for the further convenience of investigators there will be, in addition, a general index to the entire set when complete, in a volume by itself.

Nothing is printed in these volumes except duly authenticated contemporaneous records of the war. The scope of the board's work is to decide upon and arrange the matter to be published; to correct and verify the orthography of the papers used, and occasionally to add a foot-note of explanation.

GEO. W. DAVIS, *Major 11th Infty., U. S. A.*,
LESLIE J. PERRY, *Civilian Expert*,
JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY, *Civilian Expert*,
Board of Publication.

Approved:

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, D. C., March 26, 1896.*

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covered into the Treasury. If two or more sets of said volumes are ordered to the same address, the Secretary of War shall inform the Senators, Representatives, or Delegates who have designated the same, who thereupon may designate other libraries, organizations, or individuals. The Secretary of War shall report to the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress what volumes of the series heretofore published have not been furnished to such libraries, organizations, and individuals. He shall also inform distributees at whose instance the volumes are sent."

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CHAPTER LXI.

OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY, SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, NORTHERN AND CENTRAL GEORGIA, MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, AND WEST FLORIDA.*

January 1–June 30, 1865.

PART I.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.†

Jan. 9–Feb. 15, 1865.—Scouts about Mount Sterling, Ky.
16–Feb. 20, 1865.—Scouts about Franklin, Tenn.
23, 1865.—Lieut. Gen. Richard Taylor, C. S. Army, assumes command of the Army of Tennessee, vice Hood, relieved.
23–27, 1865.—Scout from Cumberland Gap, Tenn.
24, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, C. S. Army, assumes command of the District of Mississippi, East Louisiana, and West Tennessee.
25, 1865.—Skirmish near Simpsonville, Shelby County, Ky.
Expedition from Irish Bottom to Evans' Island, Tenn.
26, 1865.—Skirmish at Paint Rock, Ala.
27, 1865.—Skirmish at Elrod's Tan-yard, De Kalb County, Ala.
Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, C. S. Army, assigned to command the District of Mississippi and East Louisiana.
28, 1865.—Attack on U. S. steamer Octorara, Mobile Bay, Ala.
Action at Athens, Tenn.
28–31, 1865.—Expedition from Strawberry Plains to Clinch Mountain, Tenn., with skirmish.
29, 1865.—Affair at Danville, Ky.
Skirmish near Harrodsburg, Ky.
30, 1865.—Skirmish near Chaplintown, Ky.
31–Apr. 24, 1865.—Operations in North Alabama and East Tennessee.
Feb. 1, 1865.—Skirmish in McLemore's Cove, Tenn.

* For reports of operations in Kentucky, Southwestern Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Northern Alabama, and Northern Georgia from January 1 to 23, 1865, see Vol. XLV, Part I.

† Of some of the minor conflicts noted in this Summary no circumstantial reports are on file.

Feb. 3, 1865.—The Detachment Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Maj. Gen. Andrew J. Smith, U. S. Army, ordered from the Department of the Cumberland to the Military Division of West Mississippi.

The Seventh Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, ordered from Department of the Cumberland to the Military Division of West Mississippi.

The District of North Mississippi and West Tennessee formed, and Brig. Gen. Marcus J. Wright, C. S. Army, assigned to its command.

The District of South Mississippi and East Louisiana formed, and Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams, C. S. Army, assigned to its command.

3–4, 1865.—Skirmish at Ladd's House, Hog Jaw Valley, Ala.

5, 1865.—Skirmish near McMinnville, Tenn.

6, 1865.—Affair at Corn's Farm, Franklin County, Tenn.

7, 1865.—Scout on the Hernando Road, Tenn.

8–9, 1865.—Affair at New Market (8th), skirmish at Bradfordsville (8th), and skirmish at Hustonville (9th), Ky.

9, 1865.—Skirmish near Memphis, Tenn.

Brig. Gen. Elias S. Dennis, U. S. Army, assumes command of the District of South Alabama.

10, 1865.—Affair near Triune, Tenn.

Skirmish in Johnson's Crook, Ga.

The Department of the Cumberland declared to consist of the State of Tennessee and such parts of Northern Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi as may be occupied by troops under the command of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army.

The Department of Kentucky (consisting of the State of Kentucky) created, and Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer, U. S. Army, assigned to its command.

The Department of Mississippi declared to embrace so much of the State of Mississippi as was occupied by the troops of the Military Division of West Mississippi on the river.

12, 1865.—Skirmish at Waterloo, Ala.

13, 1865.—Action at Station Four, Fla.

14, 1865.—Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, U. S. Army, assigned to command the District of East Tennessee.

15, 1865.—Brig. Gen. Alexander Asboth, U. S. Army, assumes command of the District of West Florida, vice Brig. Gen. Thomas J. McKean, relieved.

15–16, 1865.—Scout from Nashville, on the Nolensville Pike, Tenn.

16, 1865.—Skirmish near Gurley's Tank, Ala.

Skirmish near Cedar Keys, Fla.

Attacks upon the garrisons of Athens and Sweet Water, Tenn.

17–18, 1865.—Expedition from Eastport to Iuka, Miss.

Expedition from Whitesburg to Fearn's Ferry, Tenn.

18, 1865.—Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Department of Kentucky.

Attack on Fort Jones, near Colesburg, Ky.

19, 1865.—Expedition from Barrancas to Milton, Fla.

19–23, 1865.—Expedition from Eastport, Miss., to Russellville, Ala., with skirmishes (20th) near Tuscumbia, Ala.

20, 1865.—Attack on Fort Myers, Fla.

20–24, 1865.—Expedition from Nashville to Pine Wood, Tenn.

Expedition to Greeneville and Warrensburg, Tenn., with skirmishes (21st and 22d) near Greeneville.

Feb. 21, 1865.—Brig. Gen. William P. Benton, U. S. Army, assumes temporary command of U. S. forces at Mobile, Ala.

Brig. Gen. Elias S. Dennis, U. S. Army, assumes command of U. S. forces on Dauphin Island, Ala.

21-Mar. 7, 1865.—Operations in the vicinity of Saint Mark's, Fla.

22-25, 1865.—Expedition from Barrancas to Milton, Fla., and skirmishes.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, U. S. Army, relieved from command of the District of Kentucky.

25, 1865.—Skirmish at Piketon, Ky.

Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele, U. S. Army, assigned to command of the troops operating from Pensacola Bay, Fla.

Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Thirteenth Army Corps.

Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch, U. S. Army, assumes command of the U. S. forces on Dauphin Island, Ala.

27, 1865.—Skirmish at Spring Place, Ga.

28, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Cadwallader C. Washburn, U. S. Army, assigned to command the District of West Tennessee (reorganized).

Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, U. S. Army, assigned to command the District of Middle Tennessee (reorganized).

Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman, U. S. Army, assigned to command the District of the Etowah (reorganized).

Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, U. S. Army, assigned to command the District of East Tennessee (reorganized).

Mar. 1, 1865.—Skirmish near Philadelphia, Tenn.

Skirmish at Holly Creek, Ga.

1-6, 1865.—Expedition from Gravelly Springs to Florence, Ala.

2-4, 1865.—Operations about Athens, Tenn.

3, 1865.—Skirmish near Tunnel Hill, Ga.

Skirmish at Decatur, Ala.

3-5, 1865.—Reconnaissance from Cumberland Gap, Tenn., toward Jonesville, Va., with skirmishes (4th) at Ball's Bridge, Va., and (5th) at Tazewell, Tenn.

3-11, 1865.—Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into Northern Mississippi.

7, 1865.—Skirmish at Elyton, Ala.

8, 1865.—Skirmish in Jackson County, Tenn.

9, 1865.—Skirmish at Howard's Mills, Ky.

Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, U. S. Army, assumes command of the District of East Tennessee.

10, 1865.—Skirmish near Boyd's Station, Ala.

12-14, 1865.—Expedition from Vicksburg, Miss., to Grand Gulf and vicinity.

13, 1865.—Affair near Dalton, Ga.

14, 1865.—Skirmish near Dalton, Ga.

15-18, 1865.—Skirmishes at Boyd's Station and Stevenson's Gap, Ala.

17-May 4, 1865.—The Mobile (Ala.) Campaign.

18, 1865.—Skirmish at Livingston, Tenn.

19, 1865.—Skirmish at Celina, Tenn.

20, 1865.—Skirmish at Ringgold, Ga.

21-Apr. 25, 1865.—Expedition from East Tennessee into Southwestern Virginia and Western North Carolina.

22, 1865.—Brig. Gen. Edward Hatch, U. S. Army, assumes command of all troops of the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, remaining at Eastport, Miss.

Skirmish at Celina, Tenn.

22-Apr. 24, 1865.—Wilson's Raid from Chickasaw to Selma, Ala., and Macon, Ga.

Mar. 25, 1865.—Skirmish at Brawley Forks, Tenn.
Skirmish near Glasgow, Ky.
26, 1865.—Skirmish in Bath County, Ky.
28, 1865.—Skirmish at Germantown, Tenn.
29, 1865.—Skirmish at Blackwater River, Ky.
31, 1865.—Skirmish at Magnolia, Tenn.

Apr. 1, 1865.—Skirmish at White Oak Creek, Tenn.
1–4, 1865.—Expedition from Dalton to Spring Place and the Coosawattee River, Ga., with skirmishes.
3, 1865.—Skirmish at Mount Pleasant, Tenn.
3–4, 1865.—Scout from Huntsville to near Vienna, Ala.
5–7, 1865.—Scout from Huntsville to New Market, Maysville, etc., Ala.
13, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele, U. S. Army, assigned to command all the troops and posts on the east side of Mobile Bay, with the exception of the troops belonging to the Sixteenth Army Corps.
13–16, 1865.—Scouts about Lexington, Ky.
14, 1865.—Skirmish at Mount Pleasant, Tenn.
18, 1865.—Skirmish near Germantown, Tenn.
Skirmish near Taylorsville, Ky.
22, 1865.—Skirmish at Buzzard Roost, Ga.
23–26, 1865.—Scout from Pulaski, Tenn., to Rogersville, Ala.
27, 1865.—Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch, U. S. Army, assigned to command the Post and District of Mobile.
29, 1865.—Skirmish in Lyon County, Ky.

May 1, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, U. S. Army, ordered to relieve Maj. Gen. Napoleon J. T. Dana, U. S. Army, in command of the Department of Mississippi.
2, 1865.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. John E. Smith, U. S. Army, assigned to command the District of West Tennessee, vice Burbridge, relieved.
1–10, 1865.—Pursuit and capture of Jefferson Davis.
3–6, 1865.—Expedition from Rodney to Port Gibson, Miss., with skirmishes.
5, 1865.—Skirmish at Summerville, Ga.
5–13, 1865.—Expedition from Pulaski, Tenn., to New Market, Ala.
17, 1865.—The State of Mississippi added to the Department of the Gulf.
25, 1865.—Explosion of ordnance depot at Mobile, Ala.
29, 1865.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. John E. Smith, U. S. Army, assumes command of the District of West Tennessee.
30, 1865.—The Fourth Army Corps ordered from Department of the Cumberland to the Military Division of the Southwest.
31–June 6, 1865.—Expedition from Barrancas to Apalachicola, Fla.

June 5, 1865.—The veteran portion of Fourth Army Corps ordered to proceed from the Department of the Cumberland to New Orleans, La.
9, 1865.—Explosion of ordnance building at Chattanooga, Tenn.
20, 1865.—Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Military Division of the Tennessee.
27, 1865.—Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Tennessee; Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, to the Department of the Ohio; Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, to the Department of Tennessee; Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer, to the Department of Kentucky; Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman, to the Department of Georgia, and Maj. Gen. Charles R. Woods, to the Department of Alabama.

JANUARY 9–FEBRUARY 15, 1865.—Scouts about Mount Sterling, Ky.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Simeon B. Brown, Eleventh Michigan Cavalry.
No. 2.—Lieut. Col. Charles E. Smith, Eleventh Michigan Cavalry.

No. 1.

Reports of Col. Simeon B. Brown, Eleventh Michigan Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Mount Sterling, Ky., February 15, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment since being camped at this place:

We arrived here on the 9th of January dismounted and almost without arms. On the 14th, the men being partially armed, Major West, with 100 dismounted men, was sent out to Flat Rock to scout the country in that vicinity. January 20, one dismounted company was sent to encamp at the fort, and has been there ever since. January 24, we received 150 horses. Next morning, the 25th, Major Buck, with two companies, was sent to Flemingsburg, in accordance with orders received. January 28, 200 more horses were issued to the command. Friday morning, February 3, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith was sent out with four companies, and was gone three days. He returned early Sunday night with some horses, &c., which were captured from guerrillas. Early Monday morning seven companies were sent out under Lieutenant-Colonel Smith. They were gone two days and captured four men dressed in rebel uniform, mounted and armed. They returned February 7. On the 9th Major George was sent with three companies to Owingsville and vicinity, Company D to Stanton and vicinity, Companies B and H to Sharpsburg and Flat Rock, and another detachment to Camargo, leaving in camp only two dismounted and one mounted company, the latter for picket duty. All mounted companies having returned on the night of the 11th, on the morning of the 12th Company A was sent to Owingsville with twenty days' rations, Company B to Jeffersonville with twenty days' rations, Company C to Stanton with ten days' rations, Company D to Flat Rock with ten days' rations, Company H to Oil Springs with ten days' rations, Company K to Carlisle with ten days' rations. The above in accordance with orders received. We arrived here with old tents, the same we received in Michigan when the regiment was organized in 1863. The men when camping piled the earth around the bottom of the tents to keep out the cold. This earth has frozen, and to-day has been the first day since receiving the order to move that the tents could be taken up without rendering them completely useless. The troops of this command have not been communicative with the citizens hereabouts, and scouts sent out leave camp either at night or very early in the morning purposely to avoid the notice of the citizens, who do not hesitate to publish every move that is made.

I am, captain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BROWN,
Colonel Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, Commanding.

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Military District of Kentucky.

P. S.—The commands sent out were divided into small parties, which scoured the country thoroughly. The companies now absent are not encamped at places mentioned, but merely make that their headquarters to get rations. They are constantly employed scouting the country.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH MICHIGAN VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Mount Sterling, Ky., February 15, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor most respectfully to submit the following report of operations of this command:

The order received per telegraph ordering one company of Major Buck's command to Flemingsburg and the other to Hillsborough was forwarded per courier. Also instructions to detachment at Flat Rock. Lieutenant Palmer, commanding Company K, at Carlisle, informs me that on the 12th he heard of the detachment of guerrillas reported near Paris, and he started in pursuit of them the 13th. These rebels are commanded by a Major Camron, and it is believed that he is recruiting for the rebel army. Captain Edwards, commanding Company D, at Flat Rock, reports yesterday that he had information that Jessee with about sixty men was within ten miles of him. Both companies are at work. Captain Gilluly reports from Owingsville to-day that everything is quiet in that vicinity. Scouts to Mud Lick Springs and other points in that neighborhood report no guerrillas about. Captain Miles, at Stanton, and Lieutenant Decker, at Oil Springs, report everything quiet, as does also Captain Simpson, at Jeffersonville. There are three squadrons and a portion of a fourth of this regiment that have no horses, although every endeavor has been made to obtain them. We have but about forty rounds of ammunition for the carbines. Requisition has been made for more, but none can be obtained. It is absolutely necessary that we have more horses and ammunition at once to enable us to execute orders that have been received.

I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BROWN,
Colonel Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, Commanding.

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Lexington, Ky.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles E. Smith, Eleventh Michigan Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Mount Sterling, February 5, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 3d instant I moved from this point with four companies, 135 men, scouting the country to Sharpsburg, Jackstown, and Flat Rock, reaching latter place at 3 a. m. of 4th instant; from thence back to Sharpsburg. At this place I sent two companies under Captain Solean, of Company E, to picket road eight miles north of Sharpsburg. I with two companies picketed the road between Sharpsburg and Mount Sterling, putting out the pickets after dark. Up to this time we had met with nothing, but had gained a knowledge of the country and of the usual manner of the operations of the thieving parties who infest this neighborhood. About 10 o'clock at night a party of nine mounted men in citizens' dress, armed with revolvers, and each with a led horse, passed within our pickets, who drove them onto our main body, who received them with a heavy fire. Three of the men escaped mounted; the rest, dismounting, took to the woods, and we lost them, it being quite dark. However, we followed their trail half a mile and wounded 1, who fell twice, but escaped. We killed 2 of their horses and cap-

tured 6; also a revolver, some wearing apparel (new); also some boots evidently lately taken from some store, they never having been worn. One of the saddles was recognized by Captain Simpson as being one that he had abandoned while returning from Saltville, it having on it his company mark. Captain Solean returned with his command, having seen nothing.

List of articles captured: Six horses; 1 Colt revolver; 3 saddles and bridles; 2 large saddle-bags (1 new); coat and pantaloons (new); 2 pairs boots (new); 2 horses killed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, Comdg. Scout.

Col. S. B. BROWN,
Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, Commanding Regiment.

JANUARY 16–FEBRUARY 20, 1865.—Scouts about Franklin, Tenn.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Alvin Matzdorff, Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Franklin, Tenn., February 11, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to you herewith the report of two scouting expeditions ordered by me to clear the neighborhood of the bushwhackers which infest it:

On the 16th of January I ordered Lieut. C. Haserodt, with a squad of my mounted infantry, to secure the arrest of John Burke, a notorious bushwhacker, who was reported to be with his gang on the Wilson pike, fifteen miles from Franklin. At the house of a Mrs. Cherry Lieutenant Haserodt fell in with five mounted men, whom he ordered to surrender, three of whom did so at once, but the other two took refuge in the house. On asking Mrs. Cherry whether she had seen said Burke she replied she had not, "but you are welcome to search my house." Lieutenant Haserodt then ordered Sergeant Mehring and two men to search the upper part of the house, but before they reached the upper rooms they were fired upon and Sergeant Mehring was fatally wounded.* Burke and another man by the name of Birch were both wounded, but Burke made his escape through a window in the back part of the house. Another of the band was killed instantly. After the affray Lieutenant Haserodt ordered the inmates to leave the house and set fire to the house.

On the 29th of January I ordered Lieutenant Briggs to proceed with twenty mounted men to the neighborhood of Spring Hill, Maury County, in search of a band of guerrillas who were reported to be there stealing horses and committing other depredations. Lieutenant Briggs with his men struck their trail three miles east of Spring Hill and followed it up the country to Leiper's Creek, in Williamson County. They came up with Bob Riggs' gang (twelve in number) at Edmund Dodson's, on Leiper's Creek. They fled at the approach of my men, who pursued them three miles up the creek and succeeded in killing the leader, Bob Riggs, and another of his band, whose name could not be ascertained. I regret that the small force at my disposal and the

*A mistake; Sergeant Mehring was mustered out with his company.

numerous other duties required of them prevents me to scour the country more frequently, which should be done almost every day to exterminate the bushwhackers now infesting this neighborhood, and who always commit their depredations when they know my men are otherwise employed.

I have the honor, general, to remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. MATZDORFF,
Lieut. Col. Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania Veteran Vols., Comdg. Post.

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON,
Comdg. Defenses on Tennessee and Alabama Railroad.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Pulaski, Tenn., February 12, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded for information of the major-general commanding the District of Tennessee.

I shall increase the mounted force at Franklin by 100 men.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

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HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Franklin, Tenn., February 20, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that immediately on receipt of the information that the train had been attacked by guerrillas on the 16th instant, I ordered a party of fifty mounted men, under command of Captains Kolomb and Hoffmann, to the pursuit of the gang. After scouring the country pretty thoroughly to beyond Duck River, the expedition returned on the afternoon of the 19th instant, having succeeded in killing two most notorious desperadoes, named Nathan Eazell and ——— Lyons, and recapturing two horses and one mule that were stolen from this post. The accompanying letter* was found on the person of Lyons, while Eazell, one of Forrest's original cutthroats, had in his pocket the also inclosed pass and oath of amnesty.* Eazell was also recognized as one of the gang who preyed in the vicinity of Hollow Tree Gap some ten days ago, and who robbed Mr. Brown, telegraph repairer. Every honest and peaceable resident of this neighborhood will feel a great relief that the daring career of these outlaws has thus been terminated. Major Smith, of the Eighth Michigan Cavalry, who left here with his command this morning, will report to you in due time, and on the way to Pulaski have a lookout for the bushwhackers that infest the country about Duck River. In conclusion, I would most respectfully request you to have Captain Hoffmann and command remain here for some time yet, as only the utmost vigilance and constant scouring of the country will rid the same of the bushwhackers that now infest it; but with the assistance of Captain Hoffmann and his men I flatter myself to make this place a little too hot for bushwhackers.

I have the honor, general, to remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. MATZDORFF,
Lieut. Col. 75th Pennsylvania Veteran Vol. Infty., Comdg. Post.

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON,
Comdg. Defenses on Tennessee and Alabama Railroad.

*Omitted as unimportant.

JANUARY 23–27, 1865.—Scout from Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

Reports of Lieut. Col. William C. Bartlett, Second North Carolina Mounted Infantry.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *January 28, 1865.*

GENERAL: On Monday last I sent out a scout under Lieut. J. N. Jennings, of Second North Carolina Mounted Infantry, which returned yesterday, having killed 12 rebel guerrillas, wounded a number, and captured 10, besides having captured from the rebels 40 horses, some of them saddled.

W. C. BARTLETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Brigadier-General TILLSON,
Commanding Fourth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

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CUMBERLAND GAP, *January 28, 1865.*

The men sent on scout were those of Lieutenant Jennings' command, North Carolina Mounted Infantry, and of Captains Odle's and Riley's home guards. I would like to dispose of captured stock, so as to keep all these squads well mounted, as they all are constantly hard at work, acting under my orders. Cannot also rations be issued to them? The proportion of killed was larger than reported, being between 20 and 25 instead of 12. My orders are to shoot a guerrilla whenever and wherever [he] is found, and not to take prisoners on any account.

W. C. BARTLETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Brigadier-General TILLSON.

JANUARY 25, 1865.—Skirmish near Simpsonville, Shelby County, Ky.

Report of Brig. Gen. Hugh Ewing, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, District of Kentucky.

JANUARY 26, 1865.

COLONEL: The general commanding desires me to say that information has reached these headquarters that a cattle guard composed of negro soldiers were attacked at or near Simpsonville, Shelby County, yesterday and a number killed and wounded—of the latter seventeen are reported. It is absolutely necessary that they be attended to. You will therefore call the attention of the medical department to the fact. Secure if possible a mounted force of twenty-five to fifty men and send them to Simpsonville to escort the ambulances sent to bring in the wounded, with further instructions to collect the cattle and drive them to this city. They will further ascertain if any officers were in command of the guard; if so, arrest and bring them to these headquarters. Give this matter your immediate attention and report the departure of the force sent out.

By command of Brig. Gen. Hugh Ewing:

E. B. HARLAN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel COYL,
Commanding Post, Louisville, Ky.

JANUARY 25, 1865.—Expedition from Irish Bottom to Evans' Island, Tenn.

Report of Col. John A. Shannon, First U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS FORAGING EXPEDITION,
Irish Bottom, Tenn., January 28, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in accordance with instructions received from Major Smith, acting inspector-general, Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, I proceeded to Beaver Dam Bottom on the 25th instant, and did not find the cattle there. I then moved on down the river and did not find them until I got to Evans' Island, where the cattle were on the island, and the water and ice running in the river so bad that the men in charge could not get them off. I found Lieut. Wiley M. Christian in command of the First Tennessee; he had three commissioned officers and eighty-six men. Upon ascertaining the fact that the cattle could not be moved immediately I sent to the Beaver Dam for Captain Murphy and his fifty men to come and take charge of the guard and cattle. Captain Murphy had two commissioned officers with him. I then left orders for Captain Murphy to bring the cattle up to the Beaver Dam as soon as practicable, and as he then had six commissioned officers and 136 men, I thought that that was a sufficient guard for 192 cattle (the number I found there), and I took the responsibility upon myself to order the cavalry to come on and report to Colonel Hawley, as ordered.

Lieutenant Christian accounts for the absence of his men in this way, *i.e.*, that when he started from Knoxville he had to leave the sick there, bringing only sixty-eight men with him, but that they are getting better and are rejoining their command; he now has eighty-six men, and he knows of six that had started from Knoxville and would be there by this time. I apprehend that if the present cold weather continues and the ice continues to run in the river as it now does, that the cattle cannot get off the island, and having consumed the forage there it will be exceedingly difficult for them to live.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. SHANNON,
Colonel, Commanding Foraging Expedition.

Capt. W. W. DEANE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 4th Div., 23d Army Corps, Knoxville, Tenn.

JANUARY 27, 1865.—Skirmish at Elrod's Tan-yard, De Kalb County, Ala.

Report of Col. Felix Prince Salm, Sixty-eighth New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Bridgeport, Ala., January 31, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an expedition fitted out at this post by permission of the major-general commanding:

The command left Bridgeport, Ala., on the 26th instant, at 3 p. m., on board the U. S. transport Bridgeport, and landed at Roman's Landing at 7.30 p. m. the same day. The march was resumed immediately after coming ashore and continued until 3 a. m. 27th instant, when I

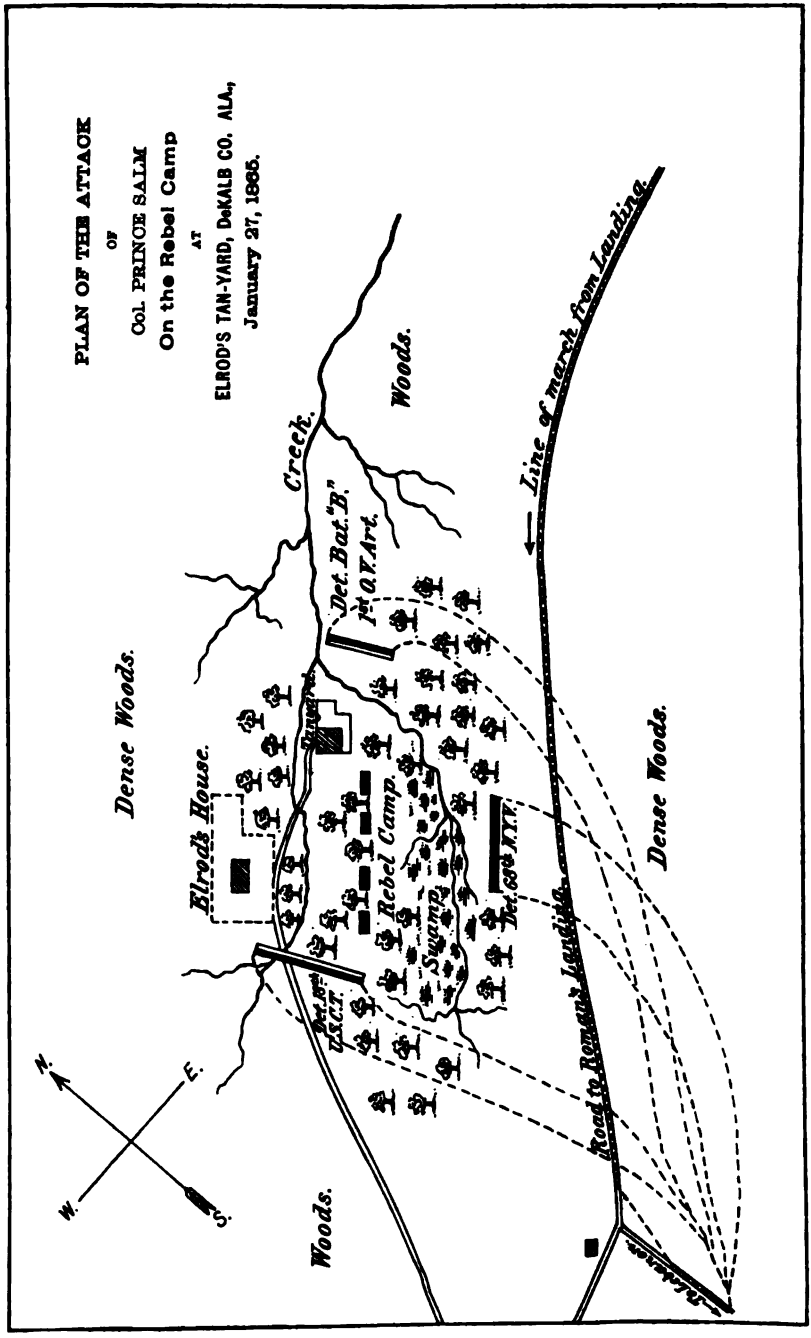
camped near the school-house, Mound Mary, Marshall County, Ala. On this march a well-known guerrilla and bushwhacker named Williams, and belonging to Butler's company, was captured, and all the houses on the road were thoroughly searched, but without any result worth mentioning. At daybreak 27th instant the march was resumed. I passed through Sand Mountain narrows and reached at 1 p. m. Timms' farm, De Kalb County, Ala.; from thence we crossed Black Oak Creek and waded through Town Creek, De Kalb County, until at 7 p. m. we came in sight of the enemy. A part of Sparks' company was encamped near Elrod's farm and tan-yard, near Town Creek, De Kalb County, Ala. I approached with the utmost circumspection and silence and had a fair view of them moving around their fires, quite unconscious of our approach. I divided my command in order to surround and capture them all; but the darkness and the great quantity of timber strewn on the ground impeded the movement, so that one part of my command came to fire and charge before the junction of all the detachments was completed, giving the greater part of the outlaws a chance to effect their escape. In this charge First Lieut. Leander Martin, Eighteenth Regiment U. S. Colored, was instantly killed. The loss of the enemy was 1 killed, 8 wounded, and 3 captured. They were completely routed, and left a number of arms and equipments on the field. They were commanded by a Lieutenant Smith, and their strength is supposed to have been from thirty-six to forty in all. I camped that night on the place of the action, and resumed the march back to the river early on the 28th. The enemy followed me in the rear and on the flanks without any demonstration until 5 p. m., when a party of about 100, under a Captain Butler, attacked me in the rear, but were fairly repulsed with a loss of 5 men disabled. My men poured two well-directed volleys into them and they skedaddled as quick as they came. In this second engagement I had no loss to sustain. The forces I was engaged with are said to belong to a new regimental organization of guerrillas, called home guards, raised in De Kalb, Marshall, and Blount Counties, Ala., by a so-called Colonel Lowe, and are composed of the following full companies: Sparks' company, encamped near Duck Springs, De Kalb County, Ala.; Witherspoon's company, encamped three miles below Lebanon; Butler's company, encamped near Wakefield, Marshall County, Ala.; Newman's company, encamped near Portersville, De Kalb County, Ala.; Hamack's company, encamped near Valley Head, De Kalb County, Ala. They are assigned to General Clanton's brigade, and composed chiefly of deserters and absentees from the rebel army, mostly inhabitants of the aforesaid counties, who are enlisted in these organizations under promise of pardon of their offenses. The so-called Colonel Lowe, as well as the so-called captains, are said to have no authority from the rebel War Department. I inclose copy of the muster-roll of Sparks' company, found in possession of First Sergeant Williams, one of the prisoners, and a croquis of the place of the first engagement.

The command was composed of detachments of the Sixty-eighth Regiment New York Veteran Volunteers, Eighteenth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, and Ninth and First Ohio Volunteer Artillery Veterans. The officers and men behaved themselves well and gallantly.

Most respectfully,

FELIX PR. SALM,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

Maj. S. B. MOE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of the Etowah, Chattanooga, Tenn.


PLAN OF THE ATTACK
OF
Col. PRINCE SALM
On the Rebel Camp
AT
ELROD'S TAN-YARD, DeKALB CO. ALA.,
January 27, 1866.
Dense Woods.
Elrod's House.
Creek.
Det. Bat. "B."
1st O.V. Art.
Woods.
Line of march from Landing.
Rebel Camp.
Swamp
Det. 68th N.Y.V.
Det. 80th U.S.C.T.
Road to Roman's Landing.
Dense Woods.
Woods.
N.
E.
W.
S.

JANUARY 28, 1865.—Attack on U. S. Steamer Octorara, Mobile Bay, Ala.

Report of Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, C. S. Army, commanding District of the Gulf.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, Ala., February 3, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on the 24th ultimo Commodore Farrand, C. S. Navy, transferred to me the torpedo boat Saint Patrick, built by a man named Halligan, under a contract with the Government. Halligan having shown himself deficient in nerve or capacity to attack the enemy, I removed him from command of the Saint Patrick and assigned to her Lieutenant Walker, C. S. Navy, a young officer of great gallantry and merit whom Commodore Farrand kindly placed at my disposal. Mr. Walker diligently applied himself to preparation for immediate action, and although Halligan had removed from the boat several essential parts of her machinery, he was enabled to recover them and get under way on the night of the 27th ultimo. At 1 a. m. he struck the enemy's flag-ship Octorara abaft the wheel-house. The torpedo missed fire. The greatest consternation and confusion was occasioned on the ship, so that the fire of artillery and musketry which was directed against the Saint Patrick failed to strike her and she returned with her crew to the protection of our batteries. Some portion of her machinery was damaged during the expedition, but Mr. Walker is confident that he will be ready to go out again by the next "dark moon." I take pleasure in reporting to the War Department the fine conduct of Lieutenant Walker and in recommending him through you to the favorable notice of the Navy Department.

I remain, very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

JANUARY 28, 1865.—Action at Athens, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Lieut. George W. Ross, Seventh Tennessee Mounted Infantry.
No. 2.—Capt. Thomas A. Stevenson, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery.

No. 1.

Report of Lieut. George W. Ross, Seventh Tennessee Mounted Infantry.

ATHENS, *January 29, 1865—3.30 p. m.*

GENERAL: We were attacked yesterday by 300 rebels of Vaughn's, Wheeler's, and bushwhacker commands and repulsed them from town, but they captured some twenty or twenty-five of our men, including Maj. John McGaughey. They retreated from town in the evening and remained all night seven miles from here, and rumor says they are going to make another attack in connection with about the same force that came to Madisonville yesterday. We have not the horses to follow them there, and if we only had two pieces of artillery we could have killed or captured half of them, as they would not come in range of

either the court-house or our fortifications. If you have them to spare we would be pleased to have two companies of the Second Ohio Heavy and two pieces cannon; then we are all right here, but we will have to have cavalry to follow them and capture them. They burnt one stable and one outhouse and robbed all the houses in the outskirts of town.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

GEO. W. ROSS,
Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster.

Brig. Gen. DAVIS TILLSON.

ADDENDA.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *January 29, 1865.*

Lieut. GEORGE W. ROSS,
Quartermaster, Athens, Tenn.:

Your dispatch received. I congratulate you upon your success, but regret very much the capture of Major McGaughey. What were the casualties to the enemy, and among our forces?

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

—

ATHENS, *January 29, 1865—7 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. D. TILLSON:

We killed 12 or 15, and they took their wounded, some 30 or 35, off with them; some of them very badly. Our loss is some 15 or 20 prisoners and 5 slightly and 1 severely wounded. We lost a good many horses and mules killed.

GEO. W. ROSS,
Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. Thomas A. Stevenson, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery.

HDQRS. FIRST BATT., SECOND OHIO HEAVY ARTILLERY,
Knoxville, Tenn., February 3, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report: Early on the morning of the 29th ultimo I received orders to report at the depot with my command. Major Standish, Tenth Michigan Cavalry, ordered four companies of my battalion, Companies A, B, G, and M, to embark on the first section of the train, also fifty men under Captain Roberts, Tenth Michigan Cavalry, Major Standish to follow with Company I, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, and a detachment of his regiment on the second section. I received instructions to run as far as Mouse Creek and wait for orders. At Loudon we learned of the disaster of the second section of the train. At Mouse Creek we took aboard a telegraph operator and proceeded cautiously to Athens, where we arrived at 2.35 p. m. The garrison, composed of a part of the Seventh Tennessee Mounted Infantry, about 500 men, were scattered through the town and country, a greater portion of them having disappeared in the timber on the approach of the enemy the day previous and had not yet returned. At 3 p. m. Lieutenant-Colonel Grosvenor arrived from Chattanooga with 700 men and two pieces of artillery.

From the best information we learned that about 200 guerrillas dashed into the place the day before about 1 p. m., and that they were in the public square before the garrison knew it; that they remained three hours and drew off at their leisure without doing any injury to the town. On the morning of the 30th the troops from Chattanooga returned. As I was then in command I moved my battalion into the town, quartering one company in the bank and three in the academy. Captain Roberts mounted his men the evening of the 29th and scoured the country in the direction of the mountains ten or twelve miles without finding any signs of the enemy. On the 30th I sent a detachment of the Seventh Tennessee to arrest three of the most noted rebel sympathizers in the county, to hold as hostages for Major McGaughey, who had been taken prisoner by the guerrillas. The officer in charge of the detachment found but two of the three, John Goldy and David Cobb. On Tuesday we were alarmed by several citizens dashing in with the report that 500 of the enemy were at Scarborough's Mills and moving toward Athens. As these men were vouched for as being loyal and reliable men, I made the proper disposition of the forces and awaited the appearance of the enemy. At 3 p. m. I sent scouts out on several roads who returned at dark and reported all quiet. I allowed the men to return to their quarters with instructions to be ready to fall in at a moment's notice. At 2 a. m. February 1 the Tennessee vedettes, on the Columbus road, ran in past the pickets from the Second Ohio and reported they had been fired on, and that they had returned the fire. The men were soon under arms and we waited patiently until daybreak for the enemy. As none appeared I sent Lieutenant Burrows, with twenty-six men of the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, mounted, out with instructions to scour the country thoroughly and return by 2 p. m. He returned and reported he had visited Scarborough's Mills and other points where the enemy were reported to have been seen the day previous; that no enemy had been at any of the places; that none had been in the country since early Sunday morning, except five or six, who were stealing horses, on Monday, the 30th. That evening I received orders to return with Companies A and B to this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. A. STEVENSON,
Capt., Comdg. First Battalion, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery.

Capt. W. W. DEANE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

JANUARY 28–31, 1865.—Expedition from Strawberry Plains to Clinch Mountain, Tenn., with skirmish.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Daniel W. Hoffman, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery.
No. 2.—Lieut. Don A. Dodge, Tenth Michigan Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Daniel W. Hoffman, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Strawberry Plains, Tenn., January 31, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state that the expedition under Lieutenant Dodge has returned. A fight occurred at or near Stearns', and

our men retreated. They report killing several of the enemy in a running fight. We lost no men. According to your order, I sent Lieutenants Wiley and Smith with sixty men of Second Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery to report to Lieutenant Dodge. Leaving camp at 7.30 p. m. on Saturday, they marched twenty miles before daylight. On account of the severity of the march a great many men gave out, so that in the fight the infantry numbered only thirty men. I have ordered Lieutenant Dodge to make a report of the action, which I will forward as soon as received. If you order it, I will have Lieutenant Wiley, in command of the infantry, make a report also, as there seems to be quite a difference of opinion as regards the necessity and management of the retreat.

Respectfully,

DAN. W. HOFFMAN,
Major, Second Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, Comdg. Post.

Capt. W. W. DEANE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Knoxville, Tenn.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Don A. Dodge, Tenth Michigan Cavalry.

CAMP COMPANY M, TENTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Strawberry Plains, East Tennessee, January 31, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of my command on the 28th, 29th, and 30th, to wit: I left Strawberry Plains at 1 p. m. January 28, with nineteen men of Company M, Tenth Michigan Cavalry, armed with sabers and Colt army revolvers, with instructions to proceed to the house of Pleasant Stearns, nearly opposite of Rutledge, living on the north side of Clinch Mountain, and arrest him (Stearns) and bring him to Knoxville. On reaching Blain's Cross-Roads, I learned that a man by the name of Hepshire was at and in the vicinity of Stearns' with eighty men, and also of Lieutenant Clark with thirty-five or forty men, and a small squad with Popejoy and Beeler. I halted and sent courier to you, stating the facts and requesting re-enforcements to proceed that night on the mountain path, and at 11 p. m. Lieutenants Wiley and Smith, of the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, reported to me with sixty men. I immediately started to proceed over the mountain paths, and finding it impossible to reach the locality in which the rebels were reported, owing to the condition of the streams and defiles through which I had to pass in the night, I camped at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 29th, five miles southeast of Powder Spring Gap, for rest and feed and at 7 a. m. the 29th I started by way of Powder Spring Gap. Arrived on the north side of the mountain, two miles from Pleasant Stearns' house, at 2 p. m. Learning of rebels in close proximity to us I halted. Owing to the tediousness of the march some of my infantrymen had given out and straggled, leaving me at this place with nineteen cavalry and thirty infantry, forty-nine men in all. Here I placed my men under cover. Learning that Popejoy and Beeler had just passed in a southerly direction, I took seven cavalrymen and tracked them to the base of Clinch Mountain, two miles and a half, in a southwesterly direction. Failing to overtake them, as they took to the rocks and bushes in the mountain, I returned to my command and moved to the house of Pleasant Stearns. I learned from a lady in that

vicinity that a girl of Mr. Beeler's, living half a mile from Stearns', had passed down and met a rebel scout and gave them the strength of my command. I camped at Mr. Stearns', and, being fully aware of an attack from the enemy on the evening of the 29th, I moved my command at 10 p. m. two miles southwest from Stearns' house, the position which I held at that time not affording me any cover, nor could I dispose my troops here to repel or make an attack successfully. Having moved under cover of wood I camped, and at 8 p. m. the 30th a woman came to my picket-post and reported that a number of the enemy, estimated at from twenty-five to thirty, arrived at Mr. Stearns' house at 4 o'clock the morning of the 30th; also that another detachment had passed on to the Powder Spring Gap, endeavoring to get in my rear, and at 9 a. m. the 30th the enemy commenced firing on my pickets. We exchanged occasional shots on picket posts for half an hour, the enemy endeavoring to divert my attention in this direction. Observing that they were sending forces on both sides of the mountain, trying to get possession of the only passage I now held, I ordered in my pickets and started with my command to gain this point before the enemy could arrive there. After proceeding about one mile, the enemy charged my rear with about twenty cavalry. I immediately formed, repulsed, and drove them back. I then moved forward three-quarters of a mile, halted for a short time, moved forward again, skirmishing for about two miles, when the enemy again charged my rear, and as in the first charge I formed and again repulsed them, this time with my infantry, moving my cavalry on to hold a long deep cut leading to the road and to keep the enemy from flanking me at this point. The skirmishing was kept up by the infantry until they came up with the cavalry. Knowing that the enemy were superior in numbers, and that they held the advantage of position, and that with the force I had I could not inflict any damage upon them, my troops being very much jaded and worn, I returned to camp on the evening of the 30th, without the loss of a man. The loss of the enemy was 2 men killed and 1 wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DON A. DODGE,

First Lieutenant, Tenth Michigan Cavalry Volunteers.

Maj. DANIEL W. HOFFMAN,

Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, Commanding Post.

JANUARY 29, 1865.—Affair at Danville, Ky.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Edward H. Hobson, U. S. Army.

No. 2.—Capt. William L. Gross, Assistant Quartermaster, Assistant Superintendent U. S. Military Telegraph.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Edward H. Hobson, U. S. Army.

LEXINGTON, KY., *January 30, 1865.*

Thirty-five guerrillas, under Captain Clarke, all dressed in Federal uniform and claiming to belong to Fourth Missouri Cavalry, entered

Danville yesterday morning. Robbed citizens, &c. Went in the direction of Perryville. Several parties are after them. Please notify Anderson County of same.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

THOS. A. HOWES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

D. W. LINDSEY,
Inspector and Adjutant General State of Kentucky, Frankfort, Ky.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. William L. Gross, Assistant Quartermaster, Assistant Superintendent U. S. Military Telegraph.

DANVILLE, *January 29, 1865.*

Thirty-five guerrillas, under Captain Clarke, all dressed in Federal uniform, entered Danville this morning. They robbed some of the citizens and one boot store and left on the Perryville pike at 11.15 a. m. They claimed, at first, to be Federal troops, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, but there is no doubt they are guerrillas in disguise. They gutted my office here pretty effectually.

W. L. GROSS,
Captain and Assistant Superintendent Military Telegraph.

Capt. J. S. BUTLER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

JANUARY 29, 1865.—Skirmish near Harrodsburg, Ky.

Report of Brig. Gen. Speed S. Fry, U. S. Army.

CAMP NELSON, KY., *January 30, 1865.*

J. H. Bridgewater overtook forty guerrillas in Federal uniform five miles west of Harrodsburg yesterday evening. Killed and captured twelve. Says they are going in the direction of G. and F. Railroad. He is pressing them, and desires you to head them off.

By order of Brig. Gen. S. S. Fry:

G. W. ALEXANDER,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Frankfort, Ky.

JANUARY 30, 1865.—Skirmish near Chaplintown, Ky.

Report of Maj. Thomas Mahoney, Thirtieth Kentucky Infantry.

LEBANON, KY., *February 1, 1865.*

Captain Searcy had a running fight with Clarke's guerrillas, three miles east of Chaplintown, last Monday; wounded one of them; had better horses, got away. Captain came to Bloomfield on Tuesday; Fifty-fourth run in on him; had a fight, wounding one man, killed a horse, before learning who they were. Have heard nothing from Elizabethtown. Major Barnes, Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, and Companies B and E, Thirtieth Kentucky. left this morning for there.

MAHONEY,
Major.

Capt. J. S. BUTLER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

JANUARY 31–APRIL 24, 1865.—Operations in North Alabama and East Tennessee.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Jan. 31, 1865.—Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, resumes command of the Fourth Army Corps.

Apr 3–11, 1865.—Expedition to Asheville, N. C.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Army Corps.

No. 2.—Journal of the Fourth Army Corps.

No. 3.—Report of Col. Isaac M. Kirby, One hundred and first Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, First Division.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Harker, Nashville, Tenn., May 8, 1865.

GENERAL: To continue the records of the services of the Fourth Army Corps in this department, I have the honor to report that I resumed command of the corps on the 31st day of January last at Huntsville, Ala., relieving Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood, who commanded the corps during my absence (during December and January) from wounds received at Franklin, Tenn. The troops were comfortably hutted in the vicinity of Huntsville, General Kimball's division (the First) on the Big Cove road east of the city; General Elliott's (the Second) on the Athens road three miles west, and General Wood's division (the Third) on the Whitesburg road four miles south of Huntsville. The same day I took command of the corps orders were received to send the Third Division, Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood commanding, to Eastport, Miss. The troops of the division all arrived at Nashville on the 2d. The transportation of the division, with two batteries of artillery, were started by the dirt road to Eastport, via Florence, Ala., with a strong escort. On the 5th of February orders were received directing the division to return to Huntsville, their presence in Mississippi not being necessary. The troops reached their old camp on the 7th; their transportation returning joined them the same day. The corps remained in cantonments at Huntsville until the 13th of March. During this period drills, inspections, and reviews were regularly kept up. Many absentees and recruits joined, and the condition of the corps was much improved. March 12 orders were received for the corps to move by railroad to Bull's Gap, East Tennessee, and the First Division, General Kimball's, left the next day, disembarking from the cars at Strawberry Plains. The Third Division, Major-General Wood's, took post at New Market. Colonel Kirby's brigade, of the First Division, moved out to Bull's Gap on the 24th, giving escort and protection to the construction corps. General Wood's division moved on to Greeneville on the 4th of April, sending one brigade (Beatty's) to Jonesborough, and giving protection to the road as far as the Watauga River. The railroad people were twenty-one days in making the transfer of the corps from Huntsville to Knoxville, notwithstanding that all the transportation was unloaded at Knoxville, the troops only being sent by cars to their

destination upon the railroad east of that place. Complaint was made by the chief quartermaster that the cars were unnecessarily detained in East Tennessee by the military, but I am convinced that the managers of the railroad are alone responsible for the delay, which was after all probably unavoidable, as no side-tracks or other accommodations were provided beyond Knoxville for the large number of trains that became jammed up on that part of the road. Seven soldiers were killed during the movement of the troops, of whom three lost their lives by unavoidable accident, the remaining four by reckless running on the part of the railroad officials. On the 3d of April Colonel Kirby's brigade was sent on an expedition with ten days' rations up the French Broad, with instructions to capture Asheville, N. C., if this could be effected without serious loss of life. The object of the expedition was principally to make a demonstration in favor of General Stoneman, who had crossed the mountains in command of an expedition into North Carolina. Colonel Kirby marched to the place and drove the enemy into his works, but being unprovided with artillery, and being but little superior to the rebels in point of numbers, very properly decided not to assault the position, the enemy being protected by two inclosed field works. During the occupation of the upper valley of East Tennessee every assistance was given the construction corps in repairing and rebuilding the railroad, our men getting out all the cross-ties and bridge timbers and placing all the wooden material on the track. On the 18th of April orders were received from department headquarters to concentrate the corps by railroad at Nashville. The infantry was marched to Bull's Gap and embarked on the cars at that point. All the artillery, the transportation, and the pontoon train moved to Knoxville, taking the cars from that city. The ambulance trains continued the march to Chattanooga, where they took the cars. The entire movement was made in fourteen days, with the loss of only two men accidentally killed on the cars. The corps occupied their present camps upon reaching this place. It is at present nearly 20,000 strong effective force, in good condition in arms and equipments, and in my opinion is to-day more efficient and better prepared for campaigning than when they commenced last May the Atlanta campaign.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General, Commanding

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland.

No. 2.

*Journal of the Fourth Army Corps.**

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

February 1.—The Third Division, in accordance with orders from department headquarters, left Huntsville, via railroad, for Nashville, from which point it will embark on transports and be sent to Eastport, on the Tennessee River.

February 2.—Third Division reaches Nashville and goes into camp south of the city, where it will await transports.

* Kept by Lieut. Col. Joseph S. Fullerton, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff. See explanatory foot-note, Vol. XXXVIII, Part I, p. 839.

February 5.—Under orders from department headquarters the Third Division will not go to Eastport, but will return to Huntsville.

February 6.—Said division starts for Huntsville, via railroad, and reaches there February 7, where it goes into its old camp. During this time, from February 1 to February 7, the rest of the corps remains at Huntsville.

February 7 to March 13.—The corps remains in the vicinity of Huntsville.

March 11.—4 p. m., received dispatch from Major-General Thomas, of which the following is a copy:

NASHVILLE, *March 11, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY:

Prepare one of your divisions and start it for Bull's Gap as soon as you can get railroad transportation, sending the division wagons and ambulances by road, with no loads except forage and rations for mules and guards. Your other divisions will follow in the same manner. Perhaps we can send new troops to Granger. A depot will be established at Knoxville for accommodation of the whole in East Tennessee.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

There are not cars enough here to take the First Division to Knoxville and Bull's Gap, and will not be until the 13th instant. 7 p. m., issued orders for the corps to move as soon as transportation can be furnished, in the following order: First, the First Division; second, the Third Division; third, the Second Division. Officers' horses, pack-mules, the guns of the Artillery Brigade, the hospitals, ammunition, and the heavy part of the pontoon train will be moved via railroad. The rest of the Artillery Brigade and all of the division trains, with forage enough to last to Chattanooga, will go over the dirt road via Stevenson.

March 12.—Trains not yet here to move the troops. They will be in to-night.

March 13.—8 a. m., the First Division now being shipped on the train (railroad) for Knoxville, Tenn. 11 a. m., the First Division, all save two regiments, for which there were no trains, has started for Knoxville. There is no forage at the post, and the wagon trains cannot yet start.

March 14.—5 p. m., the remaining two regiments of the First Division being shipped for Knoxville. Will leave to-night. No forage yet at the post for the trains that go via the dirt road There will be cars here to-night to take part of the Third Division in the morning.

March 15.—7 a. m., two brigades of the Third Division now being shipped for Knoxville. 8 a. m., they start. There will be forage here this evening, and the First Division wagon train will start for Stevenson to-morrow morning if they get the forage in time. 6 p. m., the third brigade of Third Division cannot be shipped before morning. 10. p. m., received telegram from Lieutenant-Colonel Greenwood, assistant inspector-general Fourth Corps, at Knoxville. He says that General Thomas (who is at Knoxville) directs that all of the transportation of the corps be shipped to Knoxville by railroad as fast as cars can be furnished to take it; that it will not go by dirt road as directed; that the Second Division of the corps (General Elliott's) will remain at Huntsville until further orders from General Thomas, but that its transportation be shipped to Knoxville as soon as possible by railroad, and that the First and Third Divisions be pushed forward as soon as can be to Bull's Gap. The railroad is only repaired to about twenty miles beyond Knoxville. Orders were at once sent to the officer having charge of the First Division train not to start for Chattanooga to-morrow, but to remain here, the train to be shipped by railroad.

March 16.—Major-General Stanley and staff will leave for Knoxville by railroad to-morrow morning. 11 a. m., issue orders for Second Division (General Elliott's) to remain at Huntsville until otherwise ordered by General Thomas. The transportation of the division will be shipped, though, to Knoxville. In the absence of General Stanley (he starts to-morrow) Brigadier-General Elliott will have command and control of all troops and property of the Fourth Corps left behind, and will send forward the artillery and transportation of the corps to Knoxville, Tenn., as rapidly as possible, as soon as cars can be obtained, in the following order: First, Artillery Brigade, with batteries, transportation, &c.; second, the transportation of the First Division; third, the transportation of the Third Division; fourth, ambulance corps, with ambulances, hospitals, &c.; fifth, pontoon train; sixth, transportation of Second Division. All the animals of the trains will be taken on the cars. Officers having charge of these trains will report to General Elliott for orders. 11.30 a. m., the last troops of the Third Division, that remained behind yesterday, have now gone. The only troops of the corps remaining here now are with the Second Division and Artillery Brigade.

March 17.—11 a. m., left Huntsville for Knoxville, Tenn. The First Division of the corps is now at Strawberry Plains, Tenn., about fifteen miles beyond Knoxville, and the Third Division is arriving at New Market, about twenty-five miles east of Knoxville, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. It will camp there for the present. The Second Division will remain in Huntsville until the Artillery Brigade and the transportation of the corps is shipped to Knoxville. The shipment of the artillery will commence to-night. 10 p. m., reach Chattanooga, Tenn., and will remain here to-night.

March 18.—7 a. m., General Stanley called on General Thomas, who is at present in Chattanooga, passing through on his way from Knoxville to Nashville. General Thomas informed General S[tanley] that the railroad (East Tennessee and Virginia) is being repaired eastward from Strawberry Plains (fifteen miles from Knoxville), and he directs that General S[tanley] protect the working parties on the road; that as soon as the road is finished to Bull's Gap he place two divisions at Carter's Station, on the Watauga River, beyond the gap, and to place one brigade at Kingsport, northeast of the gap. It is supposed that the road will be completed to Bull's Gap within two weeks. The two divisions are first to be sent to Bull's Gap, as soon as the road can be finished to that point, and afterward to be pushed on to Carter's Station. These troops can not move until their transportation arrives. 8 a. m., leave Chattanooga for Knoxville and New Market.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

March 19.—10 a. m., arrive at Knoxville, Tenn. 6 p. m., leave Knoxville for New Market. The First Division of the corps is now at Strawberry Plains and the Third Division at New Market, ten miles beyond, on the railroad.

NEW MARKET, EAST TENN.

March 20.—2 a. m., corps headquarters arrive at New Market, and the same will be established here, to remain until further orders. 4 p. m., the Artillery Brigade of the corps is now arriving (by railroad) at New Market. 4.30 p. m., Brigadier-General Elliott, commanding Second Division, at Huntsville, telegraphs that he is now shipping from

that point the transportation of the corps to Knoxville. The transportation of the First Division will be unloaded at Knoxville and that of the Third Division at New Market; not yet determined where to unload that of the Second Division. 5 p. m., all of the Artillery Brigade has arrived at New Market.

March 21.—No movements of the corps to-day. It is supposed that the transportation of the First Division will arrive at Knoxville to-morrow. If so, it will be sent to Strawberry Plains by dirt road. As soon as it arrives there part of the division will start for the front.

March 22.—Transportation of First Division arriving at Knoxville. No movements of the corps to-day.

March 23.—No movement of any part of the corps to-day. The transportation and supplies not yet up. The wagons, horses, &c., of the Third Division are being shipped from Huntsville and will commence to arrive at New Market, per railroad, to-night.

March 24.—Colonel Kirby's brigade of the First Division left Strawberry Plains this morning for Russellville, about five miles southwest of Bull's Gap. It will go to this point to cover the working parties on the railroad. 1.30 p. m., Kirby's brigade arrives at New Market, and will proceed at once to Mossy Creek, where it will camp for the night. To-morrow morning it will march for Russellville. 9 p. m., received a dispatch from Captain King, commissary of subsistence, at Morristown, thirteen miles beyond Mossy Creek, who says that it is reported that Morristown will be attacked by 300 rebels to-night; that they are coming from the direction of the French Broad River; and that there are 40,000 rations, a large quantity of forage, &c., at that place, and only fifteen soldiers to guard it. 10.30 p. m., a railroad train is just leaving New Market for Morristown, and Colonel Kirby (who is near Mossy Creek) is directed to send a regiment to that place on said train. The train will stop at Mossy Creek for these troops.

March 25.—8 a. m., received telegram from Morristown. The rebels did not make their appearance last night. Two brigades of the First Division (Kimball's) started for the front this morning. The remaining brigade (Colonel Kirby's) passed New Market yesterday on the march to the front. 1 p. m., General Kimball arrives at New Market with two brigades. He will camp at Mossy Creek to-night and to-morrow will proceed to Morristown, or a distance beyond far enough to cover the working party on the railroad. Corps headquarters will move to Morristown or beyond to-morrow.

March 26.—The transportation of the Third Division arrived at Knoxville last night, and will leave that place for said division at New Market this morning. 8 a. m., General Kimball leaves Mossy Creek with the First Division for Russellville. 9 a. m., corps headquarters leaves for Morristown. 4 p. m., corps headquarters reaches Morristown and will remain there to-night. 5 p. m., the First Division reaches Russellville. The railroad men have finished the road to this place, and the division will move on to Bull's Gap to-morrow. One brigade (Colonel Kirby's) will move to Lick Creek, four miles beyond the gap, to cover the party that will work at the railroad bridge and repair the road at and beyond that point. The ambulance corps of this command is arriving at Knoxville this evening.

MORRISTOWN, EAST TENN.

March 27.—The ambulance train of this command leaves Knoxville this morning for Bull's Gap via the dirt road. 8 a. m., the First Division leaves Russellville for Bull's Gap and Lick Creek. 9 a. m., corps

headquarters leaves Morristown for Lick Creek, which is distant from Morristown by the route which we will have to travel about twenty miles. 12 m., the First Division reaches Bull's Gap. 3 p. m., Colonel Kirby's brigade reaches Lick Creek. 4.30 p. m., corps headquarters reaches Lick Creek. Headquarters will remain here (Lick Creek) until the railroad bridge over the same is built. 9 p. m., received telegram from General Elliott, commanding Second Division, at Huntsville. He says that all of the transportation of the corps was shipped from that place by 12 m. to-day, except that of Conrad's brigade of his division, and that Van Derveer's brigade of his division was shipped for Bull's Gap at 2 p. m. to-day.

LICK CREEK, EAST TENN.

March 28.—6 a. m., the railroad construction party commences to bridge the creek at this point. That part of General Kimball's division which remained at Bull's Gap moved up to Lick Creek to-day. 3 p. m., received dispatch from General Elliott, at Huntsville, Ala., stating that Opdycke's brigade is being shipped at that place to-day, and that it would at once proceed to Bull's Gap via railroad. Conrad's brigade, the remaining brigade of his division (the Second) will leave Decatur to-morrow or next day. 4 p. m., telegraphed to General Wood to march his division (Third) from New Market to Bull's Gap, and to start to-morrow if the weather is not too inclement; if it is, to march as soon afterward as practicable.

March 29.—The railroad party continued work on the bridge to-day; are also preparing the railroad for the track. About seven miles of the track from Lick Creek east has been destroyed; also 1,000 feet of trestle-work at Swan Pond, two miles (or a mile and a half) east of the creek. It is supposed that it will take from six to seven days, if the weather is favorable, to reconstruct this part of the railroad destroyed. 11 a. m., received telegram from Knoxville, stating that the railroad bridge at Flat Creek (about ten miles from Knoxville, east) was destroyed at 9 o'clock this morning by a train breaking through. The train was loaded with troops. Two men killed and several wounded. This will prevent the cars from running on the road until day after to-morrow. General Elliott's troops (two brigades of Second Division have arrived at Knoxville) will stop at Knoxville until the railroad is finished. 6 p. m., commences to rain.

March 30.—It rained very hard last night. Rained during most of the night, and the water has raised four or five feet in Lick Creek. The rain ceased this a. m. at 7 o'clock. Work still progressing on the railroad and railroad bridge to-day. Major-General Wood's division (Third) arrived at Morristown last night with all of the transportation of the division. The ambulance corps of this command reached Morristown this morning, and will reach Rogersville Junction, or the vicinity, to-night. 6.30 p. m., heavy wind and rain storm commences. General Wood's division camped at Russellville this p. m. The ambulance corps reached Bull's Gap about dark.

March 31.—It rained during the whole of last night, and Lick Creek is five feet higher this morning. This will interfere some with the work on the bridge. The bridge to be built is 900 feet long. Received dispatch from railroad superintendent at Knoxville, stating that the railroad bridge over Flat Creek would be done at 9 a. m. to-day, and that twelve trains loaded with troops of General Elliott's division would leave Knoxville to-day for Rogersville Junction. 7 a. m., the rain has ceased, and it is now clearing off. 1 p. m., Major-General Wood's division (Third) arrived in the vicinity of Bull's Gap and has gone into

camp. The whole corps, with all of the artillery, transportation, &c., is now in the vicinity of Bull's Gap, with the exception of General Elliott's division and its transportation. The railroad track east of Flat Creek is being prepared for the iron. The iron cannot be brought across the creek until the railroad bridge is finished or the water goes down. Small guards of from twenty-five to fifty men each have been left at New Market, Mossy Creek, Morristown, and Russellville from the troops of this corps. These troops are to guard the railroad stations and bridges. 11 p. m., Opdycke's brigade and part of Van Derveer's, of the Second Division, reached Rogersville Junction. General Elliott, commanding division, also reached there with his headquarters. The rest of the division will come forward as fast as railroad transportation can be furnished. The transportation of the Second Division will reach the junction to-night. It is now clear, and there has been no rain since 7 a. m.

April 1.—1.30 a. m., received dispatch from Major-General Thomas, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
March 31, 1865—4 p. m.

Major-General STANLEY,
Bull's Gap:

I wish to hear from you every day or two how you are progressing with the repairs of the railroad. Furnish Mr. Eicholtz with sufficient force to guard the construction corps, and on arriving at Carter's Station halt for further orders, sending one division to Kingsport to look after the wagon road that passes down the valley on the north side of Holston. With one division at Kingsport, your main force at Carter's Station, and Tillson in the direction of Asheville, N. C., you will effectually cover the roads leading into East Tennessee from Virginia and North Carolina. Acknowledge receipt.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

6 a. m., sent one regiment of First Division to Greeneville, about fifteen miles east of here, to guard the railroad at that point and to keep the guerrillas out of that part of the country. General Tillson's division (not of Fourth Corps) is some distance beyond Greeneville, and there being none of our forces in the vicinity about 100 guerrillas made their appearance in the town yesterday p. m. Tillson is supposed to be at Brabson's, five miles beyond Greeneville. 8.30 a. m., telegraphed to General Thomas, acknowledging receipt of his dispatch of 1.30 a. m. Informed him that the large trestle and bridge, about 1,800 feet long, at this place, would be completed to-day; that seven miles and a half of railroad east of this point is entirely destroyed, including long trestles, and that the road cannot be repaired to Carter's Station, on the Watauga, before the 20th of this month, and that the long Watauga trestle has been carried away by high water. Also informed him of the positions of the troops of the corps, and that the troops are rapidly getting out railroad timber, ties, &c. 1 p. m., received a letter from Brigadier-General Tillson, commanding Fourth Division, Department of the Cumberland, dated at junction of Babb's Mill road with Jonesboro and Greeneville road, March 30, in which he says:

I have just received a dispatch (letter) from Major-General Stoneman. He says: "Move your command to the north of Roane's Creek, where the road leaves the turnpike for Taylorsville. After you get located send a few men to Taylorsville, and about 1,000, with the smallest amount of transportation, to Boone, with directions to hold Deep and Watauga Gaps. This, you will perceive, covers the whole country in our rear. If General Stanley moves forward and occupies Bristol you will be in a position to cover his right flank, as no force can pass down between Roane's Creek and the Holston River. If, with your main force at the mouth of Roane's Creek, you can by detachments hold Taylorsville, Deep and Watauga Gaps, you have accomplished all I desire at present, and I shall feel that my rear is

secure. There is but little forage in this country, and we have eaten what little there was, so you will fare badly for forage here. We cut loose to-morrow from connection with you."

General Tillson also says that his trains will be up this p. m. (March 30), and that he will start early to-morrow a. m. General Stoneman's letter was dated Boone, N. C., where he arrived March 28, 12 m. The next day he would pass out of the mountains with his cavalry on the grand raid. The work on the railroad progresses rapidly. The railroad bridge will be completed to-morrow. The track layers will commence to lay the iron to-morrow on the track.

April 2.—1 p. m., Conrad's brigade of the Second Division has just arrived at Bull's Gap. All of the troops of the corps are now in the vicinity of Bull's Gap and all of the transportation except that of Conrad's brigade. 2 p. m., a messenger came through from General Tillson—just in. General Tillson sent word to General Stanley that he has reliable information that General Early is in command in place of General Echols; that he was at Bristol last Saturday and went back to Abingdon; that a portion of his force has come down the road from Lynchburg. The enemy report Early in heavy force, but this is not believed. The rebel general Vaughn was at Bristol a few days ago with a large body of well-mounted cavalry. About 150 guerrillas are between this place and General Tillson's command. Reliable Union men report that 400 well-mounted cavalry have been left in East Tennessee with orders to interrupt railroad communication as often and as thoroughly as possible. General Tillson will reach his destination in the mountain passes to-morrow.

April 3.—1 a. m., received dispatch from Colonel Bates, commanding the regiment sent from the First Division to Greeneville, stating that the rebel cavalry (supposed to be scouting parties) was within two miles of that place, and he asks for a company of cavalry patrols. We have no cavalry and can send none. 8 a. m., telegraphed to General Thomas that a brigade of the corps would be sent to Asheville, N. C., about sixty-five miles distant, as a grand scouting party, to see what is there and to operate in favor of General Stoneman; also informed General Thomas of the fact that there are many small scouting parties of rebel cavalry in this part of East Tennessee, and asked him for some cavalry to drive them out. 9 a. m., directed General Elliott to move his division (Second) to Blue Springs, about seven miles east of this place on the road to Greeneville; to take eight days' rations and to assist the telegraph party and railroad construction party in getting out poles, ties, timber for bridges, &c.; to start to-morrow at 6 a. m. 9 a. m., directed the Artillery Brigade of the corps to move to Blue Springs at daylight to-morrow. 10 a. m., ordered General Kimball to send Kirby's brigade to Asheville to-morrow, with ten days' rations and forage. Lieutenant-Colonel Greenwood, assistant inspector-general, and Major Steele, aide-de-camp, of the staff, will accompany the expedition, to start this p. m. 2 p. m., Kirby's brigade starts for Asheville, N. C. 2 p. m., received dispatch from General Thomas, announcing the glorious news of the capture of Richmond and Petersburg and of the retreat of Lee. 4. p. m., received dispatch from Major-General Thomas, as follows:

NASHVILLE, *April 3, 1865—8.30 p. m.*

Major-General STANLEY:

Keep yourself well informed of the movements of the enemy. He may possibly attempt to escape by way of East Tennessee. If so I wish to know of his movements at earliest possible moment.

G. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

1.30 p. m., directed Major-General Wood to march his division for Greeneville, to start at 7 a. m. to-morrow, and when he arrives there to push his advance posts well out toward Jonesborough, and to hire scouts to get all information possible of the movements of the enemy; also directed General Wood to furnish all possible aid to the parties reconstructing the railroad. General Wood will take eight days' rations and forage. 7 p. m., Conrad's transportation has all arrived at Bull's Gap. This is the last transportation of the Second Division which was left behind. All of the troops and material of the corps now at the front. The railroad bridge finished over Lick Creek to-day, and the construction party will work on the Swan Pond trestle-work to-morrow.

April 4.—5 a. m., Artillery Brigade starts for Blue Springs. 6 a. m., General Elliott's division (Second) starts for Blue Springs. 7 a. m., General Wood's division (Third) starts for Greeneville. The Artillery Brigade and Second Division will reach Blue Springs at about 11 a. m., and the Third Division will reach Greeneville, about twenty miles, at 5 p. m. Work progressing rapidly on the railroad to-day.

April 5.—Nothing of importance occurred to-day. The railroad track is now laid to and a short distance beyond Swan Pond. The trestle-work at said pond will be finished to-morrow. Will move corps headquarters to Greeneville to-morrow.

April 6.—2 a. m., Major Steele, aide-de-camp, returned from Colonel Kirby's expedition to Asheville; has just returned. He reports that Colonel K[irby] will reach Asheville to-day; that the roads for thirty-five miles or more this side of the town are blockaded with timber, and that the place is defended by about 2,000 men under command of the rebel General Vance; that there are strong earth-works and eighteen pieces of artillery in position. 8 a. m., telegraphed to General Wood at Greeneville—also sent order by orderly—to send one brigade at once to Warm Springs, about fifty miles this side of Asheville, to support Colonel Kirby. Colonel Kirby has been instructed not to attack the enemy unless he can do so with every prospect of success. 10 a. m., corps headquarters started for Greeneville. 1 p. m., at Blue Springs received dispatch from Brigadier-General Tillson, which was dated Mouth of Roane's Creek, Tenn., April 3, 1865, in which he says to General Stanley that he arrived at that place at 10 a. m.; that he has located and intrenched a camp there, and in the morning will send the Second and Third North Carolina Mounted Infantry, under Colonel Kirk, to Boone in the morning for the purposes mentioned in General Stoneman's letter of the 31st ultimo. He will also place the Fourth Tennessee Infantry and a battalion of the First U. S. Colored Artillery at Taylorsville, to hold the roads and mountain passes near there, and then he will proceed to Boone and Deep and Watauga Gaps to make preparations to defend those places. He says that it is impossible almost to live off the country in which he is. 3 p. m., corps headquarters arrived at Greeneville. Major-General Wood sent Beatty's brigade of his division to Jonesborough yesterday as an advance post, and he directed General Beatty to send scouts into Virginia to get any information that he could of the movements of the enemy. No news from Kirby this evening. The construction party is pushing the railroad forward as rapidly as possible.

GREENEVILLE, EAST TENN.

April 7.—11 a. m., received the news of Sheridan's victory at Burkeville Junction, Va. There is but one brigade of Wood's division at

Greeneville; Beatty's is at Jonesborough, and McConnell's has gone to Warm Springs to support Kirby, who is supposed to be at Asheville, N. C. No news from Kirby to-day and none from Beatty.

April 8.—10 a. m., sent General Tillson's dispatch, received 1 p. m. April 6, to Major-General Thomas by telegraph. 10.20 a. m., received report from General Beatty, at Jonesborough. He says that he can hear nothing of the enemy, but a few guerrillas; that he has sent a scout to Wytheville, Va., and that there is very little forage or subsistence about Jonesborough. 1.30 p. m., received dispatch from Mr. Latimer, chief of the railroad construction corps at Lick Creek. He says that he finished Swan Pond trestle yesterday evening. It is 1,393 feet long, and he cut the timbers from the woods and built it in four days, not working at night. He also says that he will have the road done to Midway by Monday night and thinks he will have it done to Greeneville by next Friday or Saturday, about one week. 2 p. m., Lieutenant-Colonel Greenwood, assistant inspector-general, Fourth Army Corps, arrived in Greeneville. He has just returned from Asheville. Kirby's brigade will reach Greeneville on the way back about the 10th instant. He reports that Kirby reached the vicinity of Asheville, about two miles from the town, at noon on the 6th instant. He (Colonel Greenwood) with a few mounted men dashed into the edge of the town and captured five rebels, a mule wagon and teams of mules. The enemy could be seen forming a line of battle in the far part of the town and he returned to Kirby's brigade where it had halted, about a mile and a half outside of the town. Colonel Greenwood reported that there were about 400 troops and six guns only in the place. Colonel Kirby, judging from the reports that he heard, was of the opinion that there were 1,000 or 1,500 men in Asheville, and 400 cavalry on his left flank and 700 on his right, so he refused to enter the town. He had instructions not to lose men in any engagement unless he could make enough by it to pay for the loss. The enemy came out of town with a very small line of battle and fired a few shots from their skirmish line; also brought out two guns and fired a few rounds. During the night Colonel Kirby withdrew from in front of Asheville and commenced to march back for Greeneville.

April 9.—Nothing new to-day. The telegraph is completed this evening to within twelve miles of Jonesborough; will be completed to that place by noon on the 11th. The railroad is completed to-day as far as Midway Station.

April 10.—10 a. m., receive news by telegraph of the surrender of Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia to General Grant. 11 a. m., the advance of Colonel Kirby's brigade arrives from Asheville. Major Steele, aide-de-camp, who accompanied Colonel K[irby], reports that citizens and deserters from the rebels report that General Stoneman was on the railroad near Salisbury, N. C., on the 2d instant, tearing up the road and advancing on that place; also that Colonel Lyon's [Love's] Legion, consisting of 800 infantry, 400 Indians, one four-gun battery, and about 450 cavalry, were stationed at Quallatown, N. C., preparing for a raid on the Knoxville and Chattanooga Railroad at Loudon or Charleston. This information was at once telegraphed to General Thomas. Refugees who have just come in from Asheville report that there were about 400 men and five guns in that place when Colonel Kirby was before it. The railroad construction corps is working up in this direction as rapidly as possible.

April 11.—Nothing of importance to-day. 9 a. m., commenced to rain. 1 p. m., telegraph wire is up as far as Jonesborough. General

Beatty sends word from Jonesborough that all of the rebel force that was about Bristol and vicinity has gone to Wytheville, and it appears to be trying to get out of the country. 11 p. m., it has been raining most of the day and yet continues to rain.

April 12.—Nothing new or of importance to-day. 11 p. m., it has been raining hard most of the day and is yet raining. The rain retards the work on the railroad very much.

April 13.—8 a. m., the rain has now ceased. It has been rainy most of the time for the past two days and nights, and the roads are in miserable condition. 7 p. m., commenced to rain again.

April 14.—Nothing of importance to-day. 10 p. m., has been raining ever since yesterday evening, but not hard. The work on the railroad will be much retarded by the rain and mud.

April 15.—2 p. m., it has now ceased raining. Has been raining almost ever since 7 p. m. of the 13th instant. The work on the railroad is so much interrupted that the construction party will not reach Greeneville before Wednesday evening next, the 19th instant. 3 p. m., received a dispatch from General Thomas, dated Nashville, Tenn., April 15, as follows:

Major-General STANLEY:

Eicholtz may as well work deliberately along and repair the road in the best manner. We have possession of Lynchburg, therefore there is no particular hurry. I wish you to use every exertion to prevent depredations of all sorts on the part of the soldiers, as I desire if possible not to have to distribute guards along the road. We have sad news this morning of the assassination last night of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward.

April 16.—Nothing new to-day. Quite bright and clear.

April 17.—General Stanley went down to Knoxville to-day. Nothing new. Work progresses on the railroad as rapidly as possible.

April 18.—8 p. m., received at corps headquarters a dispatch from General Stanley, at Knoxville, stating that the corps has been ordered to Nashville by railroad. The following is a copy of a telegram received by General Stanley in reference to the movement:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, April 17, 1865—8.45 p. m.

Major-General STANLEY:

Immediately upon receipt of this take measures to bring your corps to this place by rail, shipping one brigade at a time. Do not have the men crowded on the cars, and take proper precaution to prevent depredations along the road at the different depots. The necessary instructions will be given to General Tillson to post his troops so as to put down guerrillas and preserve order in East Tennessee. His troops will relieve yours. Use dispatch, but do not hurry. We have Selma, with all the arsenals and military workshops. Canby has also taken Mobile, according to reports.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

April 19.—Orders were telegraphed to General Kimball yesterday by General Stanley to move to Bull's Gap and ship his troops at once for Nashville; to send all of his transportation to Knoxville by dirt road and ship it from there to Nashville. General Kimball commenced to ship his division (First) to-day for Nashville. Orders were issued to-day for Generals Wood's and Elliott's divisions to move at once to Bull's Gap to ship on the cars by brigade as soon as the cars can be there; to send all of their transportation to Knoxville, where it will be shipped by railroad; and directions were given division commanders to see that no depredations shall be committed by the troops on the

route. General Elliott's division will start for Bull's Gap at once, and General Wood's will start in a day or two, as soon as General Tillson's troops relieve him. Two captains and eighty-four men of Vaughn's rebel command came into this place to-day. They bring the information, which is undoubted, that the rebel General Echols, commanding the Department of Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee, has disbanded his troops, telling all to go home who will not volunteer to go west of the Mississippi. There are from 10,000 to 15,000 troops in his department. Only about 400 volunteered to go west of the Mississippi. Echols had sixteen pieces of field artillery. These he destroyed by spiking the guns and chopping the woodwork. There is no organized rebel force left in Virginia. The disbandment of Echols' command is the result of Lee's surrender. The Artillery Brigade will move to Knoxville, to ship on cars, to-morrow.

April 20.—General Kimball's division moving and Elliott's commencing to ship. Received orders to move corps headquarters on the 23d instant. The Artillery Brigade started for Knoxville this a. m.

April 21.—The railroad finished to this point at 8 a. m. to-day. Received information to-day that General Kimball's division is now arriving by railroad at Nashville. General Tillson's troops are arriving at Greeneville, and will to-day relieve General Wood's command. Nothing of importance to-day.

April 22.—5 a. m., General Wood's division is now just starting, en route for Bull's Gap, for the purpose of shipping on the cars. Nothing of importance to-day.

April 23.—9 a. m., corps headquarters leaves for Nashville per railroad. 9 p. m., arrive at Knoxville. The Artillery Brigade starts from Knoxville per railroad this evening.

LOUDON, TENN.

April 24.—8 a. m., arrive at Loudon. Will reach Chattanooga this p. m. 7 p. m., arrive at Chattanooga.

STEVENSON, ALA.

April 25.—6 a. m., reach Stevenson. 9.30 p. m., reach Nashville, Tenn. The Second Division (Elliott's) is arriving at Nashville to-day. The Artillery Brigade arriving in Nashville to-night.

NEAR NASHVILLE, TENN.

April 26.—8 a. m., establish corps headquarters about four miles from Nashville, on the Charlotte pike. The last of the Second Division is arriving in Nashville to-day; also the last of the Artillery Brigade. Kimball's division is in camp about five miles from Nashville, on the Charlotte pike; Elliott's about five miles from Nashville on the Hardin pike.

April 27.—General Stanley arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning from Knoxville. General Wood's division (Third) is arriving to-day and going into camp on the Murfreesborough pike, about six miles from Nashville, Tenn.

No. 3.

Report of Col. Isaac M. Kirby, One hundred and first Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, First Division.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Lick Creek, Tenn., April 13, 1865.

I have the honor to report the operations of this brigade in obedience to orders from headquarters Fourth Army Corps, dated April 3, 1865, directing me to go on a "scout in the direction of Asheville, N. C."

At 2 p. m. April 3, 1865, I marched, with three days' rations in the haversack and seven in wagons, on the dirt road leading by Midway Station, across the Nola Chucky Creek at Allen's Bridge, striking the Greeneville and Asheville road at a point ten miles from Greeneville; thence on that road to Paint Rock, a narrow pass where the road strikes the French Broad River. At this place I concluded to leave twenty-five men to hold the pass until my return, and moved on up the river to Warm Springs, bivouacking for the night, April 4. The next morning moved on up the river, and when about four miles distant from the springs three deserters from the force at Asheville reported to me, one of them a lieutenant, whom the loyal citizens informed me they had kept in the enemy's service for the purpose of giving them timely warning of danger. This lieutenant informed me that there was a force at Asheville, numbering about 2,000 men and near twenty guns, twelve of these guns being Napoleons; also that there were about 600 men of Thomas' command on the mountain road leading from Waynesville to Warm Springs, and that one John Brown had a company, thirty or forty men (these men showed themselves frequently), on the opposite side of the river from Warm Springs. I had also learned that the enemy had rumors that "Kirk" was approaching via Burnsville, and had sent a force in that direction to meet him. The river through this country is a succession of rapids, running through a narrow pass in the mountains, the sides of which are very precipitous and high; the road is cut in the side of the mountain or built out in the river, generally but two or three feet above the water, and for miles at a stretch too narrow for wagons to pass each other, much less turn round. After consultation with Lieutenant-Colonel Greenwood and Maj. John W. Steele, of Major-General Stanley's staff, I concluded, there being great danger that my horses might all be shot down, thereby endangering the safety of my artillery (two guns, Battery G, First Ohio, Lieutenant Newell commanding) and wagons, to send artillery and wagons, under guard of Twenty-first Illinois and One hundred and first Ohio, back to the Springs to remain until further orders, and, with four days' rations in the haversack, push on in the direction of Asheville; and, if it was true that Colonel Kirk was coming up by the Burnsville road, assist him; at all events ascertain more particulars in regard to the enemy. Major Steele volunteered to return to corps headquarters and report all that we had learned. Accordingly at 12 m. I pushed on in the direction of Asheville. I found the road blockaded to quite an extent with rocks and fallen timber as far up as Marshall, causing a good deal of labor to get through it. At Marshall I learned that accurate information of our force had been sent forward from Warm Springs to Asheville, and also learned that the party sent out to Burnsville to meet Colonel Kirk had returned and blockaded that road. The next day I pushed on up the river, burned the bridge over the French Broad at Alexander's, ten miles below Asheville, and another bridge over the same

stream four miles below Asheville, and about 3 p. m. found the enemy in position about one mile and a half from Asheville and occupying the high hills on the left or north of the road.

Lieutenant-Colonel Greenwood with an improvised mounted force, consisting of officers and orderlies, dashed into the edge of town. Lieutenant-Colonel Yeoman, Ninetieth Ohio, who had the advance, sent me word that he was pushing on into town. I sent him word that the enemy was on his left, and ordered him to halt until I came up. When I reached him the enemy had already pushed out his skirmishers and had opened fire on Colonel Yeoman. I ordered the brigade into position and pushed forward skirmishers. The enemy met me with a line of skirmishers of about 300 men, and opened fire with three guns. I drove back the left of his skirmish line, and then discovered that he was pushing a skirmish line around toward the road I marched upon, in my rear. I was compelled to change position and examine more closely the position of the enemy. I found him occupying two very high hills, which were very difficult of approach with my small force. Prisoners taken here reported that General Martin was in command, with not less than 1,000 men and six guns, and could be re-enforced before morning with 400 or 500 more men from the south side of the river. Just at dark a negro man reported to me that he had come that day from a rebel force of about 300 men that was then encamped on Ivy Creek, about two miles from a bridge on that creek, which I had crossed early in the morning. This bridge was of vital importance to me, because if destroyed it would cause me a good deal of delay to recross the stream, and 300 men in my rear along that mountain pass road could add still further delay to me; besides I had no other rations than what were in the haversack, nor was there enough to be found on the road from Paint Rock to Asheville to subsist 100 men one day, and having positive orders not to sacrifice the life of one man for the town of Asheville, and a heavy storm having set in which bid fair to continue longer than the night (a rise of three feet in the French Broad River would have made the road impassable for the distance of forty-two miles), I consulted with Colonel Yeoman and other officers and concluded that the enemy meant fight and that I could not whip him with my force—900 men—without a hard fight, which could only result in driving him without a capture of any considerable amount, and, being anxious to secure the bridge across Ivy Creek, I ordered the withdrawal of the brigade at 8 p. m. In my opinion General Martin had under his immediate command at Asheville not less than 1,000 men and six guns, consisting in part of the Sixty-second, Sixty-fourth, and Sixty-ninth North Carolina Regiments, Henry's battalion, Teague's and Keith's commands, and other independent companies, a few militia, and a South Carolina battery of 125 men. I am also of opinion, and was at the time, that the town could have been easily occupied at the risk of leaving the enemy on the road in my rear; which I did not think prudent. On my return to Ivy Creek I received a dispatch from Major Steele, saying that he [was] marching to Warm Springs with Colonel McConnell's brigade, Third Division. I halted one day and night at Ivy Creek, and sent word to Major Steele that if he understood it to be General Stanley's desire to have Asheville taken to order forward that brigade, with the balance of my men, wagons, and guns, and that I would wait until a certain hour for them. I did wait two hours later than the hour specified, and then continued my march to the rear. Found Colonel McConnell at Warm Springs, who immediately started on his return to camp, and I continued my march, via Greeneville, to my camp at Lick Creek, reaching here April 11. I found

quite a number of Union families in the mountains of North Carolina, who manifested great joy at the sight of the old flag. There are but few men belonging to these families at home. I also learned that a force of the enemy, about 2,000 strong, had been started out from Waynesville with the intention of striking the Knoxville railroad at London, when, hearing of our march into North Carolina, they were halted at Quallatown. I had no men killed and only two men wounded, they quite seriously.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. M. KIRBY,
Colonel 101st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

Capt. ED. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 1, 1865.—Skirmish in McLemore's Cove, Tenn.

Report of Lieut. Col. George A. Gowin, Sixth Tennessee Mounted Infantry.

RINGGOLD, *February 2, 1865.*

After leaving camp yesterday morning I learned that Gatewood was in McLemore's Cove with seventy-five men. I therefore marched up the cove road, I being upon his rear during the evening without letting him know that I was there. I waited for him to camp. About 10 o'clock at night I attacked his camp and made a smash of him, killing a number, capturing several horses, guns, &c. I took no prisoners. I was attacked by a squad of bushwhackers to-day. We killed two. I have lost no men, nor had any wounded.

G. A. GOWIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Sixth Tennessee Mounted Infantry.

Major-General STEEDMAN.

FEBRUARY 3–4, 1865.—Skirmish at Ladd's House, Hog Jaw Valley, Ala.

Report of Col. Felix Prince Salm, Sixty-eighth New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Bridgeport, Ala., February 6, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report to you that one of my scouting parties met a gang of guerrillas in Hog Jaw Valley, near B. Ladd's house; they came to fight and one of the bushwhackers, named Frank Howard, was severely wounded and died a few hours afterward. No information could be obtained from him, he being senseless until his death. The rest of the gang skedaddled to the mountains without returning the fire. The above happened during the night of the 3d to the 4th instant.

Most respectfully submitted.

FELIX PR. SALM,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

Maj. S. B. MOE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of the Etowah, Chattanooga, Tenn.

FEBRUARY 5, 1865.—Skirmish near McMinnville, Tenn.

Report of Capt. Howard N. Woley, Forty-second Missouri Infantry.

FEBRUARY 5, 1865.

I have the honor to report to you the history of our engagement with some of the Southern chivalry. They were supposed to be the notorious Perdham, together with some other bands of desperadoes, as their combined numbers were full 100. We followed them all day, or until about 3 p. m., when we came on their camp in the mountains. They had picked their position and had made a good selection, and were it not for their condition they might have held their position for awhile. They were posted along a gulch running south to the brow of a hill. They were also in line along the hill. As Captain Lewis came up in the advance they poured a heavy fire into our advance as we ascended the hill where they were posted. Most of our officers being in the front, Capt. M. M. Floyd, of the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, was severely wounded, also two soldiers belonging to the same regiment. The boys of the Forty-second were uninjured, except by slight scratches and bullet holes in their clothes. The rebels left so rapidly that it was impossible for us, on worn-out horses, to overtake them. On examination we found two dead horses, and from indications two men were killed or severely wounded and taken off the field by their comrades. Captain Lewis says he can hold the country and scatter the rebels all through. He thinks a few more of the Forty-second would be acceptable, as the home guards will not all do to tie to. We go to McMinnville from here.

By order of Captain Lewis, commanding scout.

Your obedient servant,

H. N. WOLEY,
Captain.

Colonel STAUBER.

FEBRUARY 6, 1865.—Affair at Corn's Farm, Franklin County, Tenn.

Report of Capt. William H. Lewis, Forty-second Missouri Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
Hillsborough, Tenn., February 6, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report the capture of 3 horses, saddles and bridles, 3 gum blankets, 2 pairs of saddle-bags filled with clothes, 1 revolver, 1 Mississippi rifle, besides the killing of John Raigan at Jack Corn's farm in Franklin County, 12 miles from Hillsborough, by Lieutenant Haines, of Company K, Forty-second Missouri Infantry Volunteers. At 12 p. m. last night I received information of Perdham and two of his men at Corn's. The lieutenant with three of my men and three of the Hillsborough Home Guards went in pursuit. At Strickland's he dismounted and proceeded to Corn's house. On account of the family stubbornly opposing his sleeping in the house, Perdham went to the barn and all three went to sleep. The lieutenant, in approaching the barn, frightened Perdham's horses, which aroused Perdham and Stearns, who dashed off barefooted and without coats or hats, and made their escape, but Raigan was shot before he got out of his nest.

WILLIAM H. LEWIS,
Captain, Commanding Scout in Field.

Major-General MILROY.

FEBRUARY 7, 1865.—Scout on the Hernando Road, Tenn.

Report of Col. John McConnell, Fifth Illinois Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, Cavalry Division, Department of the Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp Shanks, near Memphis, Tenn., February 7, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the mounted patrol (Lieutenant Jones, First Mississippi Cavalry, commanding), sent out this morning on the Hernando road, went about ten miles south and heard of a squad of fifteen or twenty rebels a short distance ahead. They were pursued five or six miles by our men, but were not overtaken. From citizens and negroes they also heard of several other small squads in that vicinity (all belonging to Forrest's command). They further learned that the headquarters of the several squads was at the house of Mrs. Heldinbrand, about fourteen miles from Memphis, between the Hernando and Hollow Ford roads.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN McCONNELL,
Colonel Fifth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. E. J. MEYERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division.

FEBRUARY 8–9, 1865.—Affair at New Market (8th), skirmish at Bradfordsville (8th), and skirmish at Hustonville (9th), Ky.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Edward H. Hobson, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, Military District of Kentucky.

No. 2.—Maj. Thomas Mahoney, Thirtieth Kentucky Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Edward H. Hobson, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, Military District of Kentucky.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., February 9, 1865.

I have the honor to report that a train of nine wagons was captured yesterday morning at 11 o'clock at New Market by guerrillas, numbering forty-five, and burned by them. Three of the train guards were killed and four captured and taken to Bradfordsville, where they were murdered by the guerrillas under Captain Clarke. Major Mahoney followed the guerrillas from Lebanon and fought them at Bradfordsville with thirty-five men of the invalid corps. Detachments stationed at Crab Orchard, Campbellsville, Columbia, one at Danville, one at Stanford, Lebanon, Lawrenceburg, all moved out after them, leaving citizens to guard town. This morning at 2 o'clock the detachment from Stanford, under Captain Bridgewater, of State force, attacked the guerrillas on Little South Fork, west of Hustonville; killed 4, captured 35 horses and equipments; ran 30 or 35 of their men into the woods, most of whom were barefooted; only 7 got away mounted. Captain Clarke escaped

barefooted, but our men in three detachments are hunting for them and with good prospect of finding them as the snow is fresh on the ground.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military District of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

No. 2.

Reports of Maj. Thomas Mahoney, Thirtieth Kentucky Infantry.

LEBANON, KY., *February 8, 1865.*

Guerrillas going toward Hustonville. We fought them as far as Bradfordsville; they have some forty-five men; we had thirty-five. They fought desperately; charged us at Bradfordsville. Most of my force was the invalid corps; could not master horses and load their long guns. I expect some of my men to-night, when I will try and head them off. Send me word if you learn their course.

MAHONEY,
Major.

Brigadier-General HOBSON.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Lebanon, Ky., February 16, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following statement, with the accompanying document,* for your consideration:

On the 8th of this month the guerrillas passed around this place, killing seven men of my regiment at or near New Market, burning several wagons and killing the mules. Having no mounted men here I pressed some horses in order to send after guerrillas and save the other part of the train, which was some distance ahead of that part they captured. My men caught up with them some place near New Market, fought them across the country toward Bradfordsville road, and then to Bradfordsville, where guerrillas made a stand. My men dismounted; guerrillas charged, and in the excitement some of Captain Horton's men let their horses get away, which ran to the guerrillas. Captain Horton then drew off his men without consulting Captain Searcy, who had but twelve men with him. Thus the chase was given up. Captain Bridgewater captured E. G. Chandler's horse, which he got back, but lost his saddle and bridle.

Your servant,

T. MAHONEY,
Major Thirtieth Kentucky.

Captain BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

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* Omitted as unimportant.

FEBRUARY 9, 1865.—Skirmish near Memphis, Tenn.

Report of Lieut. Col. Hugh Cameron, Second Arkansas Cavalry (Union), commanding Fourth Brigade, Cavalry Division, District of West Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
February 9, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the escort having charge of the wood train from this brigade was attacked this morning at 8 o'clock about the time it arrived in the wood-yard one and one-quarter miles outside the pickets by a party of rebels believed to be seventy-five in number. The escort comprised seventeen mounted Second Arkansas Cavalry, twelve dismounted Second Missouri Cavalry, and eleven dismounted First Iowa Cavalry, making forty men, commanded by Second Lieut. Laban N. Garrett, Company A, Second Arkansas Cavalry. At 8.30 o'clock I received information by messenger that the escort had been driven back and the train captured. I at once sent messengers to division headquarters with the information and for orders and immediately ordered out all the cavalry of the brigade. My messengers, returning, met me near the Carr avenue picket about 9 o'clock, bringing orders for me to pursue the rebels some distance beyond where the train was captured. I pushed forward as fast as possible ten miles on the rebel trail, but did not overtake any of the party. Had my men been mounted on serviceable horses I might have overtaken and severely chastised them. The trail was through the woods in the direction of Hernando, as far as I followed it. Doctor Raines, living about one mile west of the Hernando road and ten miles from the city of Memphis, informed me that the rebel force passed his house on the way to the wood-yard at 4 a. m. and returned with the captured mules at 9.15 a. m. in a hurry; that they divided just before they reached his place, thirty-five or forty passing his house, and the remainder turning to the right and making for a skirt of timber southwest of his house, through which the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad passes.

I abandoned pursuit, satisfied that I could accomplish nothing with my broken-down horses, and determined to return. Dividing my detachment of sixty-six men, I ordered Captain O'Brien back over the road we came with thirty-three men, and with the remainder I returned by the Hernando road. On reaching the Hernando road I captured Doctor Gabbert, who said he lived in the vicinity of Hernando, and supposing that he might give important information I brought him along. I have turned him and the property captured with him over to the provost-marshal. A negro moving his family to Memphis told me that he passed a rebel force having a large number of mules with them about twelve miles from Hernando; he supposed about 11 o'clock. In the encounter at the wood-yard our casualties were 1 sergeant, Second Arkansas Cavalry, killed; 1 man, Second Missouri Cavalry, mortally wounded, and 3 slightly; 1 man, of the First Iowa Cavalry, severely wounded; 1 man, of the Second Missouri Cavalry, prisoner; also 5 teamsters, Second Arkansas Cavalry, prisoners. Loss of property, 111 U. S. mules in harness. Rebel casualties, as far as ascertained, 1 man killed, from whose person was taken, it is reported, a cotton pass dated February 8, 1865, and a letter containing valuable information. I have delayed this report, expecting to be able to get said cotton pass and letter and forward them with it, but have failed. I have placed the lieutenant

commanding the escort in arrest for neglecting to take possession of said papers, and have no doubt that he deserves to be punished for carelessness and inefficiency; for the result of his operations in the woodyard, it seems to me, proves him to be both careless and inefficient.

I have the honor to be, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH CAMERON,

Lieut. Col. Second Arkansas Cavalry, Comdg. Fourth Brigade.

Col. JOHN E. PHELPS,

Second Arkansas Cavalry, Comdg. Cavalry Division.

FEBRUARY 10, 1865.—Affair near Triune, Tenn.

Report of Capt. Robert H. Clinton, Tenth Tennessee Infantry.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February 12, 1865.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report:

In obedience to orders received from Major-General Rousseau, commanding military district, I proceeded on the 9th of February, at 6 p. m., with a force of thirty-five men belonging to the Fourteenth Tennessee Cavalry (of Capt. J. L. Poston's company) to the house of one Charles Luster, thirty miles south of Nashville, at which place, according to information, there was to be a ball at which some twenty guerrillas were to be present. Nine miles from this city, on the Nolensville pike, I searched the house of a widow named Patterson, whose son is a bushwhacker and said to be the leader of a gang infesting that immediate neighborhood I found one man in bed. The guide knowing nothing of him, I did not think it necessary to arrest him. In searching the house the men found two shotguns, one Derringer pistol, and one carbine. I ordered them to be destroyed. They were loaded and ready for use. I then proceeded on the march, passing through Triune at 11.30 p. m., arriving at Luster's house at 12.40 a. m. A quarter of a mile from the house I halted the command and dismounted, leaving ten men to hold the horses; with the other twenty-five I proceeded across the fields, and when within fifty yards of the house I divided the command, sending twelve men under Captain Poston to the left. With the other thirteen I went to the right with orders to form a circle around the house upon reaching it. When within about twenty steps of the house I discovered some eight or ten negroes around a fire. One of them ran from the fire to the house to give the alarm, hallooing, "The soldiers are coming!" I had previously given orders for the men not to fire unless we were fired on. Notwithstanding that the negro had given the alarm, we were so close to the house that they had not time to make their escape before we had it surrounded. They were commanded to come out. As soon as that command was given some one in the house fired upon two men who were trying to force open the back door, powder burning the face of one man and wounding the other slightly on the hand. Our men, seeing them rush out of the house, breaking through our lines, fired upon those who were trying to make their escape, and I learned the next morning that four of them were killed on the spot, and one wounded died subsequently. By morning all the dead were conveyed away, only one being found, and he was discovered on an adjacent hill a quarter of a mile from the house. I believe that the citizens had the dead and wounded conveyed away in order to conceal

the fact of there having been guerrillas at the party. One McCrairy, supposed to be loyal, informs us that there were certainly five guerrillas there, or at least strange men that he knows nothing of. If any innocent person was hurt, all I can say is, it was from their being in bad company. My having been ordered there to capture a party of guerrillas and finding so large a crowd of men there who fired upon us first, it was but natural that we should return the fire, and if any innocent person was hurt I cannot think that it is my fault, having obeyed the orders I received, and performed my duty. On the road back on the night of the 10th, about two miles this side of Triune, in turning a hill we encountered a band of seven mounted guerrillas about 600 yards off. We gave chase and at one time nearly overtook them, but, they being on fresh horses and ours completely jaded, after a chase of four miles I abandoned them and returned to Nashville. I brought in four prisoners, but upon investigation I turned two of them loose, retaining the other two, one of whom, E. F. Haynes, being charged with guerrillaing and pointing out Union men and urging upon Hood's men to burn their houses and hang them; the other, Albert Rutledge, being charged as accessory to the murder of a Union man named Hibbs. In conversing with the citizens I found but very little Union sentiment, a disregard for their oaths and a disposition to harbor and protect the guerrillas, and especially so in the case of the Widow Patterson, nine miles from Nashville, who has a son marauding in her neighborhood.

I have the honor, major, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. CLINTON,
Captain, Tenth Tennessee Infantry.

Major POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 10, 1865.—Skirmish in Johnson's Crook, Ga.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman, U. S. Army, commanding District of the Etowah.

No. 2.—Col. Felix Prince Salm, Sixty-eighth New York Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman, U. S. Army, commanding District of the Etowah.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, February 12, 1865.

Col. Felix Prince Salm, Sixty-eighth New York Volunteers, surprised Witherspoon's company, in Johnson's Crook, at 2 a. m. of the 10th instant. He killed 3, wounded 5, captured Captain Countiss, Twenty-first Georgia Regiment, and 15 men, amongst them Witherspoon's brother; 30 stand of arms, and 23 horses. Colonel Salm returned to camp without the loss of a man.

JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Felix Prince Salm, Sixty-eighth New York Infantry.

BRIDGEPORT, *February 11, 1865.*

I have the honor to report to you that I have just returned from the expedition I asked permission for from you. I surprised Witherspoon's company in Johnson's Crook. The surprise was complete. I attacked on the 10th instant, at 2 a. m., killed 3, wounded 5, captured Captain Countiss, Twenty-first Georgia, and 15 men, amongst them Witherspoon's brother; 30 stand of arms, and 23 horses. Witherspoon's camp is entirely broken up by this blow. No loss on our part. A written report will follow.*

FELIX PR. SALM,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 13, 1865.—Action at Station Four, Fla.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Edmund C. Weeks, Second Florida Cavalry (Union).
No. 2.—Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, C. S. Army, commanding District of Florida.
No. 3.—Capt. John J. Dickison, Second Florida Cavalry, commanding South Florida Forces.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Edmund C. Weeks, Second Florida Cavalry (Union).

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Cedar Keys, Fla., February 16, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the commanding general that an expedition was made by the forces under my command, consisting of 186 men of the Second Regiment Florida Cavalry and 200 men of the Second Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, under Major Lincoln, through Levy County to Levyville and Clay Landing, agreeably to the plan submitted to you in my letter of the 8th of February, 1865. Left this post Wednesday morning, February 8, 1865; six miles from Station Four succeeded in capturing 3 men and 4 horses, a portion of a cavalry picket of seven men stationed at Yearty's. Hurried to Levyville in one day. Arrived there Friday morning, February 10, and captured 10 horses, some 50 contrabands, and a wagon. The force under Major Lincoln surprised, but did not succeed in capturing, the company at Clay Landing; they made their escape across the river in boats. He destroyed a good amount of commissary stores and other Government supplies. The road to Bronson being most of the way through swamp, and being obliged to detach the most of one company to guard prisoners and contrabands, I concluded to return to Station Four. Upon leaving Levyville my rear guard was attacked by a squad of fifteen cavalrymen; two of my men were wounded, one severely. The enemy lost at least one man and several horses. I was not molested

* Not found.

again during my march, although their scouts were constantly in sight in our rear. Arrived at Station Four at 3 p. m. on Sunday, February 12, with 100 head of cattle, several wagons, 50 contrabands, 13 horses, 5 prisoners, and every man I took out with me; all in excellent spirits. Sent the prisoners to Depot Key, posted pickets, left Capt. E. Pease, Second U. S. Colored Infantry, in command, and then went to the Key for the purpose of hurrying up transportation for the wounded soldiers, contrabands, and the beef, and also to make preparations more complete to finish the raid to Bay Port which I had commenced. At 7 [o'clock] Monday morning, February 13, heard heavy firing at Station Four. Returned there as soon as possible; found our men flying in all directions; left an officer to halt and bring them up. Upon arriving at the trestle this side of Station Four I found some sixty of the Second Florida Cavalry. I immediately pushed them across the bridge (the enemy were in possession of the end next to Station Four). At this time Captain Pease, with about forty men, all that remained with him, charged at the enemy who were making an attack on our camp. The enemy, from 250 to 300 strong, with two pieces of artillery, commenced giving way. We took the bridge, and as soon as possible after crossing I deployed my men on the right and left of the road as skirmishers; drove the enemy gradually back until they broke and took to flight. I followed them about two miles; mounted some half dozen men, under Lieutenant Poole, Second Florida Cavalry, with orders to follow them until they halted for the night. (In the meantime I sent our wounded to Depot Key.) He followed them six miles, to Yearty's, where he could see they were re-enforced by a large body of infantry and were again marching out to meet us, moving down toward Station Four. I had collected and organized our scattered forces, and found I had about 250 men. With that small force, considering the condition they were in, I did not deem it prudent to receive a night attack. I crossed the bridge, and about twenty minutes afterward the enemy moved into our camp. I have since learned that General Miller arrived with 500 infantry and four pieces of artillery. The fight lasted from 7 a. m. to 12 m. The casualties on our side amounted to 1 officer wounded (Second Lieut. T. Killean, jr., Company G, Second U. S. Colored Infantry), 5 privates killed, 6 corporals and 11 privates wounded, 1 first sergeant and 2 privates taken prisoners. I have not ascertained the losses of the enemy, though they left 2 of their killed on the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDMUND C. WEEKS,
Major Second Florida Cavalry, Commanding Post.

Capt. E. B. TRACY,
A. A. A. G., Hdqrs. Dist. of Key West and Tortugas, Key West.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, C. S. Army, commanding District of Florida.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Tallahassee, February 17, 1865.

COLONEL: On the night of the 9th instant it was reported to me that the enemy had crossed from Cedar Keys and marched some ten miles into the country, capturing some seven men of the cattle

battalion. The next day they were reported in force at Levyville, with infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and marching in the direction of Newnansville. I directed Captain Dickison, of the Second Florida Cavalry, who had just returned from a most successful raid east of the Saint John's, to endeavor to get in the rear, and concentrated as large a force as I could at Newnansville. The enemy meeting, perhaps, more opposition than they had anticipated, fell back, and were followed by Captain Dickison, who attacked them on the mainland, near Cedar Keys; and though his force was outnumbered by the enemy by more than five to one, the enemy retreated to Cedar Keys, after a sharp skirmish, leaving a portion of their dead on the field. Captain Dickison reports that he killed and wounded between sixty and seventy, and captured a few, with very slight loss on his part. I have heretofore frequently had occasion to report the gallant and valuable services of Captain Dickison and his command, and to present the captain, as I do now, to the favorable notice of the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

Col. T. B. Roy,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Charleston.

No. 3.

Report of Capt. John J. Dickison, Second Florida Cavalry, commanding South Florida Forces.

Headquarters South Florida Forces,
Camp Baker, February 18, 1865.

Major: I have the honor to submit the following statement of an engagement with the enemy at No. 4, on the morning of the 13th instant:

On the evening of 9th instant, the day upon which I returned from an expedition on the east side of the Saint John's, I received intelligence that the enemy, in large force, had emerged from cover of their vessels of war at Cedar Keys, and were advancing rapidly into the interior. Simultaneous with the reception of the above intelligence, a report, which I then deemed correct, but which subsequently proved incorrect, reached me to the effect that the enemy was again making demonstrations in the direction of the Saint John's. This report prevented me from marching in the direction of Levyville until the following morning, when, with about ninety of my cavalry, consisting of fifty-two men of Company H, Second Florida, commanded by Lieutenants McCardell and McEaddy; Company B of same regiment, with eighteen men, commanded by Lieutenants McLeod and Stephens; Company H, Fifth Florida Battalion, commanded by Lieutenants Haynes, Brantley, and Haile, with twenty men; also Captain Lutterloh, of Special Battalion, with eighteen men, and the following detachments of State troops, commanded by Captains King, Dudley, Price, and Waterson, with about thirty-seven men—making the whole 145 men, but only 120 were actually engaged, the remaining number being on picket and holding horses—with one piece of artillery, I started in pursuit of the enemy. Not receiving any positive information as to the precise whereabouts of the enemy, and my horses being very much jaded, and my

officers and men fatigued from being in the saddle for ten days and nights, we marched until we reached a point about five miles east of Levyville. There I ascertained, by dispatching an advance guard, charged with the duty of following immediately in the wake of the enemy, who was then retreating toward No. 4, where he had reached and was lodged, as he thought, securely in his stronghold. Early after the dawn of day, in the morning of the 13th instant, I again took up the line of march, and at 7 a. m. the picket of the enemy fired upon my advance while near the Florida Railroad, at a point near the burnt houses known as the Geiger house.

The engagement soon became general, and lasted for about three hours and a half, during which time the enemy was defeated at all points; and the entire force, numbering about 600 in all, would have been slaughtered or captured but for the fact that ammunition for my artillery and some small-arms was entirely exhausted. The enemy occupied a position decidedly superior to that of ours, and although there was a disparity of numbers, in the ratio of five to one, the valor and intrepidity and superior prowess of my command caused the enemy to be defeated. Immediately after I fell back, induced, as I have stated above, by the lack of ammunition, and likewise on account of the fact that heavy re-enforcements had reached the enemy from Cedar Keys, he left the field of battle precipitately, leaving a portion of the dead and much plunder upon the field. With the loss of five men wounded, none mortally, we drove the enemy to Cedar Keys, killing, wounding, and capturing about seventy of his number, recapturing all of the cattle, horses, wagons, &c., which they had stolen in their thieving expedition from the citizens in the vicinity of his line of march, all of which has been returned to their proper owners. I desire to make special mention of the gallant and good conduct displayed by Lieut. T. J. Bruton, commanding artillery, and the men of his command. Their conduct upon the field, under the most trying circumstances, was all that I could have desired. Sergeant Cox, of Company H, Second Florida Cavalry (acting adjutant), was conspicuous for his gallantry, and is entitled to the highest commendation for the efficient services rendered by him. Indeed, the entire command, both officers and men, behaved in such a manner as to entitle them to the thanks of their commanding officer and the plaudits of their countrymen.

I have the honor, major, to be, your obedient servant,

J. J. DICKISON,
Captain, Commanding South Florida Forces.

Maj. H. C. GOLDTHWAITE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. District of Florida, Tallahassee.

FEBRUARY 15-16, 1865.—Scout from Nashville, on the Nolensville Pike, Tenn.

Report of Capt. Robert H. Clinton, Tenth Tennessee Infantry.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February 17, 1865.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders received from Major-General Rousseau, on the 15th of February, at 11 a. m., I proceeded with a force of thirty men (Captain Poston's com-

pany, Fourteenth Tennessee Cavalry), on the Nolensville pike, in search of certain guerrillas who were committing depredations on and in the vicinity of that road. Some ten miles from town I received information from citizens coming into market that there were three bushwhackers at the next toll-gate, which was fourteen miles from the city. Having heard while out on a scout a few days previous that they were in the habit of resorting to this toll-gate, and knowing the impossibility of reaching it without being seen at some distance, I used the expedient of pressing two country wagons, dismounting eight men, and placing four in each wagon, I getting into the foremost one; then pulling the covers close down so as to entirely conceal the men, I ordered the foremost wagon to drive up to the gate as though he was going to pay toll. I had previously given orders to the men not to fire unless they were fired upon or unless they could not halt any one who would run away from the house. As soon as the wagon halted two men came to the door and I sprang up. One of the men in a very rough manner asked me, "What do you want here?" I asked him who he was. In reply he told me that I could not come into the house, and immediately ran into the house, slamming the door after him. I jumped out of the wagon and ran to the door, forcing it open and calling to him to halt and not run or he would be shot, but before I could force the door and get through the house he had made his way out into the back yard and was running off through the corn-field. The men halted him several times, but he paid no attention to them. By the time I reached the back yard the men fired on him, and, I am sorry to say, killed him. I do not think, taking all the circumstances into consideration, that the command can be blamed for his death, for the innocent are brave as a lion, but the guilty flee from their shadow. Be that as it may, his death was a circumstance to be regretted, and no one regrets it more than I do, and an article published in this morning's Dispatch, stating that his life was threatened by one of the men, is entirely false and without foundation, as is, in fact, the whole article published by that paper in regard to the scout and its proceedings.

After leaving the toll-gate about one mile, we discovered a man riding up the road toward us; upon reaching the hill he saw us and immediately wheeled his horse around and galloped off. I followed in full chase, ordering the men to keep up; on rising a little knoll we discovered three guerrillas about 150 yards in advance; they wheeled their horses to the left and made for a cedar thicket, but we were too close upon them for any concealment and they were obliged to run, but they were no match for the old Fourteenth. We forced one of them in running 100 yards to abandon his horse; I called to some of the men behind me to take care of him and proceeded on after the other two, followed by the men as fast as their horses could carry them. After running about a mile and a half, one of the guerrillas' horses fell from exhaustion. I told the men to proceed on after the other and I would take care of the one that was down, but in the excitement they did not understand the order, I suppose. The one that fell rose, with his pistol in his hand, but was shot dead on the spot; the other made his escape, the horse of the dead man following him. We then returned to the main party that had been left under the command of Captain Poston. Learning that the one who had been dismounted had not been captured, I took ten men and deployed them through the thicket to search for him; in about fifty yards he was discovered by one of the men, who fired on him, wounding him in the hip; we then moved toward him,

the men wanting to kill him, but I ordered them to take him prisoner. He gave his name as Lee, but I afterward learned that his name is Williams and that he is a notorious guerrilla and horse-thief. The name of the man who was killed was Luck, and formerly, I heard, was a merchant of Nashville. The name of the one who escaped was Fost. Patterson was not of the party, as stated by the Dispatch. We then proceeded up the pike to one mile beyond Nolensville; turning to the left we camped six miles from the pike. In the morning, believing it to be a good plan to come back on the same road, we did so. At 9 o'clock we stopped for breakfast at Nolensville. As soon as the men were through and the horses had eaten some fodder, we marched down the pike to the place where we first encountered the three guerrillas the day before. At this place, finding it impossible to proceed at a fast rate with the prisoner, owing to his wound bleeding afresh, I ordered Captain Poston to take fifteen men and procure a wagon and proceed slowly to Nashville and there turn the prisoner over so that he could get medical treatment. With the other fifteen I went over the hills, taking the trail of Fost, who escaped the day before, searching every suspicious house and cedar thicket. In searching one of these thickets I found the horse that Luck rode tied to a bush and a U. S. cavalry saddle and bridle lying by him. I have turned the horse over.

In a dirt road about half a mile from the pike I received information from a lady that on that morning four bushwhackers had passed her house inquiring if there had been any "Yanks" there. One of these men was Fost; he told a negro man that he was going to leave as soon as he could get out for it was getting too hot for him. I put the negro on the horse we had captured and ordered him to guide us on the road they had taken. We were then four hours behind them. About six miles I found a man who had seen them and they threatened to take the horses he was hauling wood with. He guided us on to where they had crossed the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad about one mile above to the house of a man named Morgan. There I pressed his son to guide us to the Murfreesborough pike, half a mile from which we met a colored woman who informed us that the men we were in chase of had captured a sutler's wagon and robbed and burned it. We pressed on with all the speed the horses could make and came up to the place where they had burned the wagon two hours and a half after they had left. We took their trail, learning from two men who were building a fence close to where the wagon was burned that there were five of them. At several houses we heard that they had three mules leading. After following them six miles on the road to ——— County they made a sudden turn to the left. Meeting a young man who informed us that they were going as he thought to a wood-yard, we followed their trail to the wood-yard, getting there two hours after them. I learned there that they charged on the choppers while they were at dinner, firing on them, giving the darkies a great scare and dispersing them all over the woods. They robbed several of the negroes and some white men. I learned that they robbed Captain Stearnes. I saw one wagon they had turned over and heard that they had burned some but did not see them. I certify on honor that to the best of my belief and from the best information I could get, being only two hours behind them, that there were only five bushwhackers who made the attack on the wood-yard. Where the Dispatch got that great cock-and-bull story from about "several hundred Confederate cavalry" making their appearance within six miles of the city on the 16th instant, I cannot tell, unless it was from

the fertile brain of the editor, which, I fear, is ever full of, to him, pleasing visions of rebel cavalry hovering around. I can safely certify on honor that there was not the least foundation for the report. We chased the gang to within half a mile of Stone's River. Having lost some time in getting the correct trail from the wood-yard and being three hours behind them at this point, and our horses being completely tired down, having done all I could do for the present, I thought it best to return to Nashville. In conclusion I can confidently assert that there are no guerrillas at the present time, or any other force on or between the Nolensville and Murfreesborough pikes, but how long they will remain away it is impossible for me to say.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. CLINTON,
Captain, Tenth Tennessee Infantry.

Major POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Tennessee.

FEBRUARY 16, 1865.—Skirmish near Gurley's Tank, Ala.

Report of Lieut. Willson Dailey, Seventy-third Indiana Infantry.

GURLEY'S TANK, ALA., *February 16, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the repulse of fifty men of Russell's Fourth Alabama Cavalry, under command of a captain, by a foraging party of twenty men (twelve from my command and eight from Lieutenant Arnold's detachment of pioneers), under command of Sergt. Daniel Hensley, who was sent to the plantation of one Peebe, three miles and a half from this point, on the Brownsborough road. On their return, when about one mile and a half from this point, they were attacked by fifty men of Russell's Fourth Alabama Cavalry, under command of Captain Britton and Lieutenant Olds. The detachment kept up a running fight until they gained the cover of the wood, where, after a stubborn fight of a few minutes, [they] repulsed the enemy and brought off the teams in safety, without any loss on our side except the following ordnance, two Enfield rifles and equipments, which were taken from two prisoners, who afterward escaped and came in. The casualties on the part of the enemy were 1 man (Jack Hickman, Fourth Alabama Cavalry) killed and 1 man (Allen Grant, Fourth Alabama Cavalry) wounded; 3 more are supposed wounded. Peebe was recognized by one of the escaped prisoners as one of the attacking party. I should like to have the privilege of destroying his plantation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLSON DAILEY,
Second Lieutenant, Commanding.

Col. WILLIAM P. LYON,
Commanding Railroad Defenses.

FEBRUARY 16, 1865.—Attacks upon the garrisons of Athens and Sweet Water, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. John C. Vaughn, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 24, 1865.

General Echols reports that detachments of Vaughn's cavalry struck the railroad beyond Knoxville at Sweet Water and Athens, capturing the garrison at both places. Sixty men of Second Ohio Regiment, with horses and equipments, were taken.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

No. 2.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John C. Vaughn, C. S. Army.

BRISTOL, *February 20, 1865.*

A small force from my command struck the railroad at Athens, west of Knoxville, capturing the garrison, which has caused two regiments to be sent below from this force above Knoxville.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.

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BRISTOL, *February 23, 1865.*

Captain Maston, with seventy-five men from my brigade, captured the garrison at Sweet Water, forty-five miles below Knoxville, sixty mounted men, horses, and equipments of Second Ohio Regiment.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

Major JOHNSTON.

FEBRUARY 17-18, 1865.—Expedition from Eastport to Iuka, Miss.

Report of Col. Robert R. Stewart, Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, commanding Fifth Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Eastport, Miss., February 18, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report to you that I learned that about fifteen or twenty rebels were in the habit of going into Iuka every evening and remaining there until morning. I ordered a sufficient party to proceed to that town last night, reaching Iuka after dark

surround the town, and capture any rebel force found there. From some cause the rebels were not there, and, though the scout was ably and secretly conducted, no rebels were found. The force arrived in camp about 1 o'clock this morning. James Pollock, a loyal citizen of Fulton, Miss., arrived in the lines to-day, and reports that Forrest has moved all his force, about one week ago, to West Point, Miss., about 100 miles below Verona, where he dated his dispatch to General Thomas, brought in under flag of truce. I shall send Mr. Pollock to Verona in the morning to gather any information possible, and return as soon as he can. I send a scout or reconnoitering force to Tuscumbia, Ala., to-morrow. I shall send by two roads, to unite at Tuscumbia, and with orders to keep each other advised of anything suspicious or threatening. A competent officer will accompany this force to make a map or diagram of the country, creeks, roads, &c., between this post and Tuscumbia.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. STEWART,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. CROXTON,
Comdg. First Div., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

FEBRUARY 17-18, 1865.—Expedition from Whitesburg to Fearn's Ferry, Tenn.

Report of Col. George F. Dick, Eighty-sixth Indiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTY-SIXTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
February 19, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with orders received from division headquarters, I moved to Whitesburg on the evening of the 17th instant with a detachment composed of the Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth Indiana and Nineteenth Ohio. At Whitesburg we embarked on the gun-boats Sherman and Stone River, from whence we proceeded up the river to Fearn's Ferry, a distance of twenty-five miles. Here we disembarked and marched over the mountain to Warrenton. Upon reaching this place I learned that the rebel command (Stuart's) had changed direction to the south at Summit, a place at the junction of the Warrenton and Guntersville road, and instead of marching toward the river were marching in an opposite direction. The command having twenty-four hours the start and being mounted, I thought it useless to continue the pursuit. We then started toward the river for the purpose of re-embarking at Guntersville. When about three miles from Warrenton the advance guard ran into a squad of guerrillas, but being mounted they escaped through the fire they received from the guard. Reached Guntersville about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th, and re-embarked on the Sherman and Stone River, and proceeded back to Whitesburg, a distance of thirty-four miles, from which place we marched to camp, arriving at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 18th. My thanks are due Captains Morehead and Naylor, of the Sherman and Stone River, for services kindly rendered.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE F. DICK,
Colonel Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteers.

Capt. ALEXIS COPE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Fourth Army Corps.

FEBRUARY 18, 1865.—Attack on Fort Jones, near Colesburg, Ky.

Reports of Maj. Charles B. Leavitt, Twelfth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

COLESBURG, KY., *February 18, 1865.*

Fort Jones is attacked and three men killed. Can hear the artillery from here. Shall re-enforce them with fifty men. Answer.

C. B. LEAVITT,
Major, Twelfth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Comdg. Station.

General EWING,
Louisville, Ky.

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COLESBURG, KY., *February 18, 1865.*

I took sixty men and went to Fort Jones, from thence to Lebanon Junction. Magruder's guerrilla band, numbering thirty-one men, came within three-quarters of a mile from here, killed three of my men who were on their way from Jones to draw rations. Sue Munday's came within 200 yards of the fort, numbering some sixteen men. Another force is reported on the west of Lebanon Junction. They robbed a number of citizens, &c. Have returned to Colesburg. Do not anticipate further danger.

C. B. LEAVITT,
Major, Commanding Station.

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING,
Louisville, Ky.

FEBRUARY 19, 1865.—Expedition from Barrancas to Milton, Fla.

Report of Lieut. Col. Andrew B. Spurling, Second Maine Cavalry.

CAMP SECOND MAINE CAVALRY,
Barrancas, Fla., February 20, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I went to Milton, Fla., yesterday, for the purpose of ascertaining the movements and whereabouts of the enemy, and to obtain an interview with the rebel Captain Keyser, in order to make myself certain that nothing had occurred to interfere with the arrangements previously made between us for the surrender of his command. On arriving in the vicinity of his camp I learned from Captain Keyser that, contrary to his expectations, instead of receiving seventy additional men, he had been ordered to Pollard, Ala., with the larger part of his force, leaving only thirty, under command of a lieutenant, to do patrol and picket duty at Milton. The 100 men, the number ordered away, left for Pollard yesterday, and the captain will follow them to-day. I think that a part or the whole of the remaining force at Milton can easily be captured, as I am well informed as to their mode of doing picket duty and know the position of their camp. I saw and conversed with a citizen, a Union man, who came direct from Mobile, leaving that city on the 18th. He, as well as Captain Keyser himself, informed me that there were no troops in Pollard yesterday morning, all of them having been sent to Mobile; that the enemy is

anticipating an attack upon that city; that in case 3,000 of our troops should attack Spanish Fort it could be taken, and the rebels then undoubtedly would evacuate the city. They could give no positive information as to the number of troops at Mobile, but were quite certain that they would number at least 10,000 men, since one division of Hood's army was detained to assist in the defense of the place. They state that the soldiers of this division are much demoralized. They have various opinions as to the movements of our troops. Their belief now is that our soldiers are being sent from Pensacola to re-enforce Sherman in South Carolina. They state that there are very few troops at Greenville or Montgomery, nearly all having been sent with Hood toward South Carolina. I have positive information that the rebels are making great preparations at Saint Mark's, Fla., to render that a secure port for blockade-runners.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. SPURLING,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second Maine Cavalry.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH,
Commanding District of West Florida.

FEBRUARY 19–23, 1865.—Expedition from Eastport, Miss., to Russellville, Ala., with skirmishes (20th) near Tuscumbia, Ala.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Robert R. Stewart, Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, commanding Fifth Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.

No. 2.—Maj. Gustavus Schnitzer, Second Iowa Cavalry, commanding expedition.

No. 1.

Reports of Col. Robert R. Stewart, Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, commanding Fifth Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Eastport, Miss., February 23, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the reconnoitering party which left here on the morning of February 19, in compliance with instructions from corps headquarters, has just returned. I have not yet received a written report from the officer in charge, but I send you in advance such information as I have gathered in conversation with commanding and other officers of the party. No force was met with on the march. At Tuscumbia the rebel Colonel Windes, of Roddey's command, was captured. About fifteen straggling soldiers were in the place, but these escaped as the reconnoitering force approached the place. Three boats were found and destroyed at the landing near Tuscumbia and opposite Florence. At Russellville the force captured three rebels belonging to Roddey's command. Fifteen or twenty had just left as our forces charged into town, having been apprised of their approach by their sentinels posted on the hills this side of the town. Fifteen negroes were brought in, all of whom have enlisted in the One

hundred and nineteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, under Capt. H. H. Hadley, of that regiment. About twenty mules and as many horses were picked up, and about twenty-five rebels were found along the road who had abandoned the rebel cause and gave themselves up. Colonel Windes effected his escape; under what circumstances I have not yet fully learned. Roddey has about 1,000 conscripts under him, with headquarters at Mount Hope, fifteen miles northeast of Russellville. No other force is believed to be anywhere in the vicinity or this side of Canton, where Forrest is supposed to be. Stewart's and Chalmers' commands have been transferred from the Army of the Mississippi to Charleston. As soon as Major Schnitzer, the officer who commanded the expedition, makes his report, I will forward the result of the expedition. I neglected to say in the proper place that two caissons were found this side of Tuscumbia and burned, and that forage was found sufficiently plentiful to supply the wants of the command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. STEWART,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Eastport, Miss., February 24, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor herewith to transmit report of Maj. Gustavus Schnitzer, Second Iowa Cavalry, who had command of the reconnaissance sent from these headquarters February 19, and which returned yesterday evening. I would most respectfully call your attention to the statement of Major Schnitzer in regard to the ability of 500 well-mounted men passing over the country hereabouts without risk. I would also call your attention to the papers* captured with the rebel Lieutenant-Colonel Windes, and especially to those contained in the envelope marked "important." If Major George is to muster his men near Iuka on the 28th of February I believe the whole party could be captured, and I would respectfully request permission to act in regard to him as circumstances may direct. The probability is that no paymaster will venture near Iuka with $75,000 Confederate money since Lieutenant-Colonel Windes deserted, leaving this information in our hands. My scouts will be directed to watch this fellow George, and I desire to prevent any muster on the 28th of February near our lines. By the boats just arrived I learn that Charleston, S. C., is in our hands. I have learned no details of the capture.

With highest respect, I am, your obedient servant,

R. R. STEWART,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.
(Through Brigadier-General Croxton, commanding First Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.)

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*Not found.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Gustavus Schnitzer, Second Iowa Cavalry, commanding expedition.

HDQRS. SECOND IOWA CAVALRY VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
Eastport, Miss., February 24, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with orders from division headquarters I started on the morning of the 19th of February, in command of 425 men and eight wagons (300 men of Second Iowa and 125 men of Ninth Illinois Cavalry), with three days' rations for men and horses. The road for the first ten miles was rough and hilly; one wagon broke down and was sent to camp. Arrived first evening at Oates' plantation, fifteen miles from Eastport and one mile from Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and camped for the night. Started next day, February 20, at daybreak, following the railroad, and found the same, lately repaired by Roddey's men, in good running condition to within one mile of Tuscumbia, but no train had passed over the road since last December. Three miles from Tuscumbia my advance struck about fifteen of the enemy, who rapidly retreated through town. At this place I found two caissons of 12-pounder guns in good condition, which I destroyed. Arrived at Tuscumbia at 2 p. m.; drove about twenty rebels from town. Here I learned that General Roddey was at Mount Hope, or near Moulton, with about 1,000 men, and Captain Warren at Russellville with about 100 men. The road to the latter place was reported as very bad, through mountains. I concluded to camp for the night at Tuscumbia. I sent patrols out on all roads, who learned as above stated. The patrol to Tennessee River destroyed three small ferry-boats and one pontoon. Next morning I started with 300 of my best mounted men for Russellville, leaving the rest of the command and wagons with Captain Bandy in town. I struck the mountains four miles from Tuscumbia; the roads very hilly and stony, and for teams impassable. Here my flankers picked up fourteen of Roddey's men, who were very glad to get into our hands, all reporting Roddey at or near Mount Hope, collecting his men together to go with them to Tuscaloosa, Ala., where he is ordered to report by General Forrest. Three miles from Russellville I sent Major McManis, of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, with his command on the trot to get possession of the roads leading into the town. He found no enemy there. Here we captured and burned a large mail, and received information that Roddey had left Mount Hope the day before, February 20. He had information of my coming, and had been informed that my command was 5,000 strong. Having complied with my orders, I returned to Tuscumbia same day, having made thirty-six miles, Captain Bandy meantime having captured Lieutenant-Colonel Windes, of the Fourth Alabama (rebel) Cavalry, whose papers* I herewith transmit. I would here mention that Private Thomas Pierson, Second Iowa Cavalry, orderly for Major Moore, by himself and with no arms but his saber, captured on my flank three armed rebels that were watching our movements, and brought them safely into camp. Next morning, February 22, started back at 10 a. m., marching fifteen miles, and camped for the night. Here Lieutenant-Colonel Windes escaped from his guard of three men at the risk of his life. The night was very dark and rainy. Broke camp February 23 at daybreak, marching to Eastport, arriving at 3 p. m. without loss of man or horse on the expedition. The result of the expedition is as follows: Pene-

*Not found.

trated the enemy's country 50 miles; captured 31 of General Roddey's men; burned 2 caissons; destroyed 3 ferries and 1 pontoon, also a rebel mail, and brought in 19 able-bodied negroes and 35 horses and mules; ascertaining that the railroad is in running order to within one mile of Tuscumbia; the rebel forces are all moving southward; two corps of Hood's army, under Dick Taylor, have gone to South Carolina; Johnston is not reinstated, and Hood with the rest of his command is on his way to Mobile; Forrest's command is scattered over the country, and he is trying to concentrate his force at Tuscaloosa; Major George with 100 men is posted along the valley from Tuscumbia to Iuka, with his headquarters at or near Iuka, to watch our movements. I am convinced that 500 well-mounted cavalry could march without much hindrance 100 miles south, and pick up thousands of prisoners. Colonel Stewart's chief of staff, Major Kidd, accompanied the expedition to comply with that part of my order in regard to diagram and maps of the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GUSTAVUS SCHNITZER,

Major, Second Iowa Cavalry, Commanding Expedition

Lieut. R. B. AVERY,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 5th Div., Cav. Corps, Mil. Div. of the Miss.

FEBRUARY 20, 1865.—Attack on Fort Myers, Fla.

Report of Capt. James Doyle, One hundred and tenth New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Myers, Fla., February 21, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that a large force of the enemy's cavalry, estimated at about 400, with one piece of artillery (12-pounder), appeared before our works yesterday. They captured our pickets on the Fort Thompson road, consisting of a corporal and three men. We discovered the enemy approaching a few minutes after 12 m. The men were instantly under arms and posted. A flag of truce was seen approaching, and halted at a distance of 500 yards from the fort. I immediately sent Captain Bartholf to meet the flag. He returned with a written communication from the rebel commander, demanding a surrender of the post, giving me twenty minutes to decide. In less than five minutes Captain Bartholf returned to the flag with my answer, a copy of which I send with this report. At 1.10 p. m. the enemy opened fire from his artillery at a distance of about 1,400 yards. Our guns replied almost instantly. Captain Dewey, of the Second U. S. Colored Troops, who was present, was placed in charge of the artillery. His practice was good, compelling the enemy to move his battery three times. I had already formed a skirmish line of a portion of the Second Florida Cavalry, occupying the bushes and trees immediately in front, and kept up a sharp fire on the enemy's line. He had a portion of his force dismounted in the rear of his artillery, while the remainder were deployed on the flanks, the line extending to the river. The enemy fired about twenty shells, doing us no damage. At dark I strengthened our skirmish line, and the men inside the works were under arms all night. At daylight I visited the skirmish line and found the

enemy had retreated. He fell back through the woods and struck the road about six miles from here. I sent a mounted party after them, who found that they were in full retreat toward Fort Thompson. About three-quarters of a mile from the fort there is a pond of fresh water where the soldiers and refugees wash their clothes. Five men were captured at this place and one killed while engaged in washing. A short distance from this pond our cattle (which have been previously reported) were feeding. Six armed men went out as herdsmen, two of whom were captured, four making their escape to Punta Rassa, abandoning their horses in the swamp; the men returned to-day. I have no means of knowing the enemy's loss, but on surveying the ground where their battery was posted bandages, splints, lint, and hastily constructed litters have been found; also pieces of wearing apparel covered with blood, which seems to show that they suffered from our fire. They did not succeed in driving off any of our cattle; they are scattered in the woods and can be easily secured. Owing to a lack of forage many of our horses have been permitted to graze outside. A few of those the rebels picked up—eleven are missing; four of them were abandoned by the herdsmen in a swamp between this place and Punta Rassa, and I think will be recovered. I have just returned from Punta Rassa and have no fears of the stores there. I inclose a paper picked up on the ground where the enemy encamped last night, giving a list of the company commanders of the rebel force. I cannot speak too highly of Captains Childs and Bartholf, of Second U. S. Colored Infantry, also of Captain Dewey, in rendering efficient aid in working our guns. Lieut. J. C. Hiltz, acting adjutant, was very efficient in conveying my orders to different points, and rendered efficient service, as did also Captain Fellows, One hundred and tenth New York Volunteers. In fact, every officer and soldier of the command did well. I only regret that I did not have a cavalry force sufficiently strong to pursue them. I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the commanding general the condition of the arms of the colored troops at this post. In both companies there are not seventy-five serviceable muskets. I have been informed that Lieut. William McCullough has been dismissed the service, but having no official notice of it I sent him out in command of the skirmish line, where he rendered good and efficient service. Mr. J. D. Green, formerly connected with the Second Florida Cavalry, took his rifle and went into the ranks, and from his actions I have every reason to believe him to be a loyal man.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES DOYLE,

Captain, 110th New York Volunteers, Commanding Post.

Capt. E. B. TRACY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Key West, Fla.

FEBRUARY 20–24, 1865.—Expedition from Nashville to Pine Wood, Tenn.

Report of Capt. Gilbert H. Clemens, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS,
Nashville, Tenn., February 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the night of the 20th information was brought to me that Duval McNary, the guerrilla chief

that captured the mules on the 20th instant, was encamped on the Harpeth River, about fifteen miles from town. Mr. George Melville, the master of transportation, immediately conferred with you, and on your recommendation organized a force, mostly watchmen in this department and formerly soldiers. I at once took command and immediately started in pursuit of the raiders. We left here at 2 a. m. of the 21st instant, arriving at Camp Irvin about 4 a. m., where I received some more volunteers. My force now consisted of about sixty men, mostly watchmen, with several wagon-masters and two of my clerks. On arriving at Camp Irvin I found it was a mistake that the enemy were encamped on the Harpeth. We waited a few hours and then started in pursuit. At a place a few miles from Ellison's Mills, on the Harpeth, we captured one of McNary's men, named Kearns. We tracked the enemy all that day by the harness along the road, he having twenty hours the start. After riding seventy-three miles, at nightfall we encamped at a place called Pine Wood, in Hickman County, at which place the enemy had been in the morning. Here we learned he had struck direct for the Tennessee River. I then came to the conclusion that it would be folly to pursue him farther, as both man and beast were terribly jaded. Therefore, after encamping for the night, on the morning of the 22d I immediately started for the nearest point on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad. After riding for fifteen miles through a drenching rain, we arrived at a place called Sneedville, from which point I telegraphed you for a special train. Here the horses staid for twenty-four hours without any forage and completely broken down. We left this point in the train sent by you for Nashville at 3 p. m. of the 23d. After proceeding for a couple of hours, we came to Kingston Springs, when we were informed that the bridges between that point and Nashville were destroyed. After feeding and staying here for the night, we took up the line of march for Nashville on the morning of the 24th. After a ride of thirty miles, fording the South Harpeth eight times, we arrived here about 4 p. m. of the same day. I would state, in connection with this, that the trip has accomplished two objects: First. It has shown McNary that he cannot capture our trains with impunity, and that we have an available force to pursue him. Second. It has developed the capability of using our employés in protecting Government property from guerrillas. If we had started in pursuit of the guerrillas immediately on the receipt of the news of the capture, we would in all probability have recaptured the mules. But as it is, if at any future time they repeat the operations, we can start on pursuit on a moment's warning.

Since writing the foregoing, the teamsters that were captured with the mules have returned and inform me that we were but fifteen miles from McNary when we were compelled to return on account of exhausted stock. His rendezvous was a large cave, where he had the prisoners guarded, with capacity of secreting 150 men. The wagon-master states that McNary was in Nashville on Saturday and that he boasts as soon as I have another train ready he will pay it a visit. In case he should, a force should be prepared to pursue him without delay. The wagon-master also states that they were robbed by McNary of their money and clothes, he stating that it was essential for them to have clothing,

and that that was the only means they had of drawing it. Below is a copy of a pass given by A. D. McNary to the prisoners after releasing them:

HEADQUARTERS SCOUTS,
February 23, 1865.

SOLDIERS AND GUARDS:

Pass free from molestation John Vorees, wagon-master, and twelve laborers. These are my prisoners, and any interference with them will be punished as it deserves.

A. D. MCNARY,
Captain, Commanding Scouts.

Mr. H. R. CAROTHERS:

You will try and give the twelve men accommodations to-night, and give them directions to the nearest point on the railroad.

J. G. MCNAIRY.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. H. CLEMENS,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Capt. F. J. CRILLY,
Assistant Quartermaster,
Chief Quartermaster U. S. Military Railroads.

FEBRUARY 20-24, 1865.—Expedition to Greeneville and Warrensburg, Tenn., with skirmishes (21st and 22d) near Greeneville.

Report of Maj. Thomas H. Reeves, Fourth Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. FOURTH TENNESSEE INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Moser's Mill, Tenn., February 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state that, in accordance with instructions, the Fourth Regiment Tennessee Infantry Volunteers, on the 20th instant, was en route for Greeneville, Tenn.; arrived at that place at 10 a. m. on the 21st instant, a distance of thirty miles; nothing occurred worthy of note on the march. About 12 m. our picket was attacked on the Jonesborough road by a small squad of rebels, but they were soon repulsed; all was quiet then until about the same time on the 22d instant, when there was a repetition of the picket fighting which did not amount to anything serious. The election was held in the town of Greeneville, and I suppose all the loyal inhabitants had the privilege of voting. I left Greeneville on the 23d instant at 9 a. m. and, after a very disagreeable day's march through incessant rain, arrived at Warrensburg and learned that it was the intention of Colonel Tool, C. S. Army, who was commanding a force of 100 mounted men, to camp there that night; there were four of his men captured on our picket-line that night. I subsequently learned that he had passed around the town to our left. I left Warrensburg on the 24th instant, and arrived at our camp at this place the same evening. From best information there are but few rebels in East Tennessee; however, they were making preparations to attack me on the 24th, had I remained, with a force of about 200, commanded by Colonel Gillespie, C. S. Army. My opinion is that a small force of cavalry supported by a small force of infantry could hold the country as high up as Greeneville or Jonesborough.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. H. REEVES,
Major Fourth Tennessee Infantry Volunteers, Comdg. Regiment.

Capt. W. W. DEANE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

FEBRUARY 21-MARCH 7, 1865.—Operations in the vicinity of Saint Mark's, Fla.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Mar. 4-5, 1865.—Skirmishes at East River Bridge, Fla.
5-6, 1865.—Skirmishes at Newport Bridge, Fla.
6, 1865.—Action at Natural Bridge, Fla.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. John Newton, U. S. Army, commanding District of Key West and Tortugas.
No. 2.—Maj. Edmund C. Weeks, Second Florida Cavalry (Union).

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. John Newton, U. S. Army, commanding District of Key West and Tortugas.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF KEY WEST AND TORTUGAS,
March 15, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the results of a recent expedition made in the neighborhood of Saint Mark's, Fla., in conjunction with a naval force intended to ascend the river. The land expedition landed at the light-house, and marched first to Newport, and finding the bridge burned there, advanced eight miles farther up to the Natural Bridge, where the enemy was found in force—it is said between 1,500 and 2,000 men. After a fierce fight, resulting in the complete repulse of the enemy, finding that the navy could not ascend the river, I decided to withdraw. This was done in order, the enemy, except a few cavalry, not daring to follow. We captured and brought off one piece of artillery, my own artillery (two navy howitzers), and my train without loss. My loss is 150 killed, wounded, and missing. The number of the latter will undoubtedly diminish. The officers and men behaved with the greatest gallantry. The enemy had first previously attacked our troops at Cedar Keys and Fort Myers, and I hoped to find them in small force near Saint Mark's, but in spite of the uniform testimony of refugees to the contrary, there is no doubt that there is, relatively to mine, a large force of the enemy in Florida, which is continually increasing. My force in the expedition was between 900 and 1,000 men, two navy howitzers, and one light 12-pounder captured from the enemy and used against him. This is merely a preliminary report, a mail leaving at 4 p. m. I arrived at 2.30 p. m. from the coast.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOHN NEWTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans.

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HDQRS. DISTRICT OF KEY WEST AND TORTUGAS,
Key West, Fla., April 17, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I inclose herewith a printed copy of the report of operations near Saint Mark's—already sent to you in writing, but now in a

new shape, more easy of reference and more legible. The printing was done in my office. If, as I have understood, the expedition served to divert the enemy's force and attention from Steele's column, one of my objects was fully accomplished. From the enemy's admission he must have had three batteries of artillery and a very large force in comparison.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN NEWTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I send General Jones' order of congratulation; very mild, and, in comparison with a notice of a small skirmish a few weeks before, rather lugubrious. The forces mentioned incidentally in the paper Floridian and Journal, are Kilcrease Artillery; Dunham's battery; cadets from Tallahassee; Second Florida Cavalry; Scott's battalion; Abell's battery; Fifth Florida Cavalry; First Florida Militia; Barwick's Company Reserves; Hodges' Company Reserves; Company A, Milton Light Artillery; Companies A, B, and F, Reserves. These different organizations are incidentally mentioned, and are picked out from various portions of the newspaper. No mention is made of the re-enforcements from Georgia arriving about noon of the 6th, and amounting to over 1,000 men. Capt. E. B. Tracy, assistant commissary of musters, died on the 16th. Please send on another.

J. NEWTON.

[Inclosures.]

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF KEY WEST AND TORTUGAS,
Key West, Fla., March 19, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations in this district:

February 21. Late in the night the transport steamer Alliance from the west coast of Florida brought information that Fort Myers was attacked by a large force of rebels with artillery, and likewise that a party of 250 men from Cedar Keys on a raid had encountered a greatly superior force of the enemy at Station Four on the railroad, and after a gallant fight, in which the rebels were worsted, had safely returned to Cedar Keys on the approach of large re-enforcements to the enemy, commanded by Brigadier-General Miller.

February 22. The kindness of Admiral Stribling having placed at our disposal the steamer Magnolia, the Ninety-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Pearsall, was embarked, destined for Punta Rassa. In the meantime the steamer Honduras arrived from Punta Rassa, whither it had gone on the receipt of the news of the rebel attack (to protect our depot there), and communicated the intelligence of the retreat of the enemy from Fort Myers. The steamer Magnolia was, nevertheless, dispatched to Punta Rassa, and the steamer Honduras was ordered by the admiral to be in readiness to transport additional troops the next day. In the meantime, after consultation with the admiral, the following general plan was adopted: The troops to be landed at Tampa or Cedar Keys, in order to cut off the force of the enemy sent to the Lower Peninsula, or else to proceed to the neighborhood of Saint Mark's for a raid or sudden expedition, in which the co-operation of the navy was promised.

February 23. Headquarters were embarked on the steamer Honduras, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Harris commanding, and likewise three companies, A, B, and K, of the Second U. S. Colored Infantry, destined for Punta Rassa.

February 24. Reached Punta Rassa, where the Magnolia was found. Both steamers sailed for Cedar Keys at 3 p. m.

February 25. Arrived at Cedar Keys at 6 p. m. Major Weeks, commanding post, being absent on a raid, he was directed to return. No chance to cut off or intercept the enemy's force in the South Peninsula appeared to offer itself.

February 27. Major Weeks returned. Companies C, D, and E, Second Florida Cavalry (dismounted), and Companies E, G, and H, Second U. S. Colored Infantry, were embarked on the Magnolia, leaving at Cedar Keys a sufficient detail from the companies above mentioned to protect the place in our absence. Transferred headquarters to the Alliance, which had arrived from Key West.

February 28. Arrived off Ocklockonee buoy, near Saint Mark's Bar, thirteen miles from land, where the naval force was directed to assemble. The fog was dense.

March 1 and 2. Steamers Mahaska, Honduras, Magnolia, Stars and Stripes, Spirea, Fort Henry; schooners O. H. Lee, Matthew Vassar, and Two Sisters assembled together. Heavy fog. Lieut. Commander William Gibson commanded the naval force. After full and free consultation the following plan of operations was adopted: First. To land a party of seamen and of the Second Florida Cavalry on Light House Island on the night of the 3d to take possession of the bridge over East River and to surprise and capture the pickets there if possible. Second. To land the troops on the same night in readiness to start at daylight on the 4th. Third. The land expedition was to march to Newport, destroy the public establishments there, cross the River Saint Mark's, take Saint Mark's in rear, or strike the railroad between Saint Mark's and Tallahassee, attacking isolated bodies of the enemy to prevent a concentration, and destroying and capturing such property as might be useful to the enemy. Fourth. In order to effect these objects, parties were landed to destroy the railroad and other bridges over the Ocklockonee River, the trestle or bridge over the Aucilla River, and to break up the railroad between Saint Mark's and Tallahassee. Fifth. The naval force was to endeavor to silence the batteries at Saint Mark's and capture it; to land a force of 500 to 600 seamen at Port Leon to cover the land expedition, to prevent the enemy crossing in its rear between Saint Mark's and Newport, and to threaten Saint Mark's. There was no doubt entertained that this landing at Port Leon would be effected.

March 3. The fog having risen, the whole fleet put to sea, sailing until after dark in order to deceive the enemy, should he have discovered the presence of the vessels. After dark, returned to the bar, which the pilot in vain endeavored to cross, though he had indicated no difficulty previously. A heavy gale sprang up and the vessels were of necessity anchored until morning, by which the landing of the troops was unfortunately delayed. In the meantime Major Weeks, with sixty men of the Florida cavalry and thirty seamen under Acting Ensign Whitman, surprised but did not succeed in capturing the enemy's pickets at the bridge over East River.

March 4. Early in the morning the fleet got under way (the Spirea leading) for the light-house. The pilot ran the Spirea hard and fast aground; the Honduras, containing troops, likewise grounded. In the meantime Major Weeks' expedition returned to the light-house because his position at the bridge was too advanced in the absence of the main force. The enemy's cavalry followed him, skirmishing. The steamers Hibiscus, Proteus, and Iuka arrived. The last two anchored and remained outside. After the delays arising as above stated, from the

fog and from the grounding of the vessels, the troops were finally debarked by 4 p. m., and the whole command was moved forward about two miles and a half upon a spot of elevated ground suitable for an encampment, where we were to await the landing of the artillery, ammunition, and ambulances. This being effected about 8 a. m. on the 5th, the whole command advanced upon the road leading to the bridge over East River, where we found the planking of the bridge taken up, and the enemy's cavalry with one piece of artillery upon the opposite bank prepared to dispute the passage. The skirmish line, composed of Companies G and H, Second Colored Infantry, under the command of Major Lincoln, Second Colored Infantry, made a gallant charge over the open ground to the bridge, and opening a rapid fire upon the enemy, the latter fled precipitately. The skirmishers filed over the sleepers of the bridge, and capturing one piece of artillery immediately turned it upon the enemy. The piece of artillery taken was without limber and caisson, these having been removed. The bridge being repaired, which was promptly effected by the Ninety-ninth Colored Infantry, an advance upon Newport was begun, the enemy showing but a few cavalry. When near Newport a heavy smoke indicated the probable destruction of the bridge. The battalion of the Second Florida Cavalry, under Major Weeks, was pushed on in advance to save the bridge. This was found to be impossible, one bay of the bridge being already gone and its whole length swept from the rifle-pits of the enemy on the other side. The conflagration was extended to include an iron foundry used by the enemy to cast shot and shell, one saw and one grist mill, and other property. Major Weeks with the battalion of the Second Florida Cavalry was left at Newport bridge to guard against a crossing of the enemy in our rear—a service ably and gallantly performed, his command being under the constant fire of the enemy's infantry and artillery. It being impossible to repair the bridge at Newport or cross the river at this point, it was determined to attempt the Natural Bridge, four or five miles above (according to the assurances of the guides). An old and unfrequented road led to that point, and it was hoped we would not be expected there. The distance was found on trial to be over eight miles, and the enemy was guarding it on our arrival.

March 6. At daybreak Major Lincoln, with two companies (B and G) of Second U. S. Colored Infantry, drove the advanced posts of the enemy over the bridge, when his farther progress was checked by a superior force of the enemy behind intrenchments, having sloughs, ponds, marshes, and thickets in front and flanks as auxiliary defenses. Another spot suitable for crossing was indicated as existing one mile below the Natural Bridge, but after a careful examination it was found to be impracticable, and was indeed already guarded by the enemy. Nothing now remained to do but to feel the enemy and ascertain whether or no a passage could be forced, particularly as it was reported to me that a way to turn the enemy had been found by an officer on picket, who had gone quite close to the enemy's works. Colonel Townsend, with Companies A, B, and H, Second U. S. Colored Infantry, was directed to turn the enemy's right flank if practicable, and Major Lincoln, with Companies E, G, and K, Second U. S. Colored Infantry, to make the direct assault. The Ninety-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Pearsall, was to support. Colonel Townsend with his command advanced gallantly, the enemy fleeing upon his approach and abandoning his breast-works, but at the foot almost of the works he encountered a wide and deep slough impassable to troops, and the

command reluctantly returned. It had now been demonstrated that the enemy's position was too strong in numbers and strength to be carried, and as our position was in a low salient in the marshes, exposed to his cross-fire, of which he was not slow to avail himself, it was determined to withdraw to the open pine barrens about 300 yards distant, in a position previously selected. This was effected in perfect order, without molestation from the enemy. The enemy now imagining that we were in full retreat, emerged from his concealment in heavy columns of regular troops with artillery without skirmishers, in the hope of crushing an already defeated force. To his surprise he was received with a perfect line of infantry supported by artillery. He made two desperate charges, but was easily repulsed with heavy loss, leaving us masters of the field. We never saw him again except in a small force of cavalry sent to annoy us on our return march. After waiting for an hour, and there being no indications of the presence of the enemy, the troops began their return march to the light-house, which was reached at 4 a. m. on the 7th. The expedition returned because the navy was unable to co-operate in any manner, the ammunition was nearly expended, and our communications, owing to the failure to land a force of seamen at Port Leon, as agreed upon, would have been assuredly cut in less than eight hours. The whole force of the expedition was 893 enlisted men, two navy boat howitzers, and one light 12-pounder captured from the enemy. The artillery was drawn by hand the whole distance. Our wounded were all brought off with the exception of eight fatally wounded, left at a house two miles from the field of battle. Our loss was 148 killed, wounded, and missing, of which 35 are missing. This number will be further reduced, it is reasonable to anticipate. The force of the enemy is stated by a prisoner (an officer of militia) to have been from 1,500 to 2,000, and further re-enforcements were continually arriving. The enemy was liberally supplied with field artillery. The bridges over the Ocklockonee and the Aucilla were not damaged, nor the railroad obstructed, so far as known. Indeed, the party for the Ocklockonee returned without making a serious attempt to reach the bridge. The men sent were picked, and had a good knowledge of the country, and they would, with little risk to themselves, have obstructed for several days these railroads. A refugee is known to have left one of the blockading vessels and to have given the enemy two weeks' notice of the expedition; hence their large concentration of force, a part of which was said to have come from Georgia and from the vicinity of Pensacola. The expedition, though it did not effect all that was anticipated, was far from being unfruitful in its results. Two important bridges, one foundry, and two large mills were burnt; extensive salt-works partially destroyed and laid open for the future to raiding parties. It is proper to state that this expedition has likewise established the blockade vessels off the light-house instead of outside the bar as before. Saint Mark's is now thoroughly blockaded. The enemy has little to boast of in the military operations of this expedition. Though having two weeks' notice, he was obliged to burn the important bridge at Newport, so useful to him, and was finally driven off the field near the Natural Bridge, having allowed an inferior force to march twenty-five miles into his territory and return without losing an article of public property, but, on the contrary, carrying off one captured piece of artillery. It is unnecessary to state that we were in ignorance of the fact that information had been furnished the enemy until the expedition was over. We would otherwise not have landed. Saint Mark's and neighborhood presented the greatest, if not the sole, inducements for a

raid or expedition within the limits of this district. The absence of large numbers of rebel troops in the South Peninsula, as before stated, fixed the proper moment for the attempt, and it was not suitable to pass unnoticed the attempt of the rebels to capture Fort Myers and annoy the garrison at Cedar Keys. The rebel troops at Chattahoochee, Tallahassee, Saint Mark's, and as far east as Madisonville, were by unanimous testimony put at less than 600 men. It was likewise thought that the expedition from Pensacola, of which I had heard, would naturally draw the rebels from the neighborhood of Tallahassee and Saint Mark's, though it is now known that the information of our intended operations in that vicinity drew their troops in the opposite direction—a great advantage, at all events, to our column starting from Pensacola into the interior. After the expedition was over all the troops were returned to the posts at Cedar Keys, Punta Rassa, and Key West. Fort Myers has been broken up. The officers and men of the expedition behaved nobly under the most trying circumstances, marching fifty miles in forty-four hours, of which they rested only five hours, and fought or skirmished most of the time. When we recrossed the bridge at East River we found there a guard of forty seamen under command of Acting Ensign Whitman. For this precaution we were indebted to the foresight of Commander Shufeldt, who in my absence had relieved Lieutenant-Commander Gibson of the command of the naval force.

I cannot close this communication without expressing the obligations I am under to Rear-Admiral Stribling for the hearty co-operation which he ordered his officers to afford and his own endeavors to make the expedition a complete success. And this desire of the admiral was, so far as I could perceive, cheerfully responded to by his officers. I will forward a list of recommendations for gallant services in the field.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN NEWTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 49. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Tallahassee, March 9, 1865.

I. The major-general commanding returns his cordial thanks to the militia forces of the State for the promptness and dispatch with which they responded to the call of the Governor to turn out and repel the invading foe.

He marks with great satisfaction the spirit of determination and self-denial which has characterized their conduct, and shall rely with great confidence in future on your zealous and valuable services.

In disbanding you now the major-general commanding is actuated by a disposition to make your burdens as light as possible, knowing that when occasion requires you will be ready to respond.

You will be allowed to retain your arms and equipments, and it is urged upon you the great necessity that you should see that your arms and ammunition are always in condition for immediate action. The resources of your country are limited in these things, and the loss of your arms or ammunition might prove a serious calamity. You are desired when called out, even for drill, to appear always under arms, that no delay may occur in your reaching the scene of action.

The major-general commanding is glad to announce the success of our arms in driving back, with heavy loss, the enemy from our shores, though they may have retired to make preparations for a renewal of the attack. You are therefore urged to be always in readiness to repair to headquarters immediately on the concerted signal being given.

By order of Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones:

W. K. BEARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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THE MILITIA.

The conduct of the militia in the recent affair has shown that for actual service they are equally available with the regular Confederate troops. They exhibited as much coolness and courage as veterans, and the prompt action of all, even of those who were not in the engagement, contributed to make a display of force that disheartened the enemy and probably induced an earlier retreat than would have taken place merely from the result of the fighting. The large number of forces that have been so quickly concentrated here, together with the result of the engagement, has inspired the utmost confidence in our people, and, with the natural advantages of the country and our fortified positions, we can stop five times the number that came on this occasion. But a small portion of our force was actually engaged with the enemy.

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The loss of Mr. Dan Ladd's mill at Newport is almost a calamity to the citizens of Wakulla County. In the hurry of getting out our last week's paper we omitted to state that it was burned by our forces, as also the workshops connected with it. The mill did the grinding of a large portion of the county, besides furnishing meal to many families who had no corn to grind. The workshops and saw-mill are a great loss to the Government, as they have been used for important Government work for some time past. A large quantity of valuable patterns were also destroyed—the accumulation of years. Nothing was saved from either the mill or shops. The bridge was not burned, as at first stated, but only torn to pieces by our forces. It was easily repaired after the Yankees left.

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We are requested to state that the band of the Seventh Florida Regiment will give their concerts on next Monday and Tuesday evenings. They could not fill their appointments for this city (7th and 8th) on account of the disturbed state of affairs consequent upon the late battle. We hope the lady and gentlemen amateurs of our city will lend their aid, and that they may realize a large sum from their entertainments for their noble undertaking of furnishing sugar and sirup to the Florida Brigade of Tennessee.

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On Tuesday last it was discovered that an attempt had been made to burn the Aucilla trestle on the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad. The damage was slight, not enough to stop the trains. The telegraph wire was also cut at the trestle. This is supposed to be the work of deserters, and may have been a part of the programme of the enemy to prevent troops from being brought up from the east to take a hand in the late fight.

If the people of Georgia had turned out to oppose Sherman as the Floridians have in the battle fought at Natural Bridge, he never could have reached Savannah. Some of the companies only lacked one or two of their whole number. While this spirit animates the whole people we have no fears of the Yankees. Let them do their worst.

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The Kilcrease Artillery, Capt. Patrick Houstoun, and Dunham's battery, Captain Dunham, acted in the most gallant style, dealing death and destruction to the invaders, and contributed largely to the result of the battle.

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HDQRS. DISTRICT OF KEY WEST AND TORTUGAS,
April 6, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: In transmitting the inclosed copy of a communication from Lieut. Commander William Gibson to Admiral Stribling it is proper for me to add a few words. It is evident that had the land force been seconded at all by the naval part of the expedition we should have succeeded to the utmost extent of our expectations. The fort at Saint Mark's was prepared to be blown into the air, and parties were engaged to destroy a large lot of cotton at Saint Mark's, amounting to about 600 bales. The land troops could have crossed between Newport and Saint Mark's (being relieved of the presence of the gun-boat Spray), and with the assistance of 500 men from the navy would have entirely defeated the enemy if he had made a stand. My calculations were that the enemy would concentrate but 600 to 700 local troops, and these with the addition of men pressed for the occasion were increased to about 1,000 men. These men, who would not have stood before my troops in any other position, were impregnable at the Natural Bridge, which could have been defended by 200 resolute men, with a few pieces of artillery, against five times their number; for the reason that the rebel works commanding the passage within fifty paces of it could not be got at because of sloughs, ponds, &c., completely isolating their defensive position from assault. About noon, when over 1,000 veterans arrived from Georgia (it is said), owing to detachments necessary to observe the river above and below, I had in line but 500 men, with which number the rebels were defeated and were obliged to retire into their intrenchments and fastnesses. The rebel force altogether was over 2,000 men with at least five light 12-pounders, commanded by Generals Jones and Miller. I had had a complete understanding with Lieutenant-Commander Gibson, who was relieved of his command by the arrival of a superior officer after I had landed and was engaged with the enemy. Such a fact is sufficient to account for a fatal delay or inactivity of the naval force at the critical moment. I am satisfied that had no change been made in the naval commanders at this inopportune moment we could not have failed to accomplish our most sanguine expectations. After information has fully satisfied me that the plan of the expedition was well laid and deserved success. It is my duty to lay my opinions frankly before the general commanding, but at the same time, unless required, I do not think it proper to make these public as yet. My force was but 900, and amounted to a raid

only, depending for success upon rapidity of movement, while the large naval force, which availed me nothing, puts me in the false position of apologizing for the want of complete success in an expedition which appears to those not acquainted to have been made on a large scale.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN NEWTON,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

U. S. STEAMER MAHASKA,
Saint Mark's River, Fla., March 21, 1865.

Acting Rear-Admiral C. K. STRIBLING,
Commanding East Gulf Blockading Squadron:

SIR: I have the honor to forward a communication received on the 18th instant by a flag of truce from Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones, commanding at Tallahassee, with a copy of my reply. On the 20th the enemy sent another flag, only to say that if we wished to communicate we should fire a gun at 8 a. m. and they would meet us at Four-mile Point. Quite a number of refugees, white men and contrabands, have recently come on board. From two—a one-legged white man named James Wetzel, who claims to have been taken prisoner from the U. S. Army, and a colored man named Charles Amos—I have information which, as it was received at different times and closely tallies, may be considered reasonably reliable. I send you the men, that you may personally question them. On the 18th instant Captain Strickland and one private of his party were executed by the rebels (shot). The salt-works here are of vital importance to the rebels. After our attack salt went from $30 to $50 per bushel, Confederate money. About 2,000 of the enemy encountered General Newton at the Natural Bridge, near Newport. A moiety was collected from the vicinity, old men and young boys included, and 1,000 well-drilled volunteer troops from Georgia arrived toward the close of the fight. About 3,500 men are all that they can gather now at Tallahassee. Their description of the fort agrees with that given us before the attack, with additional particulars. The magazine is at the east end of the fort and is higher than the top of the parapet. It is made of logs, seven feet thick. A smaller magazine for the largest rifle gun is at the other extremity. In anticipation of the attack all the guns had been removed from the Spray and mounted on the fort. Two smooth-bore, old pattern, ringed, cascabel 32-pounders were left on the lighter alongside the Spray. The armament of the fort thus increased was two 32-pounders, rifled; one rifle gun, described as a Parrott (probably 30-pounder), and one 12-pounder rifled gun, captured from us, and two smooth-bore 32-pounders, similar to those on the lighter. But at the time of the attack (they state) there were only three men left in the fort, and trains were laid and orders left to blow up both the fort and vessel on the near approach of the gun-boats. Wetzel says there are no good artillerists in the fort. As regards obstructions, a flat-boat was sunk in the river a short distance below Port Leon a long time since. Recently (as our own people had seen) many of the stones were taken out of her and she was floating to one side, leaving a channel, the soldier says, to the left of her, going up. At the time of the fleet moving up there were no obstructions between Port Leon and the fort. Pens (to be sunken with stones) were being made, and pine logs chained together, with spearheads pointing down

stream (such as they had at Charleston), were to be submerged in what was intended to be an inviting channel between the pens. These were not in readiness, and withal would have been only 100 yards from the fort. We have reason to believe, from watching the movements of the Spray's boat and from the talk of some of the contrabands, that they are dropping torpedoes in the river. They have thrown up rifle-pits in rear of the fort.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. GIBSON,

Lieut. Commander, Comdg. First Div., East Gulf Block. Squadron.

In the fight near Newport the enemy's loss is reported to be more severe than ours. Individual informants state 3 officers killed and 30 men killed and wounded.

WM. GIBSON,

Lieutenant-Commander.

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HDQRS. DISTRICT OF KEY WEST AND TORTUGAS,

Key West, Fla., April 19, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations in this district during the months of February and March. This report, although previously sent to headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, is likewise, by advice from thence, transmitted direct to Washington.

I have a few additional remarks to offer. The paragraph of the report marked (*) may with propriety be slightly amended and enlarged to prevent misunderstanding. A portion only of the troops were at the Natural Bridge and kept there for the purpose of feeling the enemy; the remainder were on the open pine barren, about 300 yards from the Natural Bridge. The withdrawal spoken of in the paragraph alluded to was simply the swinging back of that portion at the bridge to unite with those already in position in the pine barren, but this was done only when it had been demonstrated that the enemy's position was unassailable, owing to absolute physical obstacles. The enemy's force, when we first encountered them at the Natural Bridge, was over 1,000, with two to four batteries of artillery (one of their papers mentions four batteries present). During the engagement the enemy was re-enforced by 1,000 additional troops, said to have come from the neighborhood of Pensacola and from Georgia. When the enemy were re-enforced they essayed an attack upon our troops, but were promptly repulsed with loss and driven back to their original position. After this we never saw an infantry soldier of the enemy, although we waited on the field for an hour, and during our march back to the light-house a few straggling portions of their cavalry were alone visible.

The expedition started with 893 men, but the detachments at Newport and outposts up and down the river, together with losses in action, had reduced this number to 500 men at the moment when the enemy became re-enforced; with 500 men, therefore, a force of four to five times its number was decisively repulsed. All the troops engaged at the Natural Bridge were black troops, of Second and Ninety-ninth Colored Infantry. The boldness of our attack gave the enemy the idea of a much superior force on our part, which they actually believe to have been nearly 2,000. The disposition made of our troops was such that the enemy could use but a portion of their available men, and their papers declare that one-half at least did not fire a shot. The result

was that the rebels could make but little use of vastly superior forces. The enemy evacuted Saint Mark's, leaving but three men to blow up the fort there, destroy their gun-boat, the Spray, plying between Saint Mark's and Newport, and burn 500 bales of cotton at the depot at Saint Mark's, and, had the navy advanced, all of the objects contemplated in the expedition could, I think, have certainly been accomplished. The navy did not get to Port Leon nor land the 600 seamen there, as promised, and in consequence I could not cross between Newport and Saint Mark's after the destruction of the bridge at Newport, which was effected by the retiring enemy; neither could I draw upon my ammunition and provisions on shipboard. The expedition was a raid of a small body of infantry, there being no mounted men in this district, and was intended, besides the destruction of the enemy's public property, to give them employment nearer home and prevent them organizing expeditions against our small forts on the southern peninsula of Florida, an object which has been fully accomplished. I learn also that it effected a powerful diversion in favor of Steele's column marching from Pensacola, which was a contemplated benefit of the expedition. The naval force, which exaggerated the importance of the expedition in the public eye, being unable to perform the part assigned, was, to say the least, of no benefit to our operations. The expedition was not undertaken to go to Thomasville, capture Tallahassee, or occupy any part of the country, unless it should afterward appear that Saint Mark's possessed great advantages for the latter purpose. A great deal of the information imparted in this communication has been gained since my report to General Canby's headquarters. I send herewith a sketch of the country.* The enemy's available force when the expedition started did not exceed 700 men.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN NEWTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ADDENDA.

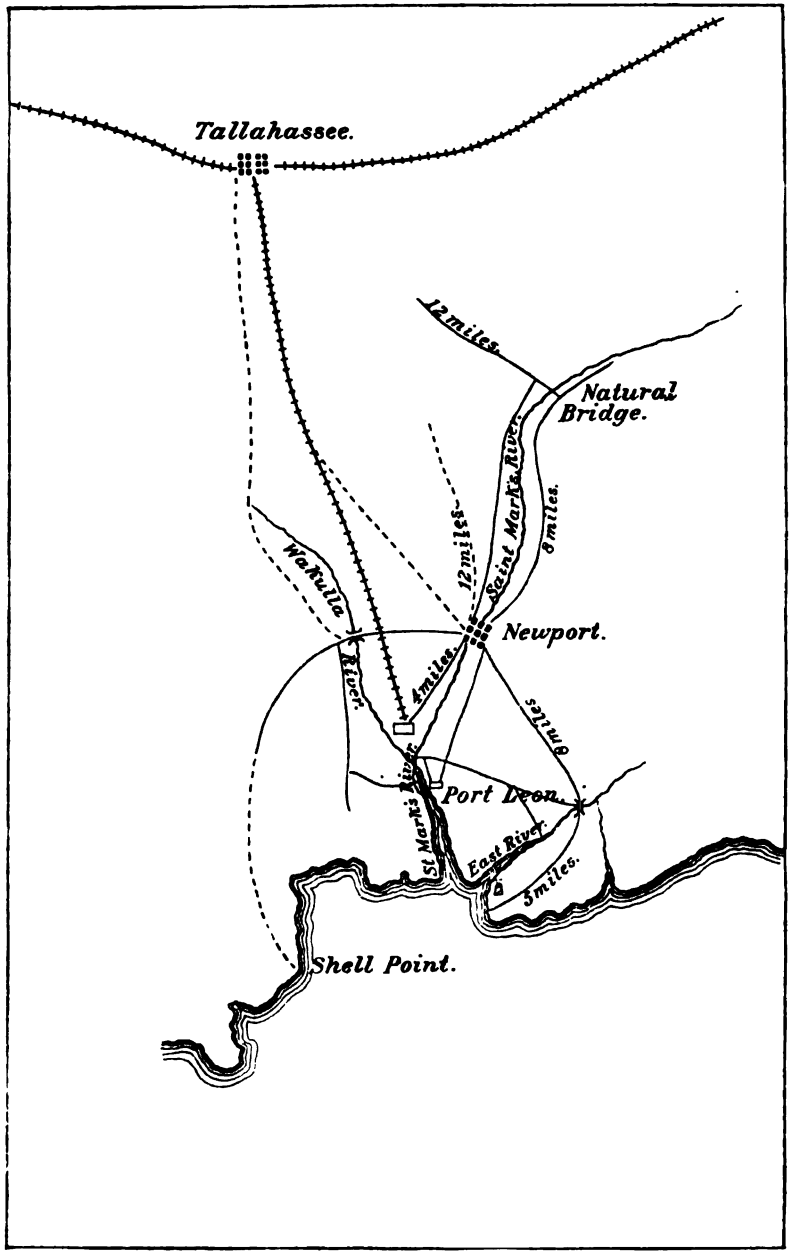
Report of casualties in action, March 6, 1865, at Natural Bridge, Fla.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Staff	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	Lieut. E. Carrington, 143d New York Volunteers, killed. Capt. E. B. Tracy, 2d U. S. Colored Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general, wounded severely. Maj. B. C. Lincoln and Second Lieut. T. H. Murphy, 2d U. S. Colored Infantry, have since died of their wounds.
2d Florida Cavalry	....	1	.....	2	....	13	16	
2d U. S. Colored Infantry	....	10	6	41	....	1	58	
99th U. S. Colored Infantry	1	8	2	37	1	23	72	
Total	2	19	9	80	1	37	148	

JOHN NEWTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF KEY WEST AND TORTUGAS,
Key West, Fla., March 19, 1865.

* See p. 68.


Tallahassee.
12 miles.
Natural Bridge.
Saint Mark's River.
8 miles.
12 miles.
Wakulla River.
Newport.
4 miles.
8 miles.
Port Leon.
St. Mark's River.
East River.
3 miles.
Shell Point.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF KEY WEST AND TORTUGAS,
March 21, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following recommendations for gallant and distinguished services:

Col. B. R. Townsend, Second U. S. Colored Infantry. Gallantry in action 5th and 6th of March. Wounded, but refused to quit the field until the fight was over. Recommended for a war medal.

Maj. Benjamin C. Lincoln, Second U. S. Colored Infantry. Gallant and distinguished conduct in action February 9, March 5 and 6. Mortally wounded; died March 9. Recommended to receive brevets of lieutenant-colonel and colonel.

Capt. E. B. Tracy, Second U. S. Colored Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general, but took command of his company during the whole expedition; highly distinguished for courage and conduct; severely wounded. Recommended to receive brevet of major.

First Lieut. C. Seymour, Second U. S. Colored Infantry. In command of artillery on the 5th and 6th. Severely wounded. Highly distinguished for courage and conduct. Recommended to receive brevet of captain.

Second Lieut. Thomas H. Murphy, Second U. S. Colored Infantry. Succeeded Lieutenant Seymour in command of artillery. Highly distinguished for courage and conduct. Mortally wounded; died March 12. Recommended to receive brevet of captain.

Lieut. Col. Uri B. Pearsall, Ninety-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry. Distinguished for activity and gallantry in the action of the 6th. Wounded, but retained command of his regiment. Recommended for brevet of colonel.

Capt. Frank D. Harding and Capt. Edward S. Rigney, Ninety-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry. Distinguished gallantry and good conduct in the engagement of the 6th. Recommended for brevet of major.

Maj. E. C. Weeks, Second Florida Cavalry. For gallant and distinguished conduct February 9 and March 4, 5, and 6, and for general conduct. Recommended for brevet of lieutenant-colonel.

Capt. James Doyle, One hundred and tenth New York Volunteers. For efficient conduct while in command of Fort Myers and for skill and ability displayed in repelling attack of the enemy February 20. Recommended for brevet of major.

Second Lieut. E. Carrington, One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers, aide-de-camp. Mortally wounded on 6th; died on 6th of March. Highly distinguished for courage and conduct and for general efficiency. Recommended for brevet of captain.

Capt. C. H. Willett, Second U. S. Colored Infantry. Recommended for brevet of major.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN NEWTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

No. 2.

Maj. Edmund C. Weeks, Second Florida Cavalry (Union).

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Cedar Keys, Fla., March 9, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding that all the forces under my command (with the exception

of a sufficient guard over the Government stores left at this post) were embarked on board the U. S. steam gun-boat Magnolia on Monday noon, February 27, 1865. At daylight next day, Tuesday, came to anchor at the bar off Saint Mark's. Owing to a dense fog did not communicate with the other vessels of the expedition until Wednesday. On Thursday (March 2) landed six men, under William Strickland, at the mouth of the Aucilla River, with orders to burn the railroad bridge at the head of that stream. Did not effect a landing at the Little Aucilla as contemplated with another detachment (for the purpose of cutting the railroad in the rear of Saint Mark's) owing to the number of pickets stationed there. Another party, under Mr. Green, citizen, was landed near Shell Point, with orders to proceed to the Ocklockonee Railroad bridge and burn it. On Friday, at 7 p. m., agreeable to orders, I landed with sixty men of the Second Florida Cavalry and a detachment of thirty sailors, under Acting Ensign Whitman. I dispatched Mr. Whitman up East River, with orders to proceed to the bridge, about four miles from the light-house, and to secure if possible the picket stationed there and to hold the bridge until I should come up. Owing to the strong wind blowing I did not succeed in effecting a landing until midnight. Advanced immediately up to the bridge, where I arrived at 4 a. m. Found that Mr. Whitman had surprised the picket but did not capture it, as they fled, leaving their arms, one horse, &c. At sunrise I was attacked by a cavalry force of about sixty men. Repulsed them without loss on our part. Killed several of the rebels and wounded three or four of them. Sent a mounted officer to the light-house to see whether the troops had landed, with the intention, if they had landed, to hold the bridge. Upon his return, reporting that the ships were ashore at the bar and no troops landed, I concluded to fall back to the light-house, knowing that I could not hold my position without re-enforcements. They skirmished with me until I arrived at the light-house.

Upon arriving at Newport, on Sunday, at 11 a. m., I discovered the bridge over Newport River on fire, and agreeable to orders I charged on the enemy for the purpose of saving the bridge—all under heavy fire. Found the enemy strongly posted behind intrenchments on opposite side, and found that the bridge was burned at one end and cut off at the other, and that the enemy had complete command of the approach to the bridge with their musketry. Having two pieces of artillery I posted one to play directly across the bridge, and the other on the right to enfilade their pits. I did not succeed in driving them out. Upon being ordered to remain at Newport to guard the bridge I posted sharpshooters along the river. They were engaged most of the day and night. On Monday, at 2 p. m., the enemy opened fire with one piece of artillery on my pickets in rear of my camp. They kept up a sharp and well-directed fire of artillery and musketry for four hours. They endeavored to get hold on the bridge, first to repair it, and afterward to cross it. I repulsed them. I cannot speak in too high terms of praise of the assistance rendered by Captain Ransom, of General Newton's staff, in promoting the success of my movements. The officers and men under me, one and all, behaved in the most creditable manner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDMUND C. WEEKS,

Major Second Florida Cavalry, Commanding Post.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

District of Key West and Tortugas, Key West.

FEBRUARY 22–25, 1865.—Expedition from Barrancas to Milton, Fla., and skirmishes.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Alexander Asboth, U. S. Army, commanding District of West Florida.

No. 2.—Lieut. Col. Andrew B. Spurling, Second Maine Cavalry, commanding expedition.

No. 1.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Alexander Asboth, U. S. Army, commanding District of West Florida.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, February 24, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that Lieutenant-Colonel Spurling, whom I sent day before yesterday with a small force of 350 men to Milton, Fla., in order to surprise a rebel force, succeeded in capturing 19 prisoners of war, 25 horses, and 4 mules. One rebel soldier was killed and 1 mortally wounded. Our men met with no loss. The prisoners and animals arrived here last night on the quartermaster steamer Matamoras, which vessel I ordered back at once to bring down Lieutenant-Colonel Spurling and his command, who had to remain at Milton, the boat not carrying more than fifty horses.

Very respectfully, captain, your obedient servant,

A. ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. F. W. EMERY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of West Florida and Southern Alabama.

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HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, February 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit to the major-general commanding, in connection with my report of the 24th instant, that Lieutenant-Colonel Spurling, Second Maine Cavalry, safely returned from the Milton expedition with all of his men on the steamer Matamoras, bringing in ten horses and one mule more, making a total of men and animals captured and brought in of 19 men, 27 horses, and 5 mules, with a destruction of 50 stand of arms and accouterments, together with all of the enemy's camp equipage. The full report of Lieutenant-Colonel Spurling I beg to inclose. I have the honor further to report that a scouting party of fifty men of the First Florida Cavalry, under command of Lieut. C. B. Pickard, sent out with the view of capturing the rebel pickets reported to be at Perdido Mills, has also safely returned. They crossed the Perdido, but found no rebels, they having returned to Greenwood on the afternoon of the 24th. On his return homeward Lieutenant Pickard came upon the track of three rebel scouts and succeeded in capturing two of them. They belong to the Sixth Alabama Cavalry, and were sent out from Canoe Station to get information about our forces here. One of these prisoners, a very intelligent man, gives quite an interesting statement, with the important news that a whole Alabama brigade of Cheatham's division broke from the train at Montgomery and, dispersing, left for their homes, and that Columbia and Charleston, S. C., were evacuated by the Confederates and occupied by the Federals, and that Sherman is on his way toward Richmond. I beg to inclose copy of his statement, and, as the inform-

ant desires to take the oath of allegiance and remain within our lines to the close of the war, it appears reliable.

Very respectfully, captain, your obedient servant,

A. ASBOTH,
General, Commanding.

Capt. F. W. EMERY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of West Florida and Southern Alabama.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. Andrew B. Spurling, Second Maine Cavalry, commanding expedition.

CAMP SECOND MAINE CAVALRY,
Barrancas, Fla., February 25, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the recent expedition to Milton, Fla.:

At 3 p. m. February 22 I embarked on the steamer Matamoras, in command of 50 mounted and 250 dismounted men of the Second Maine Cavalry. At 10 o'clock in the evening I reached Pierce's Mills and disembarked the dismounted cavalry as soon as the wharf at that point could be repaired. I placed Capt. B. G. Merry in command, and this force was moved cautiously during the night to Milton. So secretly and quietly did they proceed that the enemy's picket posted there knew nothing of the approach. The enemy's camp was found six miles farther on, in the direction of Pollard, and our troops succeeded in gaining the rear without in any way giving alarm. A little after daylight they marched upon the enemy, completely surprising his camp, making quite a number of men prisoners, and capturing nearly all their horses, killing one man and seriously wounding another, a few only escaping into the swamps close by the camp, from which it was impossible to bring them out. All of their arms, ammunition, equipments, and camp equipage was also captured, which was destroyed, the soldiers being too tired to bring it away and there being no means of transportation. At 3.30 a. m. I caused the boat to be moved up the river to Bagdad, and the fifty mounted men to be put on shore. I then proceeded with these men on the road where the enemy's picket of four men was posted, and in the direction of his camp. I reached the picket about daylight, capturing 2 men, wounding 1, and the other made his escape unharmed. Soon afterward I reached their camp, where I found the dismounted cavalry under command of Captain Merry, who had succeeded in surprising it, as has been stated before. The boat not being large enough to carry my whole force, together with the captured men and horses, I dispatched it late in the afternoon with them in charge of a small guard. The boat returned the next day in the afternoon, and on the following morning, February 25, I embarked my whole force and returned to Barrancas, where I arrived in the afternoon about 4 o'clock. The results of the expedition are 19 prisoners, 1 being left behind too severely wounded to be brought off, 29 horses, and 5 mules. Three horses being diseased and worthless I caused to be shot. Fifty stand of arms, with full accouterments, together with all the enemy's camp equipage, were destroyed. There were no casualties among my own men.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. SPURLING,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second Maine Cavalry.

Lieut. J. WILLIAM HAIGHT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of West Florida.

MARCH 1, 1865.—Skirmish near Philadelphia, Tenn.

Report of Capt. William A. Cochran, Seventh Tennessee Mounted Infantry.

ATHENS, *March 2, 1865—9.30 a. m.*

I sent a scout out yesterday after the guerrillas that were [near] Philadelphia. They ran into the rear of them, and killed 5 or 6, and captured 7 horses and large amounts of other property, such as clothing, boots, and shoes. We took no prisoners.

W. A. COCHRAN,
Commanding Seventh Regiment.

Brigadier-General TILLSON.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE AND FOURTH DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., March 2, 1865.

Capt. W. A. COCHRAN,
Comdg. Seventh Tennessee Mounted Infantry, Athens, Tenn.:

Your dispatch received. I am exceedingly pleased with your success, and especially with your not taking any prisoners. Have you any definite information of the rebel raiders killing any unarmed Union men since the guerrillas you have as prisoners at Athens were taken?

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brig. Gen., U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. District and Division.

MARCH 1-6, 1865.—Expedition from Gravelly Springs to Florence, Ala.

Report of Capt. Lot Abraham, Fourth Iowa Cavalry.

GRAVELLY SPRINGS, ALA., *March 6, 1865.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my expedition in obedience to your orders of March 1:

Starting from camp just before dark that evening, I marched to Rawhide and camped for the night. I found the roads very bad, night dark and rainy, and had some trouble in finding the place. On the 2d I started early, during a heavy rain, and followed your instructions until I arrived at Shoal Creek, which could not be forded, and I followed down on this side, arriving in Florence at dark, where I found the different detachments waiting, and that we had picked up about fifty prisoners during the day, and heard that a party calling themselves Federal soldiers had passed through Florence that day, robbing and plundering. I soon learned that some of the men we wanted were with that party, but it was then too late, dark, and rainy to follow. I received your orders to bring all prisoners to camp next day. Quartered in deserted building in Florence that night, and called on the citizens to feed the prisoners, which they did willingly. Next morning (the 3d) I started a detachment after Thrasher's party, and started for camp with the rest of my command and the prisoners, but could not cross Cypress Creek and sent them back to Florence. I worked all that day in the rain trying to send a messenger to headquarters. Succeeded in the evening by sending a little flat-boat down the river. Being out of rations and forage, that evening I called on the citizens

to divide, which they did willingly, with a few exceptions. I arrested a soldier straggling about, on the 2d, named John Agnes, belonging to Ninth Indiana Cavalry. He said he had been up there sick for three weeks and wanted to return with us to camp to find his regiment. He broke away from the guards that night, and I learned since that he had been engaged in robbing, &c. Several citizens told me they believed most of the robbing had been done by men who were with Lieutenant Thrasher, or men from about Clifton. They all say Thrasher is an honorable man, but blame him for having such men with him. Tom and Bishop Clark, Tom Dennis, Paul Ketty, Bill Bridges, and Pete Grimes are the names of some of his party. A man calling himself Phillips seemed to be the worst character. I received supplies of forage and rations by the steamer Rosa Sunday, the 5th instant, and returned to camp, arriving at 3 o'clock this p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOT ABRAHAM,
Captain Company D, Fourth Iowa Cavalry.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

MARCH 2-4, 1865.—Operations about Athens, Tenn.

Report of Capt. William A. Cochran, Seventh Tennessee Mounted Infantry.

ATHENS, *March 4, 1865—3.55 p. m.*

The guerrillas made a raid into this county the night of the 2d. We pursued them within fourteen miles of Murphy, and killed 5 of them, captured 15 horses, 2 Spencer rifles, 2 carbines, 2 fine pistols, and other property. Killed Wheeler Maston, Captain Maston's brother. Captain Burnett, of Company C, commanded the scout.

W. A. COCHRAN,
Captain, Commanding Seventh Tennessee Mounted Infantry.

Brigadier-General TILLSON.

MARCH 3, 1865.—Skirmish near Tunnel Hill, Ga.

Report of Capt. John P. Cravens, One hundred and forty-fifth Indiana Infantry.

TUNNEL HILL, *March 6, 1865.*

I was out repairing the wire with a small squad on Friday last, and was attacked by McDonald with double my force. He captured four of my men. After paroling them he sends a note addressed to you, which is as follows:

I am in command of a detachment, by order of General Wheeler, C. S. Army. I am not a guerrilla, as you suppose. I now beseech you to recognize my paroles. If not, the crime of inhumanity be on your own head and not on mine.

A. McDONALD.

I shall send it by first train. Shall I recognize his paroles? Answer.

J. P. CRAVENS,
Captain, Commanding Post.

Major-General STEEDMAN.

MARCH 3–5, 1865.—Reconnaissance from Cumberland Gap, Tenn., toward Jonesville, Va., with skirmishes (4th) at Ball's Bridge, Va., and (5th) at Tazewell, Tenn.

Reports of Lieut. Col. William C. Bartlett, Second North Carolina Mounted Infantry.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *March 5, 1865.*

On the 3d I made a reconnaissance toward Jonesville. Was attacked yesterday morning at Ball's Bridge by about 250 rebels. We whipped them and drove them back up the valley. Owing to high waters I did not follow them over a couple of miles. I had 103 men with me. Has courier arrived with letter of mine to A. G. If so please retain letter till you hear from me. Please answer.

W. C. BARTLETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain DEANE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

CUMBERLAND GAP, *March 5, 1865.*

Part of Giltner's command surrounded Tazewell this a. m. and made a formal demand for surrender. This was refused, and they attacked Jennings with vigor. The enemy was thoroughly beaten, numbers killed and wounded, and Lieutenant Richmond captured. Have as yet no further details. Rebels asked time to bury their dead, but Lieutenant Jennings charged them instead. The attacking force was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Prentice, Seventh Confederate Cavalry Battalion.

W. C. BARTLETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Brigadier-General TILLSON.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE AND
FOURTH DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., March 5, 1865.

Lieut. Col. W. C. BARTLETT,
Commanding, Cumberland Gap:

Your dispatch received. I congratulate you upon your success. How much force did the enemy have? Is there any reason to suppose that they were the advance of any considerable force, or that it means anything more than a raid?

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brig. Gen., U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. District and Division.

MARCH 3–11, 1865.—Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into Northern Mississippi.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. John P. C. Shanks, Seventh Indiana Cavalry, commanding expedition.

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No. 6.—Maj. Newton De Forest, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade.

No. 1.

Report of Col. John P. C. Shanks, Seventh Indiana Cavalry, commanding expedition.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DIST. OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., March 22, 1865.

Maj. W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward report of Col. J. P. C. Shanks, commanding detachment of division on a recent expedition into Northern Mississippi. Particular attention is called to the part of his report referring to the good conduct of the men of his command during the expedition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. OSBAND,
Col. Third U. S. Colored Cav., Comdg. Cav. Div., Dist. of West Tenn.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., CAV. DIV., DIST. OF WEST TENN.,
Camp Shanks, Memphis, Tenn., March 15, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following as my action while in command of the recent expedition into North Mississippi:

In pursuance of orders from division headquarters I marched with the serviceable part of the First Brigade at 6 a. m. of the 3d instant, with two days' rations in haversacks and 100 rounds carbine and twenty-five rounds pistol ammunition, and one mule and pannier for each twenty men to carry five days' rations from point on railroad thereafter to be designated. At 9 a. m. I was ordered by Col. E. D. Osband, commanding division, to take command of detachments from First, Second, and Third Brigades and move them to Germantown, with orders to leave 100 men from Second Wisconsin at White's Station, and during march to watch all movements in vicinity of Memphis and Charleston Railroad. These orders obeyed, I camped at Germantown at 3 p. m., First Brigade on south, Second Brigade on north, Third Brigade on west of town; posted guards at all the houses inhabited. This and the two days previous it rained without ceasing. Distance marched, fifteen miles. At 4 p. m. Colonel Osband arrived on train with forage.

March 4, called camp at 5 a. m.; remained in camp until 5 p. m., when train arrived with rations and additional forage. At 5 p. m. Lieutenant-Colonel Funke, commanding Third Brigade, was ordered to return to Memphis with detachments Eleventh Illinois and Third U. S. Colored Cavalry. At 6 p. m., one day's forage and ten days' rations having been issued, five of which were in packs and five in haversacks, I marched from Germantown on the Collierville road in command of the expedition. My command consisted of the following detachments: First Brigade, commanded by Lieut. Col. Hugh Cameron, Second Arkansas Cavalry—Second Arkansas, Captain O'Brien commanding, 300 men; Fifth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Seley commanding, 348 men; Seventh Indiana, Major Simonson commanding, 370 men. Total, 37 officers and 1,018 men. Second Brigade, Col. H. Davis, Twelfth Illinois, commanding—Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, 228 men; First Iowa Cavalry, Colonel Thompson commanding, 471 men; Eleventh New York Cavalry, 295 men. Total, 38 officers and 994 men. Third Brigade, Maj. N. De Forest, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, commanding—Second Wisconsin Cavalry, Maj. M. W. Wood commanding, 393 men; Fourth Illinois Cavalry, Capt. A. T. Search commanding, 267 men. Total, 660 men.

My command consisted of —— officers and 2,672 men armed and equipped. I camped one mile southeast of Collierville at 9 p. m. on the Widow Brown's farm. Distance traveled, nine miles. Second Brigade in advance this day.

March 5, called camp at 5 a. m.; marched at 7, Third Brigade in advance, Second Wisconsin in advance of brigade. Advance and provost guards from this regiment. Fine country, but no farming being done. Detached squads on roads right and left. Forage scarce, but secured enough. Heard of the enemy in our advance giving notice of our approach. At Mount Pleasant their number increased to ten. Soon after passing this place the advance drove this squad hurriedly across Coldwater, swimming their horses after them. Major De Forest led this movement and relieved the command of these advertisers. Camped one mile southeast Lamar Station, on Mississippi Central Railroad, at 6 p. m., on farm of A. C. Treadwell. Distance marched, twenty-four miles.

March 6, called camp at 4 a. m. and marched at 6. Order of march: First Brigade, Second Brigade, Third Brigade, Second Arkansas being in advance, and the advance and provost guard furnished by this regiment. This day bridges gone. Roads continue rough, much washed, and streams and low ground muddy. Reached Salem at 10 a. m. No information of our approach. I here learned that Colonel Crossland, in command of troops from Kentucky on their way to West Point to join Forrest, had reached Ripley two days previous, and with a possibility that they had not moved on, as they were looking for re-enforcements. This command was variously estimated at from 500 to 2,000. I moved promptly to intercept him, and was entering the town of Ripley with my column before noticed by the few soldiers found there. The advance, thrown forward [into] the town, led by Captain Moore, acting aide, caught most of the soldiers there, who were only a conscripting band. Colonel Crossland had marched southward thirty-six hours before my arrival, his command consisting of 300 cavalry. The latter portion of this day's march was through a pine country. Forage very scarce. I camped the First and Second Brigades in an excellent position on southwest side of town, the Third Brigade on northwest, controlling roads on which troops would enter from Kentucky or Tennessee. Command got forage except a portion of the Third Brigade. I distributed the country for scouting and foraging among the several brigades. To the Third Brigade I assigned Salem, Saulsbury, Nubbin Ridge, or Pocahontas, and Ruckersville roads, with territory included; to the First Brigade (reduced by sending Fifth Illinois to railroad) the Booneville, Guntown, and Baldwyn roads; to the Second Brigade the Cotton Gin (or Kelley's), New Albany, Oxford, and lower Salem roads. I sent scouts on all the roads above mentioned from fifteen to twenty-five miles. On the Oxford road to Holly Springs Crossing, fourteen miles. On Albany road to New Albany—a portion of this scout swam the Tallahatchie at New Albany in pursuit of a squad of rebels. On Cotton Gin road to Kelley's Mills and across and right and left along the banks twelve miles. On Guntown road to junction of Baldwyn road, eighteen miles. On road north of town from eight to ten miles. I had a guard placed at every house in the town. Marched by twos. Traveled forty miles.

March 7, at 5 a. m. I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Seley with his command, and fifty men under Captain Wardlaw, Fourth Illinois, on road leading east to Booneville, on Mobile and Ohio Road, with orders to destroy that road from Booneville to Baldwyn as effectually as possible, and reach camp at Ripley on the 9th at noon; with further instructions

that if he found to his satisfaction that that portion of the road included within his former instructions was being run under a truce between Major-General Thomas and General Forrest—conditioned, as I had learned it was, that the road should not be used for military purposes—then he should not destroy it. He found it under this regulation, and returned to camp on the evening of the 8th at 5 p. m. A copy of his report* I herewith inclose and make part of this report. There were a number of cars loaded with corn for citizens carried under this arrangement. Colonel Seley deserves credit for the promptness with which he moved under these orders through the worst of roads with a scarcity of forage, the distance and return being near eighty miles.

March 8, I sent Major Simonson with 200 men on Guntown road to junction with Baldwyn road to support Lieutenant-Colonel Seley, and on Colonel Seley's return I ordered Major Simonson to return. He reached camp at 10 p. m. this day. I kept all approaches thoroughly scouted, turning the scouting party into a return forage detail whenever no enemy had been discovered within the limits of their instructions. In this way I got forage and kept my camp strong at the same time. No enemy was found in force.

March 9, finding no enemy north of the Tallahatchie, and the tenor of my orders, amount of my rations, condition of streams, bridges, and roads, with the great scarcity of forage in my rear and, in fact, north of that river, and the arrangement of neutrality upon the Mobile and Ohio Railroad rendering it unsafe to destroy it, thus at once depriving me of the power to materially injure the enemy, I judged it proper to return my command in as good condition as possible. Called camp at 5 a. m. and marched at 7 a. m. on Saulsbury road. Road narrow, washed in places, and streams and low ground very muddy. Order of march: Second Brigade, Third Brigade, First Brigade, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry in front and forming advance guard and provost guard. Weather bad. Captured Captain ——— and Lieutenant Hammond, adjutant Fourteenth Tennessee. Camped on Gray's farm, two miles southwest of Saulsbury. Distance marched, twenty-nine miles. Found forage sufficient for command by scouring the country from noon.

March 10, called camp at 4 a. m.; marched at 6 a. m. Roads muddy; bridges gone. Compelled to march by twos. Order of march: Third Brigade, First Brigade, Second Brigade, Second Wisconsin Cavalry in advance. Advance and provost guards from this regiment. Reached Grand Junction at 9 a. m.; La Grange at 10 a. m. Captured three men at this place. Crossed Wolf River; crossing bad, bottom overflowed, and very miry. Marched to Soho's farm. Distance marched, twenty-four miles.

March 11, called camp at 4.30 a. m.; marched at 7. Order of march: First Brigade, Second Brigade, Third Brigade, Second Arkansas Cavalry in advance. Advance and provost guards from this regiment. Issued stringent orders that no foraging be permitted. Having opened my left flank to the only possible forces which could be between the Coldwater and Wolf Rivers, I guarded that flank carefully, and learned from a citizen that Bill and Jesse Forrest were preparing to ambush me at some point near Collierville with a force stated at 800 men. I ordered Colonel Davis, with the effective force of his Second Brigade, over on the Holly Springs road, keeping his pack train and unserviceable [animals] with me. I hoped by this means to hold any force the enemy had between the Coldwater and Wolf, but found no enemy. My command reached Memphis at 9, and were in their respective camps at

*See p. 81.

11 p. m. When within one mile of the pickets the front of my command was fired on by guerrillas, two of whom we captured and sent with charges to Irving Block Prison. Five escaped on horseback.

I used every endeavor to protect private property, and for this purpose issued stringent orders against stealing. I directed each regimental commander to appoint a rear guard, with strict instructions to permit no enlisted man to pass or repass unless under detail with a commissioned officer. This, with the provost guard placed at every house and with the general diligence of officers, reduced straggling to small numbers; but permit me to say that a most stringent rule must be adopted to enforce compliance therewith, both with officers and men, before the command will be thoroughly efficient. Every straggler destroys his horse and otherwise wastes the public property intrusted to him. I found the citizens generally depressed. The poor simply asked for peace, and seemed to comprehend that it was their more wealthy neighbors who caused the war. The wealthy are as usual stealthy and corrupt, but their only question was, What is the best the Government will do? There is an evident feeling of doubt amongst them. The best information I could get was that Forrest was himself at West Point. His forces were variously stated at from 10,000 to 30,000. Jackson was said to be at Verona with from 1,000 to 5,000, said to be mounted, to be dismounted, and to be partially mounted, the last of which is probably true. His orders were to move south to join Forrest. The waters were very high; almost all bridges washed away. Roads muddy and much washed. The brigade and regimental commanders and Captains Reed and Moore and Lieutenant Koffman, of my staff, deserve mention for their promptness in the performance of their various duties.

List of losses in men and material in the several regiments, as reported by their brigade commanders preparatory to this report, showing losses in respective regiments, except in Third Brigade. Losses and gains of stock are not designated:

	Lost.							Captured.	
	Men.			Horses.	Mules.	Horse equipments.	Carbines.	Horses.	Mules.
	Killed.	Died.	Wounded.						
First Brigade:									
7th Indiana Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	10	7
5th Illinois Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	5	8
2d Arkansas Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	8	5
Total	.....	.....	.....	39	1	.....	.....	23	20
Second Brigade:									
12th Illinois Cavalry	2	.....	.....	14	6	2	.....	9	10
1st Iowa Cavalry	.....	.....	1	15	1	1	1	2	8
11th New York Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	28	4	.....	.....	7	7
Total	2	.....	1	57	11	3	1	18	25
Third Brigade	.....	1	.....	5	3	1	1	6	3
RECAPITULATION.									
First Brigade	.....	.....	.....	39	1	.....	.....	23	20
Second Brigade	2	.....	1	57	11	3	1	18	25
Third Brigade	.....	1	.....	5	3	1	1	6	3
Grand total	2	1	1	101	15	4	2	47	48

Counting on deduction of four men lost, and twenty-eight men must have been dismounted, taking the reports as previously shown. This, however, is not true. In my opinion not one man walked into Memphis, unless to rest his horse. I am impressed with the belief that company officers cover deficiencies in horses by overestimates of losses on return from long scouts. This subject needs examination, and I have commenced it in my command. This report has been delayed on account of it, and is defective yet. Sixteen prisoners were delivered to provost-marshal.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. C. SHANKS,

Colonel, Commanding First Brigade, Cavalry Division, District of West Tennessee, and Comdg. late Expedition.

Capt. E. J. MEYERS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. Hugh Cameron, Second Arkansas Cavalry, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARKANSAS CAVALRY,

Memphis, Tenn., March 13, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 3d instant, with 300 men of the Second Arkansas Cavalry, at about 6 a. m., I reported to the officer commanding Cavalry Division, my command resting on Main street near the park, and was ordered by said officer to move out on Jefferson street half a mile, halt, and wait for further orders. At 8 a. m. I was placed in command of the First Brigade, 1,018 enlisted men, properly officered—Seventh Indiana, 370, commanded by Major Simonson, Seventh Indiana Cavalry; Fifth Illinois, 348, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Seley, Fifth Illinois Cavalry; Second Arkansas, 300, commanded by Captain O'Brien, Second Arkansas Cavalry—and marched, with said brigade in advance, to Germantown, where I encamped. Distance, fifteen miles. March 4, 1865, subsistence and forage were drawn and the march continued twelve miles, via Collierville. March 5, 1865, march continued twenty-five miles, via Mount Pleasant and Lamar. March 6, 1865, the brigade in advance, marched to Ripley, via Salem, distance, thirty-eight miles. At this point (Ripley) my advance encountered and dispersed a party of rebels, capturing several stand of arms, some animals, and three prisoners. On the 7th instant a detachment from the brigade, comprising the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Seley, was ordered out to destroy the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Booneville to Baldwyn. For particulars of the scout see report of Lieutenant-Colonel Seley accompanying, marked B.* On the 8th instant a detachment from the brigade, comprising 100 enlisted men of the Seventh Indiana Cavalry and 100 of the Second Arkansas Cavalry, properly officered, commanded by Major Simonson, Seventh Indiana Cavalry, was ordered out on the Guntown road. For particulars of this scout see report of Major Simonson accompanying, marked A.† On the 9th the brigade marched to Saulsbury, thirty-five miles; on the 10th to [Soho's] farm, via Grand Junction and La Grange, crossing Wolf River at the latter

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* See p. 81. † Not found.

place, twenty-five miles, and on the 11th, the brigade in advance, marched to Memphis, via Collierville and Germantown, capturing two bushwhackers, who fired upon the advance just outside of the pickets.

Animals captured and abandoned by brigade.

	Captured.		Abandoned.	
	Horses.	Mules.	Horses.	Mules.
7th Indiana Cavalry	3	3	7	1
5th Illinois Cavalry	5	8	20	.....
2d Arkansas Cavalry	8	5	12	.....

No casualties.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

HUGH CAMERON,
Lieut. Col. Second Arkansas Cavalry, Comdg. First Brigade.

Col. J. P. C. SHANKS,
Commanding Cavalry Division, in the Field.

No. 3.

Report of Lieut. Col. Abel H. Seley, Fifth Illinois Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Memphis, Tenn., March 12, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor herewith to report the part taken by this command during the late expedition into the State of Mississippi: After arriving at Ripley, on the 6th of March, instant, I was ordered to proceed with my regiment and fifty men of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry (leaving packs and disabled horses) and march to Booneville on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, destroy the same from that point south to Baldwyn, and then return on the Baldwyn road so as to arrive at Ripley by 12 m. of the third day. I moved from camp at 6 a. m. on the 7th and arrived at Booneville, a distance of thirty-five miles, at 4.30 p. m. of the same day. I found the road very bad, and at the crossing of the East Hatchie nearly impassable, a recent heavy rain having flooded the swampy bottom, and washed the road entirely away. On arriving at Booneville I learned that the railroad track had washed away at points both above and below, and that it would require some time to repair it. I was also fully convinced that the railroad was operated under a flag of truce, and only for the purpose of carrying supplies to needy citizens living north of Booneville, and that no Confederate supplies nor Confederate troops were permitted to be carried over the road. This arrangement was in consequence of an agreement entered into between General Thomas, commanding Union forces, and General Forrest, commanding rebel forces. Under these circumstances I did not feel justified in destroying the road, and, as I was informed that the Baldwyn road was impassable, I returned by the same road that I moved out on, camped two miles from Booneville, started on the morning of the 8th at 5.30, arriving at Ripley at 5 p. m. same day. During the day gave chase to three mounted rebels, capturing two of them. I could hear of no force of rebels nearer than Tupelo, where Forrest was said to be.

During the entire expedition my command has captured 8 mules and 6 horses, which have been turned over to the quartermaster, and has lost 20 horses, which we were compelled to abandon.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. SELEY,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Colonel CAMERON,

Comdg. First Brig., Cav. Div., Dept. of the Mississippi.

No. 4.

Report of Col. Hasbrouck Davis, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., CAV. DIV., DIST. OF WEST TENN.,
Memphis, Tenn., March 13, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the Second Brigade, forming part of your forces on the recent expedition, moved out on March 3 with the following effective strength, viz:

	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
12th Illinois	7	228	235
1st Iowa	24	471	495
11th New York	7	295	302
Total	38	994	1,032

We marched to Ripley, Miss., without any occurrence worthy of mention, except the loss of two men between Germantown and Collierville on March 4. These men belonged to Company C, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, and, with another man from the same company, were, in violation of orders, foraging for corn in a barn, where they were captured by a few rebels. One of them escaped and reached Memphis in disguise, reporting that he saw the other two murdered. At Ripley Lieutenant-Colonel McQueen, with 100 men from the First Iowa Cavalry, was sent to the Tallahatchie, on the Cotton Plant road, where he remained till the division moved on the 9th instant. On the 8th a party of the Twelfth Illinois, under Lieutenant Pratt, swam the Tallahatchie and drove a party of twenty-five or thirty rebels out of New Albany without loss. The brigade marched with the division on the 9th, was detached on the 11th by the Marshall Institute road, and reached Memphis without accident on the evening of the same day at 11 p. m. The losses of the brigade are as follows, viz:

	Enlisted men.		Horses.	Mules.	Horse equipments.	Carbines.
	Killed.	Wounded.				
12th Illinois Cavalry	2	.....	14	6	2	.....
1st Iowa Cavalry	.....	1	15	1	1	1
11th New York Cavalry	.....	.....	28	4	.....	.....
Total	2	1	57	11	3	1

The property captured by the brigade is as follows, viz:

	Horses.	Mules.
12th Illinois Cavalry	9	10
1st Iowa Cavalry	2	8
11th New York Cavalry	7	7
Total	18	25

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. DAVIS,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Col. J. P. C. SHANKS,
Commanding, &c.

No. 5.

Report of Capt. Oliver Grosvenor, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.

HDQRS. TWELFTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY VOLUNTEERS,
SECOND BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
Memphis, Tenn., March 12, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by the regiment under my command in the recent expedition into the interior under command of Colonel Shanks:

The Twelfth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers marched with the brigade at 6.30 o'clock on the morning of the 3d instant; proceeded to Germantown, Tenn., and camped; remained there until the afternoon of the 4th; drew ten days' rations; marched to Collierville, a distance of eleven miles, and camped; marched at 7 a. m. 5th instant, and camped at Lamar. On the 6th marched to Ripley, Miss., and went into camp. 7th, remained at Ripley and sent party of thirty men, under Lieutenant Pratt, to New Albany, twenty miles distant, on a scout, who returned the same night. Remained at Ripley the 8th instant, doing picket duty. 9th instant, marched at 7 a. m. and returned to Memphis, reaching camp at 11.30 p. m. on the 11th instant. On the march from Germantown to Collierville, on the 4th instant, three men of C company were captured by bushwhackers; one of them has since escaped and returned to camp. He reports that the other two were murdered by their captors. During the expedition the regiment lost and abandoned 14 horses and 6 mules, and captured 9 horses and 10 mules. The regiment also captured 5 prisoners, one of them being a captain.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. GROSVENOR,
Captain, Commanding Twelfth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers.

Col. H. DAVIS,
Commanding Second Brigade.

No. 6.

Report of Maj. Newton De Forest, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND WISCONSIN VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Memphis, Tenn., March 13, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by a detachment of the Third Brigade, Cavalry Division, in the recent expedition to Ripley, Miss.:

On the 4th of March, 1865, at Germantown, Tenn., by direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Funke, commanding the Third Brigade, Cavalry Division, Department of the Mississippi, I assumed command of a detachment of that brigade, consisting of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, numbering 393 men, Maj. M. W. Wood commanding, and the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, numbering 267, Capt. A. T. Search commanding. The movements of this command being directed with the main column and under the supervision of the colonel commanding, require no particular mention in this report. The losses in the command were trifling, and are as follows: Five horses and 3 mules were abandoned. One man of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry was taken prisoner, but succeeded in making his escape, and returned to the column with the loss of horse and equipments, carbine (Spencer), saber, and accouterments. One man of this regiment died of disease at Ripley. The gain during the expedition was 6 horses and 3 mules, captured in the country. The march for a long distance over hard roads, and through a country poorly supplied with forage, was yet accomplished with little or no detriment to the condition or discipline of my command, and while there was no particular enterprise that deserves special notice, it is but simple justice to mention the creditable and uniform good conduct of the officers and men of my whole command.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. DE FOREST,
Maj., 2d Wis. Vol. Cav., Comdg. detachment 3d Brig., Cav. Div.
(On late Expedition).

Capt. J. Q. REED,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 10, 1865.—Skirmish near Boyd's Station, Ala.

Report of Lieut. Frederick Becker, One hundred and eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry.

BOYD'S STATION, ALA., *March 11, 1865.*

ADJUTANT: I herewith very respectfully report to you a skirmish that took place last evening before dark on ground between here and Woodville Station. About 4 o'clock some firing was heard below the gap about one mile from here. I immediately ordered eight men, under charge of Sergt. M. Bell, Company E, One hundred and first U. S. Colored Infantry, to investigate the matter. When they came to the gap they found five men from the next station below driven into the cut half a mile from here, where the guerrillas thought to capture them. My boys, accompanied by these five men, immediately charged the guerrillas, the number of the latter being about eight, and drove

them, but as the guerrillas were mounted my men could not get in fair range of them. They fought them until night. Report one of the guerrillas wounded or dead, as saw him fall from his horse. The railroad working party were plundered about 3 o'clock on the same ground by the same guerrillas, and further they were ordered not to be found working on the railroad any more. One of their party, a colored boy, was carried off by the guerrillas, and they made him run before their horses with cocked revolvers behind him. What they did with the men is not known; they were not to be seen when the train passed.

I am, adjutant, very respectfully, your humble servant,

FREDERICK BECKER,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Defenses.

Lieut. WILLIAM M. SCOTT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 12–14, 1865.—Expedition from Vicksburg, Miss., to Grand Gulf and vicinity.

Report of Col. Orlando C. Risdon, Fifty-third U. S. Colored Troops.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-THIRD U. S. COLORED INFANTRY,
Vicksburg, Miss., March 14, 1865.

CAPTAIN: Agreeable to instructions from post headquarters I embarked with my regiment on board the steamer Diana at 11 a. m. March 12, 1865, and proceeded down the river. On reaching Hard Times Landing I gave the signal for the gun-boat agreed upon. I was not answered and I kept on to Grand Gulf, where I ascertained that the gun-boat had left. I then proceeded down the river to the mouth of Bayou Pierre, where I found the gun-boat Mound City. After conferring with Captain Paddock, commanding Mound City, we started up Bayou Pierre, the gun-boat in advance. After running up some three or four miles the bayou became so narrow and the trees hung so far over that the Diana could not proceed and I was obliged to return to the mouth of the bayou. From thence I ran up to Grand Gulf, disembarked with my command, and started overland for Port Gibson. On reaching Bayou Pierre, some two miles from Port Gibson, I found it too deep to ford, and could get no ferry-boat or skiffs, and there being no other way to cross I returned to Grand Gulf, re-embarked, and ordered that the boat proceed up the river to the Buckner plantation. Here I sent one company ashore, and several deserters from my regiment were arrested and brought on board. I then ordered that the boat proceed to Vicksburg, where we arrived about 9 a. m. of this date. While at Grand Gulf I arrested two citizens—a Mr. Sanders, who is reported to have been the man who brought the note to the steamer Monroe which caused her to run up Black River, where she was pillaged and robbed, and the other is Doctor Carrol, who says he is not a Union man and was connected with the rebel army in the early part of the war. I accordingly brought him in as a hostage, in accordance with instructions.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. C. RISDON,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. A. C. FISK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 13, 1865.—Affair near Dalton, Ga.

Report of Col. Hiram F. Sickles, One hundred and forty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

DALTON, *March 13, 1865.*

About 4 this p. m. the guerrillas captured five railroad hands one mile from my line on Cleveland road. I mounted all the mules and horses I had, and sent them after the guerrillas. Killed 2 of the cusses, captured 1. I am sorrv they did not kill him also. What shall I do with him?

H. F. SICKLES,
Colonel, Commanding.

Major MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 14, 1865.—Skirmish near Dalton, Ga.

Report of Col. Hiram F. Sickles, One hundred and forty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

DALTON, *March 14, 1865.*

I sent out a small detachment under Major Bush, One hundred and forty-seventh Illinois. He met seventy mounted rebels. Had a fight with them, killing and wounding several. Captured one prisoner from Lee's rebel army, Virginia. We had but one man wounded slightly. Will send the prisoner up first train.

H. F. SICKLES,
Colonel, Commanding.

Major MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 15-16, 1865.—Skirmishes at Boyd's Station and Stevenson's Gap, Ala.

Report of Lieut. Jonas F. Long, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Assistant Inspector of Railroad Defenses, Department of the Cumberland.

OFFICE ASSISTANT INSPECTOR RAILROAD DEFENSES,
Huntsville, Ala., March 19, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report to you of another attack by the enemy, made upon the garrison of colored troops under Lieutenant Becker at Stevenson's Gap. The rebel Colonel Mead, with about 300 Confederate cavalry, keeps himself in the neighborhood of Boyd's Station and Stevenson's Gap and made several attacks upon the garrison stationed at that place. They attacked the working parties on Wednesday, March 15, and drove them in the stockade, and since that keep themselves so close around the camp that they are unable to go on with their work in erecting a good stockade at that place. On Thursday night, March 16, they commenced firing on the pickets and soon were entirely around the stockade; after two hours brisk skirmishing they left; came back again on Saturday afternoon, March 18. They attacked them again; succeeded in capturing nine of the garrison belonging to the One hundred and first U. S. Colored Infantry. I was

there three times this week and every time could see the rebels on the mountain, looking down in the camp where they could observe everything that was going on. They do not try to prevent the trains from running, and do not even fire into the trains passing, while they are stationed not over 1,000 yards from the railroad. Lieutenant-Colonel Wade, now in charge of the railroad, sent some re-enforcements from Larkinsville last night, which are apt to stop them from capturing any more of the garrison.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JONAS F. LONG,

Lieut., Seventh Penn. Cav., Assistant Inspector Railroad Defenses.

Maj. JAMES R. WILLETT.

MARCH 17-MAY 4, 1865.—The Mobile (Ala.) Campaign.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Mar. 17, 1865.—The advance of the Union forces (Canby's column) moves forward from Mobile Point, Ala.

18-22, 1865.—Expedition from Dauphin Island to Fowl River Narrows, Ala., and skirmishes.

19, 1865.—Brig. Gen. T. Kilby Smith, U. S. Army, assumes command of the District of South Alabama.

20, 1865.—The advance of the Union forces (Steele's column) starts from Pensacola, Fla.

23-24, 1865.—Skirmishes near Dannelly's Mills, Ala.

24, 1865.—Affair near Dannelly's Mills, Ala.

Affair near Evergreen, Ala.

25, 1865.—Skirmishes on the Deer Park Road, Ala.

Skirmish at Cotton Creek, Fla.

Skirmish at Mitchell's Creek, Fla.

Action at Canoe Creek or Bluff Springs, Fla.

Skirmish at Escambia River, Fla.

26, 1865.—Skirmish near Spanish Fort, Ala.

Skirmish at Muddy Creek, Ala.

Union forces enter Pollard, Ala.

27, 1865.—Steele's column reaches Canoe Station, Ala.

27-Apr. 8, 1865.—Siege and capture of Spanish Fort, Ala.

29, 1865.—Steele's column reaches Weatherford, Ala.

31, 1865.—Steele's column reaches Stockton, Ala.

Apr. 1, 1865.—Skirmish near Blakely, Ala.

2-9, 1865.—Siege and capture of Fort Blakely, Ala.

7, 1865.—Scout from near Blakely toward Stockton, Ala.

9-11, 1865.—Bombardment and capture of Batteries Huger and Tracy, Ala.

9-17, 1865.—Expedition from Blakely to Claiborne, Ala., and skirmish (11th near Mount Pleasant.

11, 1865.—Confederate forces evacuate Mobile, Ala.

12, 1865.—Union forces occupy Mobile, Ala.

13, 1865.—Skirmish at Whistler or Eight Mile Creek Bridge, Ala.

17-30, 1865.—Expedition from Blakely, Ala., to Georgetown, Ga., and Union Springs, Ala.

May 4, 1865.—Skirmish at Wetumpka, Ala.

Surrender of the Confederate forces in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, at Citronelle, Ala.

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No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, of operations March 17-May 26.

No. 2.—Organization of the Union forces operating against Mobile, Ala., March 17-April 12.

No. 3.—Return of casualties in the Union forces operating against Mobile, Ala., March 17-April 12.

No. 4.—Itinerary of the Army of West Mississippi.

No. 5.—Bvt. Maj. Miles D. McAlester, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Chief Engineer.

No. 6.—Brig. Gen. Joseph Bailey, U. S. Army, commanding Engineer Brigade.

No. 7.—Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army, commanding Thirteenth Army Corps, of operations March 17-April 12.

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No. 9.—Capt. John J. Williamson, One hundred and twenty-eighth New York Infantry, Chief of Ordnance.

No. 10.—Surg. Charles B. White, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

No. 11.—Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations March 18-April 12.

No. 12.—Brig. Gen. James R. Slack, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations March 17-April 12.

No. 13.—Lieut. Col. Asa C. Matthews, Ninety-ninth Illinois Infantry, of operations March 17-April 12.

No. 14.—Lieut. Col. John A. McLaughlin, Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, of operations March 17-April 12.

No. 15.—Lieut. Col. Salue G. Van Anda, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, of operations March 17-April 13.

No. 16.—Lieut. Henry C. Hadley, Adjutant Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, of operations March 17-April 12.

No. 17.—Brig. Gen. Elias S. Dennis, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 26-April 12.

No. 18.—Col. Josiah A. Sheetz, Eighth Illinois Infantry, of operations March 26-April 12.

No. 19.—Col. James H. Coates, Eleventh Illinois Infantry, of operations March 26-April 12.

No. 20.—Journal of the Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, Col. Benjamin Dornblaser commanding, March 17-April 12.

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No. 24.—Maj. Willis E. Craig, One hundred and sixty-first New York Infantry, of operations March 17-April 12.

No. 25.—Maj. Joseph E. Greene, Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry, of operations March 17-April 12.

No. 26.—Lieut. George W. Taylor, Fourth Battery (D) Massachusetts Light Artillery, of operations April 9.

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*For General Grant's reference to these operations, see Vol. XLVI, Part I, p. 59. For reports of naval co-operating forces, see Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, December 4, 1865.

No. 27.—Brig. Gen. Christopher C. Andrews, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations March 20–April 9.

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No. 29.—Lieut. Col. John Bruce, Nineteenth Iowa Infantry, of operations March 27–April 8.

No. 30.—Col. William T. Spicely, Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations April 2–9.

No. 31.—Col. Samuel T. Busey, Seventy-sixth Illinois Infantry, of operations April 2–9.

No. 32.—Lieut. Col. Victor Vifquain, Ninety-seventh Illinois Infantry, of operations April 2–9.

No. 33.—Lieut. Col. Francis A. Sears, Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, of operations April 2–9.

No. 34.—Col. Frederick W. Moore, Eighty-third Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations April 2–9.

No. 35.—Brig. Gen. William P. Benton, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations March 17–April 12.

No. 36.—Col. David P. Grier, Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations March 17–April 9.

No. 37.—Col. Henry M. Day, Ninety-first Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 17–April 15.

No. 38.—Col. William C. Holbrook, Seventh Vermont Infantry, of operations March 17–April 17.

No. 39.—Capt. Riley B. Stearns, Seventh Vermont Infantry, of operations March 30–31.

No. 40.—Col. Conrad Krez, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations March 17–April 12.

No. 41.—Maj. Gen. Andrew J. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, of operations March 25–April 9.

No. 42.—Surg. William H. Thome, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

No. 43.—Brig. Gen. John McArthur, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations March 19–April 9.

No. 44.—Capt. Hiram A. McKelvey, Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry, commanding Pioneer Corps, of operations March 27–April 13.

No. 45.—Col. William L. McMillen, Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations March 27–April 9.

No. 46.—Col. De Witt C. Thomas, Ninety-third Indiana Infantry, of operations March 19–April 9.

No. 47.—Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Jennison, Tenth Minnesota Infantry, of operations March 25–April 9.

No. 48.—Col. Lucius F. Hubbard, Fifth Minnesota Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 20–April 9.

No 49.—Col. William R. Marshall, Seventh Minnesota Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations March 20–April 9.

No. 50.—Lieut. Col. William B. Keeler, Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry, of operations March 25–April 9.

No. 51.—Lieut. Col. George Bradley, Seventh Minnesota Infantry, of operations March 27–April 9.

No. 52.—Lieut. Col. William H. Heath, Thirty-third Missouri Infantry, of operations March 20–April 12.

No. 53.—Capt. Thomas J. Ginn, Third Battery Indiana Light Artillery, of operations March 27–April 9.

No. 54.—Capt. Joseph R. Reed, Second Battery Iowa Light Artillery, of operations March 24–April 8.

No. 55.—Brig. Gen. Kenner Garrard, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations April 3–9.

No. 56.—Col. John I. Rinaker, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations April 3–9.

No. 57.—Col. Thomas J. Kinney, One hundred and nineteenth Illinois Infantry, of operations April 3–9.

No. 58.—Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Best, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, of operations March 22–April 12.

No. 59.—Brig. Gen. James I. Gilbert, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations April 3–9.

No. 60.—Col. Risdon M. Moore, One hundred and seventeenth Illinois Infantry, of operations April 3–9.

No. 61.—Maj. George W. Howard, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, of operations April 9.

No. 62.—Lieut. Col. Gustavus A. Eberhart, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, of operations April 9.

No. 63.—Lieut. Col. Charles S. Hills, Tenth Kansas Infantry, of operations April 9.

No. 64.—Lieut. Col. Hiram P. Grant, Sixth Minnesota Infantry, of operations April 9.

No. 65.—Col. Charles L. Harris, Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations April 3–9.

No. 66.—Capt. John Murphy, Fifty-eighth Illinois Infantry, of operations April 3–9.

No. 67.—Lieut. Col. Zalmon S. Main, Fifty-second Indiana Infantry, of operations April 3–9.

No. 68.—Col. William Hudson Lawrence, Thirty-fourth New Jersey Infantry, of operations April 3–9.

No. 69.—Lieut. Col. John B. Gandolfo, One hundred and seventy-eighth New York Infantry, of operations April 3–9.

No. 70.—Maj. Jesse S. Miller, Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry, of operations April 3–9.

No. 71.—Capt. Charles S. Rice, Seventeenth Battery Ohio Light Artillery, of operations April 9.

No. 72.—Brig. Gen. Eugene A. Carr, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations March 27–April 9.

No. 73.—Col. Jonathan B. Moore, Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations March 27–April 9.

No. 74.—Col. Leander Blanden, Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, of operations March 27–April 9.

No. 75.—Col. Lyman M. Ward, Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 27–April 9.

No. 76.—Col. James L. Geddes, Eighth Iowa Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations April 8–9.

No. 77.—Bvt. Col. John H. Howe, One hundred and twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry, of operations April 8–9.

No. 78.—Lieut. Col. William B. Bell, Eighth Iowa Infantry, of operations April 8.

No. 79.—Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele, U. S. Army, commanding U. S. Forces operating from Pensacola Bay, Fla., of operations March 11–April 9.

No. 80.—Surg. Plyn A. Willis, Forty-eighth Ohio Infantry, Chief Medical Officer.

No. 81.—Brig. Gen. John P. Hawkins, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, U. S. Colored Troops, of operations March 20–April 9.

No. 82.—Brig. Gen. William A. Pile, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations April 1–9.

No. 83.—Col. Hiram Scofield, Forty seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations April 2–9.

No. 84.—Lieut. Col. Ferdinand E. Peebles, Forty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, of operations April 1–9.

No. 85.—Col. Charles A. Gilchrist, Fiftieth U. S. Colored Infantry, of operations April 3–9.

No. 86.—Col. A. Watson Webber, Fifty-first U. S. Colored Infantry, of operations April 1–9.

No. 87.—Col. Charles W. Drew, Seventy-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations April 1–9.

No. 88.—Col. Frederick M. Crandal, Forty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, of operations April 1–9.

No. 89.—Lieut. Col. Daniel Densmore, Sixty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, of operations April 1–9.

No. 90.—Maj. William E. Nye, Seventy-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, of operations April 2–9.

No. 91.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Benjamin H. Grierson, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Forces, of operations April 17–May 29.

No. 92.—Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Lucas, U. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations March 25 and April 9–June 6.

No. 93.—Lieut. Col. Algernon S. Badger, First Louisiana Cavalry, of operations March 25.

No. 94.—Lieut. Col. Andrew B. Spurling, Second Maine Cavalry, commanding brigade, of operations March 19–26 and April 1–7.

No. 95.—Maj. Franklin Moore, Second Illinois Cavalry, of operations March 18–28.

No. 96.—Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services under Resolution of Congress, No. 43, approved July 12, 1862, and section 6 of Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863.

No. 97.—Brig. Gen. Randall L. Gibson, C. S. Army, commanding forces on Eastern Shore of Mobile Bay, of operations March 23–April 11.

No. 98.—Lieut. John W. Bennett, C. S. Navy, commanding steamer Nashville, of operations March 27–April 11.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, of operations March 17–May 26.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, June 1, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for the consideration of the lieutenant-general commanding the army the following report of military operations in this division:

Pending the advance of General Sherman from Atlanta and the invasion of Tennessee by Hood, the available force of the division was employed in co-operative movements to prevent the rebel force of Kirby Smith from crossing the Mississippi; in operations against a part of Hood's communications, and by demonstrations on the Gulf coast to prevent re-enforcements being sent to him from Alabama and Mississippi. This led to a dissemination of the disposable force at several points on the Gulf coast and along the course of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers as high up as Paducah, Ky. As soon as this pressure was removed by the decisive defeat of Hood by General Thomas these detachments were gathered up as rapidly as possible and prepared for service in another direction. The service then contemplated was a movement from the Gulf coast in co-operation with one which General Sherman had advised, that Thomas had been directed to make, and the force available for this service was about 22,000 men of all arms.

On the 3d of February I was advised from the Headquarters of the Army that my command would be materially re-enforced from the Army

of the Cumberland; that my objective point would be Selma or Montgomery, including the capture of Mobile or not, as I might deem best. I was also advised by General Thomas that he would co-operate with a cavalry force. The force sent from the Army of the Cumberland consisted of the infantry divisions under the command of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith and the cavalry division of Brigadier-General Knipe, and the whole force, considerably augmented by withdrawing from interior and garrison service as many troops as could safely be spared, was organized as follows:

Thirteenth Army Corps, Major-General Granger	18,500
Sixteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith	16,000
Colored Division, Brigadier-General Hawkins	5,500
Cavalry Brigade, Brigadier-General Lucas	2,500
Engineer Brigade, Brigadier-General Bailey	1,500
Siege Train, Colonel Hays	1,200
Total effective	45,200

The cavalry force of the division, as well as that sent by General Thomas, was so much reduced by the hard work of the previous three months that only 2,500 were found to be fit for immediate service, and Major-General Grierson was left at New Orleans to prepare, by substitutions and remounts, as large an additional force as possible. This amounted to 4,500 men, making the total force employed in the campaign a little less than 50,000. The unexampled severity of the season had rendered all the land routes absolutely impracticable and the transportation by water so tedious and dangerous that it was not until the middle of March that the force intended for the immediate operation against Mobile and its material was collected at or in immediate route to the designated points of rendezvous. It was then disposed as follows:

The Union army at Mobile Point and Dauphin Island was composed of the	
Thirteenth Army Corps (two divisions and one brigade)	13,200
The Sixteenth Army Corps	16,000
Engineers, artillery, and cavalry scouts and escorts	3,000
Total	32,200
Under Steele at Pensacola:	
Two brigades of C. C. Andrews' division, Thirteenth Corps	5,200
Hawkins' division, colored infantry	5,500
Lucas' cavalry	2,500
Total	13,200

Arrangements had previously been made with the commanders of the Mississippi and Gulf Squadrons for efficient aid in transporting and conveying troops and supplies and covering the operations of the army by water, and especially with the commander of the Mississippi Squadron for an efficient co-operation in preventing the rebel force west of the Mississippi River from crossing in any organized or considerable force. Such precautions had also been taken for the security of the points which had been weakened by the withdrawal of troops as to relieve me from the apprehension of any serious disaster during the campaign. The general plan of operations embraced the reduction of the enemy's works on the east side of Mobile Bay, the opening of the Tensas and Alabama Rivers, turning the strong works erected for the defense of Mobile, and forcing the surrender or evacuation of the city; or if this was found to involve too great a delay, a direct movement upon Montgomery, shifting for the subsequent operations of the army

the base of supplies from Mobile to Pensacola Bay, and using the railroad from Pensacola to Montgomery for that purpose. In carrying out the first part of this plan the main army, moving by land and water, was to establish itself on firm ground on the east side of Mobile Bay. Steele, with a sufficient force to meet any opposition that could be sent against him, was to move from Pensacola, threatening Montgomery and Selma, and covering the operations of the cavalry in disabling the railroads. This accomplished, he was to turn to the left and join the main force on Mobile Bay in season for the operations against Spanish Fort and Blakely. Minor operations for the purpose of distracting the enemy's attention were to be undertaken at the same time from Memphis, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and the west side of Mobile Bay, and it was expected that Wilson's raid would give full employment to Forrest's rebel cavalry.

On the 17th the general movement commenced. Bertram's brigade (Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps), closely followed by the other divisions of that corps, under General Granger, moved by land, the route turning Bon Secours Bay, crossing the East Branch of Fish River as low down as practicable, and striking the North Branch at Dannelly's Mills. The ——— Brigade of the ——— Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, was landed at Cedar Point, on the west side of Mobile Bay, with instructions to occupy Mon Louis Island with as much display of force as possible.

On the 18th as much of the Sixteenth Corps, under Smith, as could be provided with transportation was sent by water, through Bon Secours Bay and Fish River, to Dannelly's Mills, the point of concentration, to hold that point. In the movements by water the army transports were convoyed by the navy, and the lighter vessels of the squadron were used as transports. On the 18th the naval demonstrations were extended up the bay to the neighborhood of Spanish Fort. The favorable weather that attended the commencement of these movements was followed by a terrible storm of wind and rain that made the transportation by land and water so difficult and tedious that it was not until the evening of the 24th that the army was concentrated and its supplies renewed.

On the morning of the 25th the Sixteenth Corps, followed by the Thirteenth Corps, except Bertram's brigade, moved by the direct road from Dannelly's Mills to Deer Park, a distance of eight miles, and halted for the night. Bertram's brigade moved at the same time by the Montrose road and halted at Rock Creek, on the left of the Sixteenth Corps.

On the 26th the Sixteenth Corps moved upon the same road to the South Branch of Bayou Minette, halting at Cyrus Sibley's Mills, and threatening both Spanish Fort and Blakely. Granger, with Veatch's and Benton's divisions, of the Thirteenth Corps, moved directly for Spanish Fort, crossing the two branches of D'Olive's Creek, and establishing himself on the southeast front of Spanish Fort, and communicating by pickets with the left of the Sixteenth Corps. Bertram moved up the bay road and halted at the lower crossing of D'Olive's Creek. In these movements no serious opposition was encountered. The rebel force, under General Liddell, was posted to resist the advance, but, being disconcerted by the flanking movements of the Sixteenth Corps, fell back into Blakely and Spanish Fort and destroyed the lower bridge on Bayou Minette, cutting off their own communication between the two places except by water.

On the 27th Garrard's division (Sixteenth Corps) was established in an intrenched camp to cover the right and rear of the army. Smith, with the others, McArthur's and Carr's divisions of his corps, was turned to the left to close in upon the enemy's intrenchments. Granger's corps was advanced, Veatch's and Benton's divisions moving directly forward, and Bertram's brigade swinging around to the left and completing the close investment of Spanish Fort by land. In this order Carr's division occupied the extreme right, his right flank resting on Bay Minette, below the bridge, succeeded in order by McArthur's division, of the Sixteenth Corps, Benton's and Veatch's divisions and Bertram's brigade, of the Thirteenth Corps—this last with its left flank resting on the impracticable marsh that bordered D'Olive's Creek. These movements were sharply contested by the rebels at every point, and the number of casualties was considerable, particularly in the Sixteenth Corps, the right of which was exposed to an enfilading fire from the rebel gun-boats and from Batteries Huger and Tracy. On moving from Dannelly's Mills, the temporary depot at that place was broken up, and the supplies and material, except the bridge over Fish River (left for the use of the cavalry that was to come up by land, and guarded by a gun-boat and an infantry battalion), and transferred to the supply vessels. The engineer trains and material were ordered up from Mobile Point, and the whole, under convoy of the navy, were awaiting the completion of the investment for the establishment of a new depot. This was established at Starke's Landing, five miles below Spanish Fort. Wharves were built, roads opened, and the supply of the army secured. As a part of the Sixteenth Corps (the part of its land transportation and the general supply trains) were yet to come up, the corps commanders were instructed to push their works forward as rapidly as was consistent with due care for their men, to take advantage of every opportunity that promised successful and decisive results, but not to attempt an assault without that assurance.

The details of the 28th and 29th are without special interest except the establishment of a battery of eight 30-pounder Parrotts and two Whitworth guns on the bluff of Bay Minette to counteract the effect of the enfilading fire from the rebel gun-boats and batteries.

This was opened with effect on the morning of the 30th, driving off the gun-boats and so far reducing the fire of the batteries (Huger and Tracy) that it gave us no further serious annoyance. Steele, in accordance with his instructions, had moved from Pensacola Bay on the 19th with his infantry and the main body of his cavalry, having previously sent a part of this force by Blackwater Bay to Creigler's Mills and thence by land to strike the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad above the junction at Pollard. The same storms that had impeded the operations of the forces on Mobile Bay delayed the march of Steele's command, but on the 25th the cavalry under Lucas drove the enemy from his intrenchments at Cotton Creek, and later in the day encountered the force of General Clanton in line of battle at Bluff Springs. It was immediately charged, routed, and dispersed with a loss to the enemy of many killed and wounded, 120 prisoners (1 general and 18 other commissioned officers), and 1 flag. Our loss was 2 killed and 4 wounded.

On the morning of the 25th General Andrews was sent to Pollard to cover Spurling's operations. That officer reached Pollard in the afternoon of the same day, having completely accomplished his mission. He cut the telegraph and railroad between Evergreen and Greenville before daylight on the morning of the 24th, capturing the up and down

trains (2 locomotives and 14 cars loaded with stores) and 100 officers and men on their way to Mobile. At Sparta he destroyed six more cars and the depot, with a large amount of supplies. Between Sparta and Pollard twenty prisoners were captured in skirmishes, and he reached the latter with his captures without the loss of a man. The whole command was then turned in the direction of Mobile Bay, and after much labor, in consequence of the condition of the roads, Steele reached Weatherford on the 29th and reported his position and wants. He was instructed to move directly upon Holyoke, renew his supplies, and take up the investment of Blakely.

On the 30th Veatch's division (Thirteenth Corps) was withdrawn from the line of investment (its place temporarily supplied by Marshall's brigade, of McArthur's division, Sixteenth Corps) and sent to Holyoke to convey supplies for Steele and hold that position until the junction was effected. Pressed by the condition of the roads and the want of subsistence, Steele marched on the afternoon of the 31st to Stockton, where partial supplies were obtained, and on the morning of the 1st of April continued his march, Spurling's cavalry being in advance. Before reaching the forks of the road leading to Holyoke the latter encountered a strong force of cavalry and infantry, which was immediately charged and driven, with a loss to the enemy of 1 flag and 75 prisoners. The remainder of the cavalry under Lucas and the colored division were moved up rapidly to the support of Spurling, and the enemy was forced to abandon his strong position at O. Sibley's, and was driven into his works at Blakely by the cavalry.

Early in the morning of the 2d a strong attack was made on the positions we had gained on the previous evening, but was handsomely repulsed by the colored troops, and Andrews' division having now come up, our hold upon it was established. As Steele had already been instructed that his command was to be employed in the investment of Blakely, he considered it advisable to hold the ground that he had gained and report his position and prospects. He was directed to go on with the investment. Veatch was ordered in from Holyoke to report to him, and Garrard to support him if it should be necessary.

On the 3d Garrard was ordered in to complete the investment on the left, and Lucas' and Johnson's cavalry brigades were charged with the duty of covering the rear of the army.

On the 4th the lower bridge on Bayou Minette was re-established, opening a direct communication between the two wings, and by the afternoon of the 5th Spanish Fort and Blakely were both included in the same general line of investment. In the meantime the works against Spanish Fort had been diligently pushed forward, although sharply contested by the enemy at all points; the trenches and parallels widened and emplacements ordered on the 3d, prepared for the troops in preparation for an assault; siege guns and material were brought up from the rear, and batteries established in every effective position. On the 4th of April there were in position against Spanish Fort thirty-eight siege guns (including six 20-pounder rifles and sixteen mortars) and thirty-seven field guns, and against Batteries Huger and Tracy eight 30-pounder Parrott and two Whitworth guns. The fire was opened from all these at 5 and continued until 7 p. m. As the enfilading batteries were not yet ready, and the difficulties of the roads were such that the supply of ammunition could not be kept up, the fire of the batteries was reduced on the 5th, 6th, and 7th, but the other work was steadily carried on. I had anticipated that the investment

of Spanish Fort by water would have been effected by the navy, but the shoal water and obstructions on Blakely Bar prevented this. Every exertion was therefore made to secure the control of Blakely River by the army and complete the isolation of the fort. For this purpose batteries for heavy guns were prepared on the east side of Bay Minette north of the bayou, and preparations made for a boat expedition to cut the treadway between Spanish Fort and Fort Tracy, the final bombardment and assault to be preceded by the destruction of the treadway to cut off the escape of the garrison. The assistance required from the navy was promptly tendered by the admiral, but the launches were at Ship Island and Pensacola, and, although sent for, could not be got up in season. Disappointed in this expectation and at the suggestion of A. J. Smith, and on account of the progress made on his right, the time for the bombardment was anticipated and ordered for 5.30 p. m. of the 8th. At this time there were in position against Spanish Fort fifty-three siege guns (including ten 20-pounder rifles and sixteen mortars) and thirty-seven field pieces. Of these, ten siege rifles and five siege howitzers on our left center enfiladed the enemy's left and center, and five siege howitzers close in on our extreme right enfiladed his center. The Bay Minette battery against Huger and Tracy consisted of two 100-pounder and four 30-pounder rifles. One of the batteries, No. —, against Spanish Fort was armed with navy guns and manned by officers and sailors of the squadron, volunteers for this service. The fire of these guns was opened at the appointed time and continued until dark, the troops being in the trenches and prepared to improve any advantage that might be gained. Under cover of the bombardment two companies of the Eighth Iowa, supported by the remainder of the regiment and closely followed by the other regiments of Geddes' brigade, of Carr's division, effected a lodgment on the left of the enemy's line and gained a position from which about 200 yards of his intrenchments could be enfiladed with a musketry fire. This was soon taken, and with it about 200 prisoners, and the captured guns turned upon the enemy.

Night had now fully set in, but Smith was instructed to put his whole force to the work and press it on to completion. A brigade from Veatch's division, then in reserve near Blakely, was ordered by telegraph to report to him, and Granger was advised by telegraph of Smith's progress and instructed to direct the fire and operations on his part so as not to come in conflict with the force at work within the enemy's lines. This work, led by Colonel Geddes and superintended by Generals Carr and Smith, was pushed on diligently and persistently, and soon after midnight all of the works were in our possession. The brigade from Veatch's division was not needed and was sent back by Smith. The immediate fruits of this success were the capture of these strong forts, two miles of intrenchments with all the armament, material, and supplies, 4 flags, and more than 600 prisoners. The major part of the garrison escaped by the treadway to Fort Tracy, and thence to Blakely and Mobile. In this they were materially aided by the darkness and our imperfect knowledge of the interior of their works. In these last operations the force engaged consisted of one brigade (Bertram's) and one division (Benton's) of the Thirteenth Corps, two divisions (McArthur's and Carr's) of the Sixteenth Corps, with their field batteries; the First Indiana Heavy Artillery, except one company; two companies of the Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery, and one battery from the navy.

From the 6th to the morning of the 9th operations had been steadily carried on against Blakely, meeting with a stubborn resistance from all points of the rebel lines, and particularly on our extreme right, which suffered severely from an enfilading fire from the rebel gun-boats stationed in the mouth of Raft River. With some difficulty in getting up the guns a battery of four 30-pounder rifles was established in a commanding position by the afternoon of the 8th, and in a few minutes after opening its fire drove off the gun-boats severely damaged.

Early on the morning of the 9th, and soon after the fall of Spanish Fort was assured, Smith was ordered to move the First and Third Divisions of his corps to the left of the line at Blakely, Garrard's front, and take measures for the assault of that place. Granger was at the same time instructed to leave Bertram's brigade in charge of the captured works and the prisoners and send Benton's division to Steele's front to take part in any operations that might be undertaken. The battery on Bay Minette, No. —, was re-enforced by four 30-pounder Parrotts, and opened fire on Blakely Landing and the Tensas River (the water communication between Mobile and Blakely). The fire of the battery, No. —, on our extreme right, was also turned on Blakely Landing, and Mack's battery, six 20-pounder rifles, was put in position on the Pensacola road and opened an effective fire on the rebel batteries. Orders had also been given to transfer to the Blakely lines as rapidly as possible the siege guns (twenty-eight) and mortars (sixteen) that would be required if the place resisted an assault. In anticipation an additional bridge had been laid down on Bayou Minette, but the impracticable character of the swamp on both sides of the bayou made the approaches to it so difficult that it proved to be of but little service. In consequence, the divisions of the Thirteenth and Sixteenth Corps did not reach their positions as early as I had anticipated. While waiting their arrival I passed to the right of the line and found that the prospects of a successful assault were promising. The colored division had already gained and held some important advantages on its front; Andrews' and Veatch's divisions were well up with their work, and the resistance of the enemy was less spirited than on previous days. Soon after 4 o'clock Smith had completed his arrangements and telegraphed to me that his two divisions were up and in position. Garrard had notified Steele that he would be ready to advance at 5.30 p. m., and Benton's division was reported to be crossing the bridge near the left of Steele's front. Steele was then instructed to time his movements with those on the left, to advance his line strongly supported, and if possible carry the enemy's works. A little later Benton, who had not yet reached his position, was instructed to turn at once to the left and follow up and support these movements. The line at this time was nearly four miles in length, and the disposition of the troops was as follows: Hawkins' division of colored troops on the right; Andrews' division Thirteenth Corps (two brigades), on the right center; Veatch's division, Thirteenth Corps, on the left center, and Garrard's division, Sixteenth Corps, on the left; one division of the Thirteenth and two of the Sixteenth Corps in support on the right and left. The enemy's line had a development of two miles and a half. It consisted of nine strong redoubts connected by rifle-pits and palisades, and was covered in front by slashings and abatis, and in some places by outworks of telegraph wire and by torpedoes or subterra shells. The advance was made at the appointed time, and was as nearly simultaneous as it could possibly

be from the length of the line and the obstructed character of the ground. With a gallantry to which there were no exceptions the troops pressed forward under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, passing over exploding torpedoes, net-works, and abatis, and assaulted and carried the enemy's works in about twenty minutes, each division carrying the works in its front. The immediate results of this victory were — flags, all the armament, material, and supplies, and 3,700 prisoners, of whom 3 were generals and 197 commissioned officers of lower grades. The development of our lines at Blakely was four miles; at Spanish Fort three miles and a half; the intervening distance three miles, and from the depot at Starke's Landing to the left at Spanish Fort, four miles. The inner line of communication was about seventeen and the outer line twenty-two miles in length. The country embraced in these lines was broken and rolling, intersected by streams and ravines with abrupt banks, and obstructed by large tracts of impracticable marsh.

During the siege operations more than 2,500 yards of parallel and 1,500 of sap were opened, twenty-six batteries for heavy guns were constructed, traverses and shot-proof shelters provided for the troops, wharves and bridges were built, roads opened, and the supplies, guns, and siege material transported from four to twenty miles. In these labors the troops were so constantly employed night and day that the regular reliefs could not always be observed, and in more than one instance the officers and non-commissioned officers kept watch while the guards of the trenches slept. The zeal and alacrity, readiness of expedient and device with which all difficulties were encountered and overcome, and the cheerful spirit with which they were borne are not less worthy of commendation than the gallantry uniformly exhibited in combat. In this credit the troops whose duties did not bring them into actual collision with the enemy are equally entitled to share.

Batteries Huger and Tracy still held out, and until they were reduced Blakely River could not be opened for the navy and for the army transports. In anticipation of this contingency Spurling's cavalry had already been sent up the river to collect boats to pass troops over to the island to cut off communication between the forts and Mobile. Lucas with his cavalry had also been sent to Claiborne with a battery of rifled guns to block the navigation of the Alabama River and cut off the retreat from Mobile by that route. On his march to Claiborne he struck and dispersed the Fifteenth Confederate Cavalry, capturing 2 flags, 2 officers, and 72 enlisted men.

On the 10th additional batteries for heavy guns bearing on Huger and Tracy were established on the east shore of Bay Minette, and a boat expedition for a night attack on Tracy was organized, but at 10 o'clock of that night both works were abandoned by their garrisons and their magazines blown up. Before daylight of the 11th the preconcerted signal indicating the commencement of the evacuation of Mobile was given from the marsh in front of that city. Arrangements were at once made to bring up to Blakely the supplies for the force to be sent to Montgomery and for the occupation of Mobile. On the afternoon and night of the 11th Granger, with the First and Third Divisions of the corps, marched to Starke's Landing, where he embarked, and on the morning of the 12th, under convoy of the navy, crossed to the west side of the bay, landed at Catfish Point, five miles below

Mobile, and occupied the city at noon of that day. The losses sustained during the campaign were:

	Officers.			Enlisted men.		
	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured or missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured or missing.
Thirteenth Corps (a)	.....	26	1	68	474	26
Sixteenth Corps	3	26	.....	65	436	7
Steele's command	6	15	.....	25	270	.....
Cavalry Brigade	1	5	.....	8	24	2
First Indiana Heavy Artillery	.....	1	.....	1	18	.....
Total	10	73	1	167	1,222	35

Grand total *1,508

a Included in this are 46 killed and 246 wounded while under Steele's command at Blakely.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded was not fully ascertained. Partial records captured at Blakely account for 73 killed and 320 wounded at that place and Spanish Fort, but the reports do not include the operations of Steele's forces on the march or the preliminary operations at Spanish Fort and Blakely, and no report is made of the losses at Spanish Fort during the bombardment of the 4th, at the capture on the 8th, or during the assault of Blakely on the 9th. It probably exceeded one-half of our own loss. The number of prisoners originally reported was nearly 6,000, but the number accounted for by the provost-marshal-general was 4 generals, 304 commissioned officers of lower grades, and 4,616 enlisted men; total, 4,924. The other results were the capture of — flags, 231 pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of army material and naval stores, the details of which are given in the reports of the heads of the staff departments serving with the army.

The subsequent operations will be briefly stated: Bertram's brigade, of the Thirteenth Corps, was charged with the duty of holding the works and collecting the captured property on the east side of Mobile Bay. The Sixteenth Corps was put in march for Montgomery on the 14th. Grierson, with 4,000 effective cavalry, was sent on the 17th on Smith's right flank, to cover as much ground as possible and break up all communications between Johnston's and Taylor's armies. Benton was sent with his division to close up the Tombigbee River, and in conjunction with the navy to prevent the egress of the rebel gun-boats. Steele with his original infantry force and some artillery was sent by water to Montgomery, convoyed by the navy, and the remainder of the cavalry force was organized into a brigade under West for operations west of the Tombigbee. Steele and Smith had Montgomery, Grierson with the cavalry was at Eufaula, Union Springs, and Benton was in position, when further operations were stayed by the armistice, but as soon as this was terminated orders were given to resume them throughout the division. The notice to Taylor was accompanied by an offer of terms which were accepted and the articles signed at Citronelle on the 5th [4th] of May, Admiral Thatcher acting for the navy and arranging for the surrender of the rebel naval forces. The Sixteenth Corps and

* But see revised statement, p. 115.

Grierson's cavalry, the whole under A. J. Smith, were left to occupy Middle and Southern Mississippi and Alabama. Steele's and Benton's commands were brought back and preparations commenced for operations west of the Mississippi. While these were progressing I was instructed by the lieutenant-general that the main expedition against the Trans-Mississippi Department would move from the Arkansas, and that I would co-operate with an expedition moving by water against Galveston. This was subsequently abandoned, and by direction from the same authority an expedition of 12,000 men was fitted out and sent under Steele to the Rio Grande. In the meantime proposals looking to the surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Army and Navy were made to me, and on the 26th of May the surrender was concluded by the convention of that date, Captain Greene, the senior officer, representing the U. S. Navy at the conference. Troops were immediately sent to occupy the surrendered territory, but before they had reached their destinations the rebel forces, with the exception of a few organizations, had passed beyond the control of their officers and dispersed to their homes, taking with them a large part of the property that had been surrendered.

In these operations, as well as during the whole period of my command in the Southwest, I was materially aided by the zealous and efficient co-operation of the naval forces of the West Gulf and Mississippi Squadrons, and a more effective acknowledgment than mine is due to Admiral Farragut, Commander Palmer, Admiral Thatcher, successive commanders of the West Gulf, and Admirals Porter and Lee, of the Mississippi Squadron, and to their subordinates in both squadrons.

An important aid was also rendered by the powerful and effective cavalry raid of Major-General Wilson, which completely paralyzed rebel forces that would otherwise have re-enforced Mobile. I can add nothing to the well-earned reputation of Granger, Steele, Smith, and Grierson, except to say that the work committed to them was well done, and I adopt as my own the commendation bestowed by them upon their division, brigade, and other subordinate commanders. The same remarks apply to the engineer and artillery commands under Bailey and Hays, which, although sharing to a smaller extent in the most striking events of the campaign, contributed in full proportion to its results, and are fully entitled to share in whatever credit may be accorded to it.

The supply departments under their respective chiefs and subordinates were ably administered, and, under difficulties of season and climate that were without precedent for many years, accomplished all that was required of them. To Major-General Osterhaus, Brig. Gens. G. L. Andrews, Totten, and Comstock, Lieutenant-Colonels Christensen, Wilson, Sawtelle, and Hinsdill, Major Clinton, Captains McAlester, Eaton, and Barrett, and their subordinates, of my immediate and personal staff, my thanks are particularly due. The reports of corps and other commanders and the returns and maps* are transmitted herewith.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

CHIEF OF STAFF, HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

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*See Plate CV, map 1; Plate CVII, maps 5, 7, and 8; Plate CVIII, maps 1–4; Plate CIX, maps 1–7, and Plate CX, map 1, of the Atlas.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., April 23, 1865.*

The following General Field Order is republished for the information of all concerned:

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 32. } HDQRS. ARMY AND DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *Mobile, Ala., April 22, 1865.*

The major-general commanding thinks it proper to announce as the general results of the operations around this city: The capture of the enemy's works at Spanish Fort and Blakely; the surrender of Mobile; the capture of more than 5,000 prisoners, 12 flags, nearly 300 pieces of artillery, several thousand stand of small-arms, and large stores of ammunition and other material of war.

It is his province to report results, that of a higher authority to bestow appropriate commendations and rewards; but it is not improper to express his personal thanks to the officers and men of this army for their zeal, energy, and gallantry, and to the officers and men of the navy for their hearty and zealous co-operation in the work that has been accomplished. He begs that the Sabbath next ensuing the receipt of this order may be made the occasion of thanksgiving for the past, and prayer for the future; and that all will unite with him in the earnest petition that God in his mercy will deal tenderly with the relatives and friends of our dead and wounded comrades.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Consolidated report of casualties from March 25 to April 10, 1865, Army and Division of West Mississippi.

Date.	Thirteenth Army Corps.		Sixteenth Army Corps.		Division Colored Troops.		Lucas' Cavalry Brigade.		Total.		Captured by enemy.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	
March 25	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	3	3	7	....
March 26	1	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	....
March 27	10	84	1	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	175	....
March 28	4	31	1	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	70	....
March 29	5	27	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	47	....
March 30	4	25	3	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	69	....
March 31	1	12	3	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	38	....
April 1	.....	12	2	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	25	27
April 2	2	13	1	15	5	37	.....	.....	8	65	....
April 3	2	8	2	17	6	24	1	5	11	54	....
April 4	.....	7	1	5	3	23	.....	.....	4	35	....
April 5	3	18	1	7	2	26	.....	.....	6	51	....
April 6	2	5	3	8	.....	3	.....	.....	5	16	....
April 7	.....	16	2	10	2	5	.....	.....	4	31	....
April 8	1	8	6	34	.....	4	.....	.....	7	46	....
April 9	35	202	39	114	31	150	.....	.....	105	466	....
April 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Total	70	473	66	448	49	272	4	8	189	1,201	27

G. W. LYON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Comparative statement of killed, wounded, captured, and missing during the campaign from March 17 to April 12, 1865.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured or missing.
SPANISH FORT.			
Veatch's division, Thirteenth Army Corps	9	41	.....
Benton's division, Thirteenth Army Corps	16	116	27
Bertram's brigade, Thirteenth Army Corps	.....	81	.....
McArthur's division, Sixteenth Army Corps	5	132	3
Carr's division, Sixteenth Army Corps	21	187	.....
First Indiana Heavy Artillery	1	18	.....
Total	52	575	30
BLAKELY.			
Veatch's division, Thirteenth Army Corps	13	64	.....
Andrews' division, Thirteenth Army Corps	33	188	.....
Garrard's division, Sixteenth Army Corps	39	117	4
Hawkins' division, colored troops	31	285	.....
First Indiana Heavy Artillery	.....	1	.....
Total	116	655	4
Miscellaneous operations (mainly cavalry)	9	64	2

Making a grand total killed, wounded, captured, and missing of 1,507.*

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HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., May 12, 1865.

SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I send by Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, assistant inspector-general on my staff, the flags captured in the recent operations in Alabama. The detailed report of the operations is delayed by the non-receipt of the report of the operations of the Sixteenth Corps, now in the interior of Alabama. As the casualties of the campaign have been greatly exaggerated in the Northern papers, I inclose a numerical report by corps.

Very respectfully,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

* But see revised statement, p. 115.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Statement of rebel flags captured by the U. S. forces (Army and Division of West Mississippi) during the operations against the city of Mobile.

Rank and name of captor.	Company.	Regiment.	Where captured.	When captured.
Lieut. Col. Victor Vifquain	.....	97th Illinois	Blakely, Ala	April 9, 1865
Capt. Samuel McConnell	H	119th Illinois	do	Do.
Capt. Henry A. Miller	B	8th Illinois	do	Do.
First Sergt. Joseph Stickels	A	83d Ohio	do	Do.
Sergt. George F. Reisman	B	119th Illinois	do	Do.
Sergt. Edgar A. Bras	K	8th Iowa	Spanish Fort	April 8, 1865
Private John H. Callahan	B	122d Illinois	Blakely Fort	April 9, 1865
Private John Whitmore	F	119th Illinois	do	Do.
Private Thomas Riley	D	1st Louisiana Cavalry.	Near Blakely Fort.	April 4, 1865
Three flags found by men of the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, after the capture of Spanish Fort.	.....	.....	.....	April 9, 1865

NOTE.—Two other flags captured by General Lucas' command in the operations about Mobile have not been received.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, Ala., May 7, 1865.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Consolidated report of casualties from March 25 to April 10, 1865.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Thirteenth Army Corps	80	531
Sixteenth Army Corps	66	448
Hawkins' colored division	48	323
Lucas' cavalry brigade	4	8
Total	198	1,310

Grand total of casualties *1,508

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, Ala., May 11, 1865.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 16, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding, &c., Mobile:

GENERAL: Suitable acknowledgment of the great services rendered to the country by your command has been delayed because when the intelligence reached Washington the public mind was overwhelmed with grief for the loss of their great and good President, Abraham Lincoln, and filled with horror at the atrocity of the crime that cut him

*But see revised statement, p. 115.

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM B. KINSEY.

29th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John A. Callicott.
30th Missouri (four companies), Lieut. Col. William T. Wilkinson.
161st New York, Maj. Willis E. Craig.
23d Wisconsin, Maj. Joseph E. Greene.

Artillery.

Capt. GEORGE W. FOX.*

Massachusetts Light, 4th Battery (D), Lieut. George W. Taylor.
Massachusetts Light, 7th Battery (G), Capt. Newman W. Storer.

SECOND DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. CHRISTOPHER C. ANDREWS.

First Brigade.

Col. HENRY BERTRAM.

94th Illinois, Col. John McNulta.
19th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John Bruce.
23d Iowa, Col. Samuel L. Glasgow.
20th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Henry A. Starr.
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery F, Capt. Joseph Foust.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM T. SPICELY.

76th Illinois:
Col. Samuel T. Busey.‡
Lieut. Col. Charles C. Jones.
97th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Victor Vifquain.
24th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Francis A. Sears.
69th Indiana (four companies):
Lieut. Col. Oran Perry.‡
Capt. Lewis K. Harris.

Third Brigade.

Col. FREDERICK W. MOORE.

37th Illinois, Col. Charles Black.
20th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Leake.
34th Iowa, Col. George W. Clark.
83d Ohio, Lieut. Col. William H. Baldwin.
114th Ohio, Col. John H. Kelly.

Artillery.

Connecticut Light, 2d Battery, Capt. Walter S. Hotchkiss.
Massachusetts Light, 15th Battery, Lieut. Albert Rowse.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. BENTON.

First Brigade.

Col. DAVID P. GRIER.

28th Illinois:
Lieut. Col. Richard Ritter.
Maj. Hinman Rhodes.
77th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John B. Reid.
96th Ohio (five companies), Lieut. Col. Albert H. Brown.
35th Wisconsin, Col. Henry Orff.

Second Brigade.

Col. HENRY M. DAY.

91st Illinois, Lieut. Col. George A. Day.
50th Indiana (five companies), Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Wells.
29th Iowa, Col. Thomas H. Benton, jr.
7th Vermont, Col. William C. Holbrook.

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* Chief of corps artillery.
† The Second and Third Brigades and the artillery of this division, under General Andrews, were attached to the "Column from Pensacola." (See p. 108).
‡ Wounded April 9.

Third Brigade.

Col. CONRAD KREZ.

33d Iowa, Col. Cyrus H. Mackey.
77th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William E. Stevens.
27th Wisconsin, Capt. Charles H. Cunningham.
28th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Edmund B. Gray.

Artillery.

New York Light, 21st Battery, Capt. James Barnes.
New York Light, 26th Battery, Lieut. Adam Beattie.

SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. ANDREW J. SMITH.

PONTONIERS.

114th Illinois, Maj. John M. Johnson.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCARTHUR.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM L. MCMILLEN.

33d Illinois, Col. Charles E. Lippincott.
26th Indiana, Col. John G. Clark.
93d Indiana, Col. De Witt C. Thomas.
10th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Jennison.
72d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles G. Eaton.
95th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jefferson Brumback.

Second Brigade.

Col. LUCIUS F. HUBBARD.

47th Illinois:
Maj. Edward Bonham.
Col. David W. Magee.
5th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. William B. Gere.
9th Minnesota, Col. Josiah F. Marsh.
11th Missouri, Maj. Modesta J. Green.
8th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. William B. Britton.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM R. MARSHALL.*

12th Iowa, Maj. Samuel G. Knee.
35th Iowa, Lieut. Col. William B. Keeler.
7th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. George Bradley.
33d Missouri, Lieut. Col. William H. Heath.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 3d Battery, Capt. Thomas J. Ginn.
Iowa Light, 2d Battery, Capt. Joseph R. Reed.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. KENNER GARRARD.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN I. RINAKER.

119th Illinois, Col. Thomas J. Kinney.
122d Illinois:
Lieut. Col. James F. Drish.†
Maj. James F. Chapman.
89th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Hervey Craven.
21st Missouri, Capt. Charles W. Tracy.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES I. GILBERT.

117th Illinois, Col. Risdon M. Moore.
27th Iowa, Maj. George W. Howard.
32d Iowa, Lieut. Col. Gustavus A. Eberhart.
10th Kansas (four companies). Lieut. Col. Charles S. Hills.
6th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. Hiram P. Grant.

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* Wounded March 25.

† Wounded April 9.

Third Brigade.

Col. CHARLES L. HARRIS.

58th Illinois (four companies), Capt. John Murphy.
52d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Zalmon S. Main.
34th New Jersey, Col. William Hudson Lawrence.
178th New York, Lieut. Col. John B. Gandolfo.
11th Wisconsin, Maj. Jesse S. Miller.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. EUGENE A. CARR.

First Brigade.

Col. JONATHAN B. MOORE.

72d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Joseph Stockton.
95th Illinois, Col. Leander Blanden.
44th Missouri, Capt. Frank G. Hopkins.
33d Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Horatio H. Virgin.

Second Brigade.

Col. LYMAN M. WARD.

40th Missouri, Col. Samuel A. Holmes.
49th Missouri, Col. David P. Dyer.
14th Wisconsin, Maj. Eddy F. Ferris.

Third Brigade.

Col. JAMES L. GEDDES.

81st Illinois, Lieut. Col. Andrew W. Rogers.
108th Illinois, Col. Charles Turner.
124th Illinois, Bvt. Col. John H. Howe.
8th Iowa, Lieut. Col. William B. Bell.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.*

Capt. JOHN W. LOWELL.

Illinois Light, Cogswell's battery, Lieut. William R. Elting.
2d Illinois Light, Battery G, Lieut. Perry Wilch.
Indiana Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Lawrence Jacoby.
Indiana Light, 14th Battery, Capt. Francis W. Morse.
Ohio Light, 17th Battery, Capt. Charles S. Rice.

COLUMN FROM PENSACOLA BAY, FLA.†

Maj. Gen. FREDERICK STEELE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HAWKINS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM A. PILE.

73d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Merriam.
82d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Ladislas L. Zulavsky.
86th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. George E. Yarrington.

Second Brigade.

Col. HIRAM SCOFIELD.

47th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Ferdinand E. Peebles.
50th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Charles A. Gilchrist.
51st U. S. Colored Troops, Col. A. Watson Webber.

* The 3d Indiana and 2d Iowa Batteries attached to First Division.
† See foot-note (†) p. 106.

Third Brigade.

Col. CHARLES W. DREW.

48th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Frederick M. Crandal.
68th U. S. Colored Troops:
Col. J. Blackburn Jones.*
Lieut. Col. Daniel Densmore.
76th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. William E. Nye.

CAVALRY.

LUCAS' DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. LUCAS.

First Brigade.

Col. MORGAN H. CHRYSLER.

1st Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Algernon S. Badger.
31st Massachusetts (mounted infantry),‡ Lieut. Col. Edward P. Nettleton.
2d New York Veteran:
Col. Morgan H. Chrysler.
Lieut. Col. Asa L. Gurney.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. ANDREW B. SPURLING.

1st Florida, Capt. Francis Lyons.
2d Illinois, Maj. Franklin Moore.
2d Maine, Maj. Charles A. Miller.

Artillery.

Massachusetts Light, 2d Battery (B), Capt. William Marland.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH F. KNIPE.

First Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH KARGÉ.

12th Indiana, Maj. William H. Calkins.
2d New Jersey, Lieut. Col. P. Jones Yorke.
4th Wisconsin, Col. Webster P. Moore.

Second Brigade.

Col. GILBERT M. L. JOHNSON.

10th Indiana, Maj. George R. Swallow.
13th Indiana, Lieut. Col. William T. Pepper.
4th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Jacob M. Thornburgh.

Artillery.

Ohio Light, 14th Battery, Capt. William C. Myers.

DISTRICT OF SOUTH ALABAMA.

Brig. Gen. T. KILBY SMITH.

DAUPHIN ISLAND.

Lieut. Col. BYRON KIRBY.

3d Maryland Cavalry (6 companies), Capt. Eli D. Grinder.
6th Michigan Heavy Artillery, Companies C, E, F, H, and I, Capt. Seymour Howell.

MOBILE POINT.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES E. CLARKE.

1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery G, Lieut. George L. Stillman.
6th Michigan Heavy Artillery, Companies B, D, and G, Maj. Harrison Soule.

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* Wounded April 9.

† Previous to March 29 the brigades of this command were designated, respectively, the "Separate Cavalry Brigade" and "Special Cavalry Expedition," General Lucas being in command of the first named.

‡ At General Canby's headquarters from April 4.

No. 3.

Return of casualties in the Union Forces operating against Mobile, Ala., March 17–April 12.

[Compiled from nominal list of casualties.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
ENGINEER BRIGADE.							
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH BAILEY.							
96th U. S. Colored Troops							
97th U. S. Colored Troops							
1st Company of Pontoniers							
SIEGE TRAIN.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES TOTTEN.							
1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, Companies B, C, H, I, K, L, and M		1	1	18			20
New York Light Artillery, 18th Battery							
Total Siege Train		1	1	18			20
THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER.							
Mortar Batteries.							
6th Michigan Heavy Artillery, Companies A and K							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES C. VEATCH.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES R. SLACK.							
99th Illinois (five companies)		1		3		1	5
47th Indiana		2		6		3	11
21st Iowa		1		2		1	4
29th Wisconsin		1		1		2	4
Total First Brigade		5		12		7	24
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. ELIAS S. DENNIS.							
8th Illinois		11	4	55			70
11th Illinois				9			9
46th Illinois		1					1
Total Second Brigade		12	4	64			80
Third Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. WILLIAM B. KINSEY.							
29th Illinois		5		17			22
30th Missouri (four companies)							
161st New York				2			2
23d Wisconsin		1		9			10
Total Third Brigade		6		28			34

Return of casualties in the Union Forces operating against Mobile, Ala., &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Artillery.							
Capt. GEORGE W. FOX.*							
Massachusetts Light, 4th Battery (D)							
Massachusetts Light, 7th Battery (G)		1		3			4
Total Artillery		1		3			4
Total First Division		24	4	107		7	142
SECOND DIVISION.†							
Brig. Gen. CHRISTOPHER C. ANDREWS.							
First Brigade.							
Col. HENRY BERTRAM.							
94th Illinois				5			5
19th Iowa		5		19			24
23d Iowa				26			26
20th Wisconsin			1	14			15
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery F							
Total First Brigade		5	1	64			70
Second Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM T. SPICELY.							
76th Illinois		16	4	78			98
97th Illinois		9	6	46			61
24th Indiana	1	3		22			26
69th Indiana (four companies)		1	2	14			17
Total Second Brigade	1	29	12	160			202
Third Brigade.							
Col. FREDERICK W. MOORE.							
27th Illinois		1		7			8
29th Iowa				1			1
34th Iowa		3	1	12			16
32d Ohio		6	2	26			34
114th Ohio				6			6
Total Third Brigade		10	3	52			65
Artillery.							
Connecticut Light, 2d Battery		1					1
Massachusetts Light, 15th Battery				2			2
Total Artillery		1		2			3
Total Second Division	1	45	16	278			340
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. BENTON.							
First Brigade.							
Col. DAVID P. GRIER.							
26th Illinois		3	2	9			14
77th Illinois				5			5
90th Ohio (five companies)				4		1	5
25th Wisconsin		1		7			8
Total First Brigade		4	2	25		1	32

* Chief of corps artillery.

† See foot note (†), p. 106.

Return of casualties in the Union Forces operating against Mobile, Ala., &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. HENRY M. DAY.							
91st Illinois	.....	4	1	14	.....	1	20
50th Indiana (five companies)	.....	2	.....	9	.....	.....	11
29th Iowa	.....	1	1	12	.....	4	19
7th Vermont	.....	.....	.....	17	1	21	39
Total Second Brigade	.....	7	2	53	1	26	89
Third Brigade.							
Col. CONRAD KREZ.							
32d Iowa	.....	.....	2	10	.....	.....	12
77th Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27th Wisconsin	.....	2	.....	10	.....	.....	12
28th Wisconsin	.....	2	.....	12	.....	.....	14
Total Third Brigade	.....	4	2	32	.....	.....	38
Artillery.							
New York Light, 21st Battery	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
New York Light, 26th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Artillery	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Total Third Division	.....	16	6	111	1	27	161
Total Thirteenth Army Corps	1	85	26	496	1	34	643
SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. ANDREW J. SMITH.							
Pontoniers.							
114th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN MCARTHUR.							
Pioneers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
First Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM L. MCMILLEN.							
33d Illinois	.....	1	.....	12	.....	.....	13
26th Indiana	.....	1	1	12	.....	.....	14
93d Indiana	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
10th Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
72d Ohio	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4
95th Ohio	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Total First Brigade	.....	4	1	39	.....	.....	44
Second Brigade.							
Col. LUCIUS F. HUBBARD.							
47th Illinois	.....	1	3	11	.....	.....	15
5th Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	16
9th Minnesota	.....	2	1	13	.....	.....	16
11th Missouri	1	5	.....	27	.....	.....	33
8th Wisconsin	.....	2	.....	17	.....	.....	19
Total Second Brigade	1	10	4	84	.....	.....	99

Return of casualties in the Union Forces operating against Mobile, Ala., &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM R. MARSHALL.*							
12th Iowa	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8
35th Iowa	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5
7th Minnesota	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	6
33d Missouri	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Total Third Brigade	.....	1	2	20	.....	.....	23
Artillery.							
Indiana Light, 3d Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa Light, 2d Battery	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total Artillery	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total First Division	1	15	7	145	.....	.....	168
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. KENNER GARRARD.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JOHN I. RINAKER.							
119th Illinois	.....	2	.....	15	.....	.....	17
122d Illinois	.....	2	1	9	.....	.....	12
89th Indiana	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1	8
21st Missouri	.....	9	1	24	.....	.....	34
Total First Brigade	.....	14	2	54	.....	1	71
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES I. GILBERT.							
117th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
27th Iowa	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1	6
23d Iowa	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
10th Kansas (four companies)	.....	6	1	12	.....	.....	19
8th Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Total Second Brigade	.....	6	2	19	.....	3	30
Third Brigade.							
Col. CHARLES L. HARRIS.							
58th Illinois (four companies)	1	2	1	14	.....	.....	18
53d Indiana	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
34th New Jersey	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	6
178th New York	.....	2	1	6	.....	.....	9
11th Wisconsin	1	14	2	48	.....	.....	65
Total Third Brigade	2	22	4	71	.....	1	100
Total Second Division	2	42	8	144	.....	5	201
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. EUGENE A. CARR.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JONATHAN B. MOORE.							
72d Illinois	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	11
95th Illinois	.....	1	1	26	.....	.....	28
44th Missouri	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	7
33d Wisconsin	1	3	1	45	.....	.....	50
Total First Brigade	1	4	4	87	.....	.....	96

* Wounded March 25.

Return of casualties in the Union Forces operating against Mobile, Ala., &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. HENRY M. DAY.							
91st Illinois	.....	4	1	14	.....	1	20
50th Indiana (five companies)	.....	2	.....	9	.....	.....	11
29th Iowa	.....	1	1	13	.....	4	19
7th Vermont	.....	.....	.....	17	1	21	39
Total Second Brigade	.....	7	2	53	1	26	89
Third Brigade.							
Col. CONRAD KREZ.							
33d Iowa	.....	.....	2	10	.....	.....	12
77th Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27th Wisconsin	.....	2	.....	10	.....	.....	12
28th Wisconsin	.....	2	.....	12	.....	.....	14
Total Third Brigade	.....	4	2	32	.....	.....	38
Artillery.							
New York Light, 21st Battery	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
New York Light, 26th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Artillery	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Total Third Division	.....	16	6	111	1	27	161
Total Thirteenth Army Corps	1	85	26	496	1	34	643
SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. ANDREW J. SMITH.							
Pontoniers.							
114th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN MCARTHUR.							
Pioneers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
First Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM L. MCMILLEN.							
33d Illinois	.....	1	.....	12	.....	.....	13
26th Indiana	.....	1	1	12	.....	.....	14
93d Indiana	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
10th Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
72d Ohio	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4
95th Ohio	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Total First Brigade	.....	4	1	39	.....	.....	44
Second Brigade.							
Col. LUCIUS F. HUBBARD.							
47th Illinois	.....	1	3	11	.....	.....	15
5th Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	16
9th Minnesota	.....	2	1	13	.....	.....	16
11th Missouri	1	5	.....	27	.....	.....	33
8th Wisconsin	.....	2	.....	17	.....	.....	19
Total Second Brigade	1	10	4	84	.....	.....	99

Return of casualties in the Union Forces operating against Mobile, Ala., &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM R. MARSHALL.*							
12th Iowa				8			8
35th Iowa		1		4			5
7th Minnesota			2	4			6
33d Missouri				4			4
Total Third Brigade		1	2	20			23
Artillery.							
Indiana Light, 3d Battery							
Iowa Light, 2d Battery				1			1
Total Artillery				1			1
Total First Division	1	15	7	145			168
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. KENNER GARRARD.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JOHN I. RINAKER.							
119th Illinois		2		15			17
122d Illinois		2	1	9			12
89th Indiana		1		6		1	8
21st Missouri		9	1	24			34
Total First Brigade		14	2	54		1	71
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES I. GILBERT.							
117th Illinois				2			2
27th Iowa			1	4		1	6
32d Iowa				1			1
10th Kansas (four companies)		6	1	12			19
6th Minnesota						2	2
Total Second Brigade		6	2	19		3	30
Third Brigade.							
Col. CHARLES L. HARRIS.							
58th Illinois (four companies)	1	2	1	14			18
53d Indiana		2					2
34th New Jersey		2		3		1	6
178th New York		2	1	6			9
11th Wisconsin	1	14	2	48			65
Total Third Brigade	2	22	4	71		1	100
Total Second Division	2	42	8	144		5	201
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. EUGENE A. CARR.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JONATHAN B. MOORE.							
72d Illinois			1	10			11
95th Illinois		1	1	26			28
44th Missouri			1	6			7
33d Wisconsin	1	3	1	45			50
Total First Brigade	1	4	4	87			96

* Wounded March 25.

Return of casualties in the Union Forces operating against Mobile, Ala., &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. LYMAN M. WARD.							
40th Missouri	.....	3	.....	16	.....	.....	19
49th Missouri	.....	1	2	7	.....	.....	10
14th Wisconsin	.....	1	1	12	.....	.....	14
Total Second Brigade	.....	5	3	35	.....	.....	43
Third Brigade.							
Col. JAMES L. GEDDES.							
81st Illinois	.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	9
108th Illinois	.....	3	1	10	.....	.....	14
124th Illinois	.....	6	2	24	.....	.....	32
8th Iowa	.....	8	3	40	.....	.....	51
Total Third Brigade	.....	19	6	81	.....	.....	106
Total Third Division	1	28	13	203	.....	.....	245
*Artillery Brigade.**							
Capt. JOHN W. LOWELL.							
Illinois Light, Cogswell's battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d Illinois Light, Battery G	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana Light, 1st Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana Light, 14th Battery	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Ohio Light, 17th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Artillery Brigade	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total Sixteenth Army Corps	4	85	28	493	.....	5	615
COLUMN FROM PENSACOLA BAY.							
Maj. Gen. FREDERICK STEELE.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HAWKINS.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM A. PILE.							
73d U. S. Colored Troops	.....	3	5	19	.....	.....	27
82d U. S. Colored Troops	.....	3	1	30	.....	.....	34
86th U. S. Colored Troops	1	3	2	37	.....	.....	43
Total First Brigade	1	9	8	86	.....	.....	104
Second Brigade.							
Col. HIRAM SCOFIELD.							
47th U. S. Colored Troops	.....	2	1	17	.....	.....	20
50th U. S. Colored Troops	1	5	1	18	.....	.....	25
51st U. S. Colored Troops	.....	2	1	14	.....	.....	17
Total Second Brigade	1	9	3	49	.....	.....	62
Third Brigade.							
Col. CHARLES W. DREW.							
48th U. S. Colored Troops	.....	2	1	20	.....	.....	23
68th U. S. Colored Troops	3	9	7	81	.....	.....	100
76th U. S. Colored Troops	2	12	3	65	.....	.....	82
Total Third Brigade	5	23	11	166	.....	.....	205
Total First Division	7	41	22	301	.....	.....	371

The 3d Indiana and 2d Iowa Batteries attached to First Division, see p. 113.

Return of casualties in the Union Forces operating against Mobile, Ala., &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
CAVALRY.							
LUCAS' DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. LUCAS.							
First Brigade.							
Col. MORGAN H. CHEYSLER.							
1st Louisiana	1	5	2	10	.....	3	21
31st Massachusetts (mounted infantry)*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d New York Veteran	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Total First Brigade	1	6	2	12	.....	3	24
Second Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. ANDREW B. SPURLING.							
1st Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d Illinois	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
2d Maine	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3
Total Second Brigade	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	5
Artillery.							
Massachusetts Light, 2d Battery (B)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total cavalry	1	7	3	15	.....	3	29
Total column from Pensacola Bay†	8	48	25	316	.....	3	400

RECAPITULATION.

Siege Train	.....	1	1	18	.....	.....	20
Thirteenth Army Corps	1	85	28	496	1	34	643
Sixteenth Army Corps	4	85	28	493	.....	5	615
Column from Pensacola Bay	8	48	25	316	.....	3	400
Grand total	13	219	80	1,323	1	42	1,678

OFFICERS KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

ILLINOIS.

Lieut. Thomas Malloy, 58th Infantry.

INDIANA.

Lieut. George E. Merchant, 24th Infantry.

IOWA.

Lieut. Henry Vineyard, 8th Infantry.

KANSAS.

Lieut. John Bryan, 10th Infantry.

*At General Canby's headquarters from April 4.

†See also losses of Second and Third Brigades and the artillery of Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, p. 111.

LOUISIANA.

Lieut. Alfred Shaffer, 1st Cavalry.

MISSOURI.

Capt. William Erwin, 11th Infantry.
Lieut. Frank M. Gough, 21st Infantry.

OHIO.

Lieut. John Snyder, 83d Infantry.

U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

Lieut. Garrett J. D. Jarvis, 50th Infantry.
Capt. George Geiger, 68th Infantry.
Lieut. Edward R. R. Talbot, 68th Infantry.
Lieut. Charles Manhardt, 68th Infantry.
Lieut. Clark Gleason, 68th Infantry.
Capt. John C. Brown, 73d Infantry.
Capt. Samuel R. Wilson, 76th Infantry.
Lieut. William F. Webster, 76th Infantry.
Maj. Lewis P. Mudgett, 86th Infantry.

WISCONSIN.

Lieut. Richard Caddell, 11th Infantry.
Capt. Emory F. Stone, 20th Infantry.
Capt. Carlton G. Stetson, 33d Infantry.

No. 4.

*Itinerary of the Army of West Mississippi.**

THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.†

February 18.—Corps reorganized by General Orders, No. 20, Military Division of West Mississippi. Troops forming the corps in part at Forts Gaines and Morgan, Ala., and at Barrancas, Fla., at time of announcement of organization. Remainder reported at these points since that time, with the exception of Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers. Troops in camp preparing for the field.

March 17.—General Benton's (Third) division left Navy Cove, preceded on the 16th by Colonel Bertram's (First) brigade, Second Division, and followed by General Veatch's (First) division on the 19th.

March 20.—The Second and Third Brigades, Second Division, Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews commanding, left with forces under command of Major-General Steele from Pensacola, Fla., marching in a northerly direction along the line of the Florida and Alabama Railroad.

March 26.—The whole command, consisting of the First and Third Divisions, and First Brigade, Second Division, reached the vicinity of Spanish Fort, Ala.

March 27.—The right of the Thirteenth Corps connected with Major-General Smith's Sixteenth Corps.

March 28.—Our skirmishers were within 400 yards of the enemy's works and approaches were commenced. Major-General Granger commanded in person the portion of the corps consisting of the First Division, First Brigade, Second, and Third Divisions.

April 1.—The Third Division and First Brigade, Second Division, in position before Spanish Fort, Ala., the left resting on Mobile Bay and right connecting with Sixteenth Army Corps; approaches constantly pushed forward under heavy fire.

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* From returns of the commands indicated for February, March, April, May, and June, 1865.

† Commanded by Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger.

April 8.—At 11 p. m. the enemy evacuated his works. Our saps had been pushed to within 237 yards of the main works. The First Brigade, Second Division, immediately occupied them upon their evacuation.

April 9.—In the morning the Third Division marched to rear of Blakely to take part in the assault on the works at that place, but did not get into position sufficiently early. The First Division and Second and Third Brigades, Second Division, participated in the siege of Blakely. The enemy's works were assaulted, these commands forming part of the assaulting line, reaching the enemy's works without check, but with considerable loss.

April 11.—First and Third Divisions marched from rear of Blakely at sundown for Starke's Landing.

April 12.—Embarked on transports by daylight; crossed Mobile Bay in the morning; landed five miles below Mobile at 10.30 a. m. without meeting opposition, and marched toward the city. It was ascertained the city had been evacuated by the enemy. General Granger and staff reached the city by water on transport General Banks as the head of the column entered it.

April 30.—The Second and Third Brigades, Second Division, are with General Steele's column at Selma; the Third Division on the Tombigbee River; the First Division forming garrison of Mobile; First Brigade, Second Division, holding Spanish and Blakely Forts.

May 7.—The First Brigade, Second Division, withdrew [from] Blakely and Spanish Fort, and encamped near [Mobile], the First Division supplying by detachment required garrison.

May 9.—The Third Division arrived from McIntosh Bluff, on the Tombigbee River, and encamped near Mobile.

May 12 and 13.—The Second and Third Brigades, Second Division, arrived from Selma and encamped near Mobile. The corps was thus assembled at Mobile, the only detachments being guards on the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and garrisons at East Pascagoula, Fort Blakely, Mount Vernon Arsenal, and Fort Tracy.

May 26 and 27.—First and Second Brigades, First Division, in accordance with orders from Major-General Canby, embarked for New Orleans, there to report to the major-general commanding the military division.

May 30.—In compliance with orders from Major-General Canby, commanding the military division, Benton's (Third) division was directed to report to Maj. Gen. F. Steele for service in Texas; change made in batteries to furnish required artillery.

During the month the Fiftieth Indiana and One hundred and sixty-first New York Volunteers have been withdrawn from the corps. The Thirty-first Massachusetts (mounted) Infantry and Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry have been attached to the corps, and are consequently accounted for on this return. Corps headquarters have continued at Mobile during the month.

June 14.—Corps headquarters left Mobile.

June 18.—Arrived at Galveston.

The First Division, from which no formal reports have been received, has been sent up Red River and into Northeastern Texas. The Second Division has been transferred in part to Texas by way of Galveston—regiments stationed at Galveston, Houston, Millican, and Columbus. All the division except that part to be mustered out will come to Galveston, as well as the Third Brigade, First Division. The Third Division is mainly at Brazos de Santiago, Tex., reporting to Major-General Steele. Headquarters of the division and regiments awaiting muster out are still at Mobile, Ala.

First Division.

February 12.—Division organized by Special Orders, No. 43, Military Division of West Mississippi. Brigades and batteries reported at Dauphin Island, Ala., and General Veatch assumed command. The division was formerly a portion of the Reserve Corps, Military Division of West Mississippi.

March 17.—Left Dauphin Island, moving by transports to Navy Cove, a distance of five miles.

March 18.—In the morning marched about four miles.

March 26.—Moved on to Spanish Fort; met enemy's pickets; invested the fort.

March 30.—Moved as guard to a supply train for General Steele; encamped at night at Sibley's Mills. Loss—killed in action, 9; wounded, 4.

[*April.*]—Left Blakely, Ala., after the surrender and embarked at Spanish Fort for Mobile.

April 12.—Arrived at the latter place; division doing garrison duty; one brigade (First) at Spring Hill, five miles from the city.

May 25.—The division received orders to march.

May 27.—Left Mobile.

May 28.—Arrived at New Orleans.

May 31.—Left New Orleans for Red River. The division has been in no engagement with the enemy since last return.

First Brigade, First Division.

February 5.—Moved from Kenner, La., to Dauphin Island, Ala., by order of Major-General Steele, commanding Reserve Corps.

[*March.*]—Since last report this brigade moved by water to Navy Cove, Ala., thence by land to Spanish Fort, Ala., where an engagement with the enemy took place on March 26. After remaining in front of the enemy until March 30 the command was ordered out to guard supplies to Major-General Steele; on the 31st, in camp at Holyoke Mills, Ala.

April 1.—This brigade was at Holyoke Mills, northeast from Spanish Fort.

April 2.—From thence it moved to Blakely, Ala., and remained in the siege of Blakely until its capture on April 9.

April 11.—We moved to Starke's Landing and embarked on steamers and crossed the bay to Magnolia Race Course, and debarked on the 12th.

April 13.—We moved to Spring Hill, Ala., seven miles from Mobile, where the brigade is at present [April 30].

May 1.—This brigade was encamped at Spring Hill, near Mobile, where it remained until the 26th of the month.

May 26.—It broke camp, and moving into Mobile embarked on steamers for New Orleans via Lake Pontchartrain.

May 27.—Arrived at Hickox Landing at night and on the following morning disembarked and went into camp at Metairie Ridge Race Course, two miles from New Orleans.

May 30.—Again embarked.

May 31.—At daylight started up the Mississippi River for Shreveport, La.

June 1.—This command was on board steam transports bound for Shreveport, La. The Twenty-first Iowa, Lieutenant-Colonel Van Anda commanding, was left to occupy Grand Ecore.

June 7.—The remainder of the brigade arrived at Shreveport at night; disembarked the following morning and went into camp a quarter of a mile outside of the city, where it has since remained.

Second Brigade, First Division.

February 4.—Left Kenner, La.

February 8.—Arrived at Dauphin Island, Ala. The command has been in camp since that time; have been on no marches, nor participated in any battles.

March 17.—Left Dauphin Island; marched to Spanish Fort, about fifty miles, arriving on the 26th.

March 27.—Commenced the siege; skirmishing daily, but no regular action. Loss in command light.

[*April.*]—Brigade was encamped at Holyoke, Ala., on the date of the last report.

April 2.—Received marching orders and moved to Blakely, Ala., as escort to supply train and to re-enforce Major-General Steele at that point. The investment having commenced, was assigned a position in front of the works, which was held until April 9.

April 9.—The enemy's works were charged and carried by assault.

April 12.—Crossed the bay and landed at Catfish Point, a few miles below Mobile. This brigade was given the advance and occupied the city at 12 m., and has formed a part of the garrison since that time

Third Brigade, First Division.

[*March.*]—Since last report the brigade has moved by water to Navy Cove, Ala.; thence by land to Spanish Fort, Ala.

March 25.—The Thirtieth Missouri Infantry were left at Dannelly's Mills, on Fish River, Ala., to guard supplies and bridge at that place.

March 26.—Commenced an engagement with the enemy.

March 28.—The One hundred and sixty-first New York was detached, by order of Brigadier-General Veatch, to build roads to Starke's Landing, Ala.; since been detailed to guard supplies and post at that station.

March 30.—Moved out with the First Division and proceeded to Holyoke Mills, guarding train of supplies for Major-General Steele.

Second Division.

March 4.—Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews assumed command of Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, in pursuance of Special Orders, No. 1, dated headquarters U. S. Forces, Barrancas, Fla., March 4. At this time the Second and Third Brigades, Second Connecticut and Fifteenth Massachusetts Batteries were at Barrancas, the First Brigade being detached from the division and at Navy Cove, Ala.

March 11.—The division marched to Pensacola, Fla., where they constructed about 500 feet of wharf and about 600 yards of railroad track, connecting the commissary building with the wharf.

March 20.—The command moved northward along the line of the Florida and Alabama Railroad, arriving in the vicinity of Pollard on the 25th.

March 26.—The Second Brigade, with the division commander, entered Pollard, where about 600 yards of railroad track was torn up, several bridges destroyed, and the commissary and quartermaster's buildings burned.

March 27.—The division moved westward along the line of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad, arriving at Stockton, Ala., on the Tensas River, on the 31st. The roads traveled over were almost impassable; about twenty-five miles of corduroy had to be built. The division also assisted in building a bridge over Pine Barren Creek, and built bridges

over the Escambia and Little Escambia Rivers. During this long and difficult march only one wagon of the division train was lost.

During the time above referred to the First Brigade was engaged in operations before Spanish Fort, Ala.

April 1.—The Second and Third Brigades, with the Second Connecticut and Fifteenth Massachusetts Batteries, left camp near Stockton, Ala., taking the road down the Tensas River, arriving in front of Blakely on the morning of the 2d.

April 2.—The place was invested, the Second Division forming on the left of Hawkins' (colored) division, and holding a line two miles in length. From this time until the evening of the 9th were busily engaged in digging intrenchments and gradually advancing our lines.

April 9.—In the evening a charge was ordered upon the enemy's works, which proved entirely successful, the entire garrison, with all of their artillery and small-arms being captured, the Second Division capturing 1,300 prisoners and 12 pieces of artillery.

April 11.—In the evening the Second Brigade, with the division commander, was ordered to Starke's Landing, on Mobile Bay, where it remained until the 14th.

April 14.—They were ordered to return to Blakely, where the Third Brigade was encamped. The two brigades remained at Blakely until the 19th.

April 19.—Orders were received to embark on transports and proceed up the Alabama River.

April 20.—Left Blakely in the evening, arrived at Mobile same day; lay there until the morning of the 22d.

April 22.—We moved slowly up the Alabama River, forming a part of Major-General Steele's expeditionary forces.

April 27.—Arrived at Selma, Ala.

April 28.—Were ordered to occupy the place. Are now encamped here. The First Brigade of this division took part in the operations against Spanish Fort and is now encamped at that place.

May 1 to 6.—The First Brigade was stationed at Blakely.

May 6.—It moved to its present position below the city of Mobile. The Second and Third Brigades, with the Second Connecticut and Fifteenth Massachusetts Batteries, were at Selma, Ala., until the 11th and 12th of May, when they embarked on board transports and moved down the river to Mobile. Arriving at that place on the evenings of the 12th and 13th, they disembarked and have remained in camp near and in the city since.

May 31.—The Twenty-first New York Battery joined the Second Division by order from headquarters Thirteenth Army Corps.

June 1.—The division was camped in and around the city of Mobile, Ala. During the month it has been embarking for Galveston, Tex., as fast as transportation was furnished.

June 30.—But three regiments and three batteries remain at Mobile.

First Brigade, Second Division.

February 12.—This brigade, organized under Special Orders, No. 43, extract III, dated headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La., is at present detached from the Second Division and in camp at Mobile Point, Ala. The brigade is doing guard, picket, and heavy fatigue duty.

March 4.—Col. Henry Bertram, Twentieth Wisconsin Volunteers, assumed command of the brigade in accordance with Special Orders, No. 6, extract II, headquarters Thirteenth Army Corps, March 4.

March 18.—Broke camp at Navy Cove, Mobile Bay, and marched up the peninsula, arriving on the left bank of the Fish River on the evening of the 21st.

March 22.—Crossed that stream in the morning.

March 25.—Resumed the march up the bay, the brigade forming the left flank of the column, and encamped on the south bank of D'Olive's Creek on the evening of the 27th.

March 28.—Assumed position on extreme left of forces investing Spanish Fort, since which time the troops have been engaged in the duties incidental to a siege.

The casualties to date are shown on the face of the report.

April 1.—Retained position on extreme left of investing forces—Spanish Fort, Ala.

April 9.—Moved into and took possession of Spanish Fort immediately on its capture, the brigade being assigned to the duty of garrisoning the fort and guarding prisoners of war captured there and at Fort Blakely, Ala.

April 22.—Brigade headquarters removed to Blakely, Ala., in obedience to Special Orders, No. 38, extract VI, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, dated April 19. The following troops of the brigade were left in garrison at Spanish Fort: The Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers, Nineteenth Iowa Volunteers, and Battery F, First Missouri Light Artillery.

June 22.—Left Mobile, Ala.

June 25.—Arrived at Galveston, Tex., since which time two regiments of the brigade have been doing duty in this city; the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry doing duty at Columbus, Tex.; Nineteenth Iowa Infantry left at Mobile, Ala., temporarily detached.

Second Brigade, Second Division.

March 11.—The troops comprising the Second Brigade left Barrancas, Fla., and proceeded by land to Pensacola, at which place they remained in camp until March 20.

March 20.—They left Pensacola, arriving at the Escambia River on the evening of March 25.

March 26.—The brigade crossed the river and proceeded to Pollard. Destroyed a portion of the railroad and Government buildings and returned the same day.

March 27.—The brigade again moved.

March 31.—Went into camp for the night at or near Stockton, Ala.

The entire road over which the brigade passed was in bad condition, almost impassable, and a great amount of labor was expended in corduroying, in order to permit the artillery and train of the division to pass.

April 1.—In the morning the brigade left camp at Stockton, Ala.

April 2.—In the morning we arrived in front of the enemy's works at Blakely, from which time to the 9th were engaged in digging intrenchments and gradually advancing our lines.

April 9.—In the evening a charge was made upon the enemy's works at Blakely, in which successful assault the brigade participated.

April 11.—At night we received orders to proceed to Starke's Landing, and remained there until the 14th; were ordered back to Blakely.

April 19.—Received orders to embark on transports and proceed up the Alabama River.

April 22.—Left Mobile Bay.

April 27.—Arrived at Selma, Ala., at which place the brigade is now April 30] encamped.

May 1 to 11.—The brigade was stationed at Selma, Ala.

May 11.—At night received orders to proceed to Mobile.

May 12.—Arrived at that place, since which time the brigade has remained in and near the city, attached, as heretofore, to the Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, Bvt. Maj. Gen. C. C. Andrews commanding.

June 1 to 25.—The brigade was stationed at Mobile.

June 12.—The Sixty-ninth Battalion Indiana Volunteers, forming a part of the brigade, was detached for temporary duty by virtue of Special Orders, No. 73, headquarters Thirteenth Army Corps.

June 25.—In pursuance to orders received, the Twenty-fourth Indiana and Ninety-seventh Illinois embarked on transports for Galveston.

June 26.—The Seventy-sixth Illinois embarked for the same place.

June 29 and 30.—The three regiments arrived at Galveston.

Third Brigade, Second Division.

March 5.—The Third Brigade, of the Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, was organized at Barrancas, Fla.

March 11.—The brigade marched to Pensacola, Fla., remaining there until the 20th.

March 20.—The command moved northward along the line of the Pensacola and Pollard Railroad.

March 26.—Arrived in the vicinity of Pollard, Ala.; thence took a westerly course along a branch of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

March 30.—Arrived at Stockton, Ala., on the Tensas River, the roads traveled during this expedition being almost impassable.

April 1.—The brigade left Stockton, Ala., taking the Blakely road down the Tensas River.

April 2.—Arrived in the vicinity of Blakely, Ala., about noon, and were placed in the center of the line of investing forces of Blakely, which position it occupied until the capture of Blakely with its garrison on the 9th.

April 9.—In the assault on the enemy's works each regiment of this brigade was engaged and did its work nobly, the Eighty-third Ohio taking the advance as skirmishers. On the eve of the 10th the brigade was ordered to occupy the works of the enemy at Blakely, which it did until the 20th.

April 20.—It was embarked on transports and crossed to Mobile, Ala. Soon after its arrival at Mobile the enemy was reported to be advancing on the place. The brigade was disembarked and laid on their arms until the eve of the 21st, when they embarked again and started up the Mobile River, forming a part of the column of Major-General Steele's forces operating in Alabama.

April 27.—Arrived at Selma, Ala.; disembarked and went into camp at Selma on the 28th.

[*May.*]—The brigade remained at Selma, Ala., until the 12th.

May 12.—It embarked on board transports and moved down the river.

May 13.—Arrived at Mobile, Ala., in the evening.

May 14.—Went into camp.

[*June.*]—The brigade remained at Mobile, Ala., until June 12.

June 12.—Orders were received to embark on transports. The One hundred and fourteenth Ohio Volunteers embarked and sailed for Galveston, Tex., the same day.

June 13.—The Eighty-third Ohio embarked and sailed.

June 14.—The Thirty-fourth Iowa and brigade headquarters sailed. The remainder of the brigade (Thirty-seventh Illinois and Twentieth Iowa) were detached at Mobile, Ala., by order of the corps commander.

June 16.—The One hundred and fourteenth Ohio arrived at Galveston.

June 18.—Brigade headquarters, Thirty-fourth Iowa, and Eighty-third Ohio [arrived].

June 20.—The Thirty-fourth Iowa and One hundred and fourteenth Ohio went by railroad to Houston, Tex., by order of General Granger, commanding District of Texas.

Third Division.

The entire Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, has rendezvoused at Mobile Point, Ala., during the month of February. No military or field operations as yet.

March 1.—At Mobile Point, Ala.

March 17.—Marched from Mobile Point via Shell Bank and Bayou Portage to Dannelly's Mills, on the North Branch of Fish River, forty miles, arriving there March 23, having to corduroy the road several miles between Bayou Portage and Fish River.

March 25.—Marched north from Fish River.

March 26.—Encamped near Spanish Fort, Ala.

March 27.—The Army of West Mississippi invested Spanish Fort, this division holding the right of the Thirteenth Army Corps. Since then it has been engaged in the operations of the siege.

April 1 to 8.—Engaged in operations before Spanish Fort, Ala., which was occupied at midnight of the 8th.

April 9.—Marched to Blakely.

April 11.—Returned to Starke's Landing; thence crossed Mobile Bay and encamped within the defenses of Mobile April 12.

April 13.—Marched to Whistler Station, on Mobile and Ohio Railroad; had a sharp skirmish with the retreating enemy's rear guard; captured valuable machine-shops, locomotives, and rolling-stock and put the enemy to flight.

April 19.—Marched from Whistler on the telegraph road.

April 21.—Captured the Mount Vernon Arsenal, and arrived same day at Nannahubbah Bluff, on the Tombigbee River.

April 26 and 27.—Occupied McIntosh Bluff, on Tombigbee River.

May 1.—In camp at McIntosh Bluff, Ala.

May 9.—Embarked on fleet of steamers surrendered by the enemy and disembarked at Mobile same day. Since then the division has been encamped near Mobile, Ala.

June 1.—Seven regiments embarked for Brazos de Santiago. Remainder of the division stationed near Mobile, Ala., during the month.

Second Brigade, Third Division.

March 17.—The Second Brigade marched from Navy Cove, Mobile Point, Ala.

March 27.—It formed the center of the Third Division in the attack on Spanish Fort, the Third Brigade being on its right and the First Brigade on its left, which relative position it still [March 31] occupies.

March 27 to April 8.—This brigade was engaged in the siege of Spanish Fort; was present at the storming of Blakely, but did not par-

ticipate in the engagement, and were engaged in a skirmish at Whistler. Ala., April 13. From Whistler marched to McIntosh Bluff, on the Tombigbee River, sixty miles above Mobile.

May 9.—The brigade embarked on transports at McIntosh Bluff, Ala.; arrived at Mobile same evening and went into present camp at Three-Mile Creek.

SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS.*

First Division.

February 1.—The division was in camp at Eastport.

February 5.—Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith ordered the command to embark on board transports and proceed to Cairo, Ill., and await further orders. The command embarked.

February 7.—In the morning the division proceeded as directed on the following steamers: Diadem, City of Memphis, Mississippi, Atlantic, and Magenta.

February 8.—The fleet of the division arrived in the morning at Cairo, Ill.

February 10.—In compliance with orders from Major-General Smith the fleet proceeded down the river.

February 11.—Arrived at Memphis, Tenn. Applied to Major-General Dana and had a number of officers and men belonging to the division and on duty in the city relieved and ordered to join their command.

February 12.—Left Memphis and arrived at Vicksburg on the 13th, where the orders issued at Cairo directed the division to await further orders.

February 15.—Debarked in compliance with instructions in a telegram received from Major-General Canby, and went into camp five miles from the city ready to march on shortest notice.

February 19.—Re-embarked as directed by Major-General Smith in the same order and on same transports as before debarking, and moved down the river.

February 20.—Arrived in the morning at New Orleans, part of the fleet on the evening of the 21st, the remainder on the morning of the 22d. Debarked at Saint Bernard Parish and went into camp at Chalmette, a low, wet, and very bad camping ground. The designation of the command was changed to First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, by virtue of General Orders, No. 20, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, current series.

February 28.—First Brigade embarked on steam-ship Empire City, with orders to proceed to Dauphin Island via the Gulf and report to Maj. Gen. G. Granger for orders, leaving transportation behind. The One hundred and twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry was assigned to the division by virtue of Special Orders, No. 5, extract II; headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps was transferred to Third Division by virtue of Special Orders, No. 9, same headquarters. No monthly report was received from the regiment before being transferred.

March 1.—The division was encamped at Chalmette, Saint Bernard Parish, La., excepting the First Brigade, which had sailed for Dauphin Island, Mobile Bay.

March 4.—The Thirty-third Missouri Infantry embarked on steamer Belvidere with orders to proceed via Gulf to Dauphin Island and report to Maj. Gen. G. Granger. The remainder of the Third Brigade were ordered to proceed via Lake Pontchartrain to Dauphin Island.

* Commanded by Maj. Gen. Andrew J. Smith.

March 5.—The Second Brigade embarked with headquarters of division on steam-ship Guiding Star for Dauphin Island.

March 7.—Arrived at destination. The Third Brigade arrived the same day. The First Brigade had arrived and were in camp.

March 19.—The division embarked on transports pursuant to General Orders, No. 8, headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps. The Twenty-sixth Indiana and Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, assigned to division pursuant to Special Orders, No. 60, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, arrived from New Orleans, and part of the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry embarked with the division. The remainder remained for want of transportation. The Second Iowa Battery also remained behind.

March 21.—The fleet proceeded up the bay, entered Fish River, and debarked at Dannelly's Mills. One man belonging to the Eleventh Missouri Infantry fell overboard while en route and was drowned.

March 25.—The division marched with the remainder of the corps, the First Division marching in the advance. A small force of the enemy remained in front of the advance all day, skirmishing with them and annoying the march as much as possible. Colonel Marshall, Seventh Minnesota Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, received a slight wound in the shoulder from a flank shot of the enemy.

March 27.—In the morning Spanish Fort was invested, the Third Division on the right, the First Division on the left of the Third, and Thirteenth Army Corps on the left of the First Division. The fort being found too strong for an assault, a regular siege commenced.

April 8.—The division continued in the siege before Spanish Fort until midnight, when it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated the fort, spiked the guns, and left them in our possession.

April 9.—The division marched to the siege of Blakely and took position in reserve of the Second Division, Sixteenth Corps. The same day the fort was carried by assault.

April 13.—In obedience to orders from corps headquarters the division marched in the order designated in orders in the corps toward Montgomery, Ala., arriving at the latter place after thirteen days marching.

April 25.—Went into camp four miles from the city.

May 10.—The division remained in camp near Montgomery, Ala., when, in obedience to orders from the major-general commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, it marched to Selma, Ala. The First Brigade was sent by rail immediately to Meridian; the Ninety-third Indiana was sent to Gainesville; also, the Ninety-fifth Ohio was sent to Enterprise. The Second Brigade was sent to Demopolis; the Eighth Wisconsin, of the Second Brigade, was left at Uniontown, and the Ninth Minnesota, of the same brigade, was sent to Marion. The Third Brigade is stationed at Selma.

[*June.*]—The military operations during the past month are concurrent with troops stationed at posts.

First Brigade, First Division.

February 6.—This brigade broke camp at Eastport, Miss., and embarked on steamer City of Memphis, the entire brigade, composed of the Seventy-second and Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry, Ninety-third Indiana Infantry, and Tenth Minnesota Infantry, being transported on the one boat.

February 7.—The steamer left its mooring at Eastport and arrived at Vicksburg, Miss., February 14.

February 15.—In the morning the troops debarked and marched to Four-Mile Bridge, on the Baldwin's Ferry road, where the brigade encamped until the morning of the 19th, when it marched back to Vicksburg and again embarked on the steamer City of Memphis.

February 20.—The steamer moved from Vicksburg and arrived at Chalmette, La., near New Orleans.

February 22.—The troops debarked and are now bivouacked.

February 28.—A part of this brigade embarked on steamer Empire City near New Orleans, La., and proceeded down the river into the Gulf of Mexico to Fort Gaines, Dauphin Island, Ala., where the troops debarked and bivouacked.

March 3.—It was joined by the Thirty-third Illinois Veteran Infantry and Twenty-sixth Indiana Veteran Infantry.

March 19.—The brigade embarked and proceeded up Mobile Bay and Fish River, debarking and bivouacking, March 20, near Dannelly's Mills, Ala.

March 25.—Marched with the remainder of the division in the direction of Blakely, arriving before Spanish Fort, Ala., the 27th, where it is now [March 31] taking an active part in the siege going on against the fortifications at this point.

[*April.*]—This brigade was engaged in the siege of Spanish Fort, Ala., until it was evacuated by the enemy on the night of April 8.

April 9.—The brigade joined that part of the army which was besieging Blakely, which place was carried by assault on the afternoon of the same day.

April 13.—The brigade started with the corps on the road to Montgomery, Ala., arriving on the 25th, a distance of 180 miles, where the brigade is now [April 30] encamped.

May 10.—This brigade, which had been encamped at Montgomery, marched to Selma, Ala., a distance of about fifty miles, arriving on the 14th instant.

May 16.—Embarked for Meridian, Miss., except the Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry and the Tenth Minnesota Infantry, having been sent the previous day.

May 19.—The Ninety-third Indiana Infantry was sent north on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to Gainesville, Ala.

May 24.—The Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry was sent south on the same line of railroad to Enterprise, Miss. The other regiments remained in camp at this place [Meridian].

[*June.*]—The brigade remained in camp at the posts occupied on May 31, except the Seventy-second Ohio Veteran Infantry moved west on Southern Railroad, regimental headquarters at Forest Station, Miss. The Twenty-sixth Indiana Veteran Infantry moved north on Mobile and Ohio Railroad, regimental headquarters at Macon, Miss. Troops of Ninety-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry withdrawn from Lauderdale and Gainesville Junction, Miss., and stationed in State of Alabama.

Second Brigade, First Division.

February 7.—Brigade embarked on transports and proceeded to Vicksburg, Miss., arriving on the 14th. Debarked and went into camp four miles from the city.

February 19.—Re-embarked on same steamers and proceeded to New Orleans, arriving on the 21st instant, and went into camp four miles below the city; distance traveled, 1,200 miles.

March 1.—The brigade was encamped at Chalmette, La.

March 5.—Embarked on steam-ship Guiding Star for Dauphin Island, Ala., arriving on the 7th instant; disembarked and went into camp.

March 19.—Embarked on transports and ascended Fish River six miles.

March 20.—Disembarked and went into camp and remained until the 25th, when it joined in the movement on Mobile.

March 27.—Arrived at or near Spanish Fort, Ala., and joined in the siege of the same, in which it is engaged at this date [March 31].

April 1.—The brigade was engaged in the siege of Spanish Fort, Ala.

April 9.—Moved to Blakely, Ala., and remained in camp at that place.

April 13.—Took up the line of march for Montgomery, Ala., arriving 25th, at which place the command is at present [April 30] encamped.

May 10.—The brigade left Montgomery and marched, via Prattville and Autaugaville, to Selma, Ala., arriving on the 14th instant.

May 18.—Embarked on the cars and proceeded to Demopolis, Ala., the Ninth Minnesota stopping at Marion, Ala., and the Eighth Wisconsin at Uniontown, and the remainder of the brigade is stationed at Demopolis, Ala.

June 1.—The brigade was encamped at Demopolis, Uniontown, and Marion, Ala., at which places it is at present [June 30] stationed.

Third Brigade, First Division.

February 7.—Moved from camp at Eastport, Miss., and embarked on steamer Magenta.

February 8.—Moved down the Tennessee River with fleet of the First Division.

February 9.—At Cairo coaling.

February 10.—Moved down the Mississippi River.

February 11.—At Memphis coaling.

February 12.—Moved down the river.

February 13.—Landed at Vicksburg, Miss.

February 15.—Disembarked and marched five miles and went into camp on Jackson Railroad.

February 19.—Moved to Vicksburg and embarked on steamer Magenta.

February 21.—Landed at New Orleans.

February 22.—Disembarked and went into camp six miles below New Orleans at Chalmette.

February 25.—Moved into camp four miles below New Orleans.

February 28.—In camp as above preparing for a campaign in the field.

March 1.—In camp near New Orleans, La.

March 5.—Marched to Hickox Landing and embarked on transports.

March 7.—Debarked at Fort Gaines, Ala., Dauphin Island.

March 19.—Embarked on gun-boats.

March 20.—Debarked at Dannelly's Mills, Fish River.

March 25.—Marched with the army corps toward Mobile, Ala., eight miles, skirmishing with the enemy. Commanding officer of the brigade wounded severely by a gunshot from the enemy.

March 26.—Marched nine miles, skirmishing with the enemy.

March 27.—Drove the enemy into their works and invested the place.

March 31.—Fifth day of the siege of Spanish Fort, Ala.

April 1.—Engaged before Spanish Fort, Mobile Bay, Ala., the sixth day of the siege; brigade on hard duty at siege operations until the enemy evacuated on the night of the 8th.

April 9.—Moved across Minette River and encamped near Blakely.

April 13.—Marched with Sixteenth Army Corps toward Greenville, Ala.

April 21.—Encamped at Greenville, 135 miles from Blakely.

April 23.—Marched toward Montgomery, Ala.

April 25.—Entered Montgomery and encamped three miles from the city.

April 30.—In camp near Montgomery, Ala.

May 1.—In camp at Montgomery since April 25.

May 10.—Moved aboard transports and started down the Alabama River.

May 11.—Disembarked at Selma, Ala., and encamped near the city.

May 12.—Relieved Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, and entered upon post and garrison duty.

May 31.—On duty at Selma, Ala.

[*June.*]—Nothing of importance has transpired in this brigade since May 31. It has been encamped near Selma, Ala., during the entire month of June doing post duty.

June 28.—Companies E and F, of the Seventh Minnesota Volunteers, were sent to Cahaba, Ala., to form a garrison there under the command of Capt. John Kennedy; on the same day Companies B and F, Thirty-fifth Iowa Volunteers, were ordered to Randolph, Ala., under the command of Capt. A. N. Snyder, where they now [June 30] remain.

Second Division.

February 1 to 8.—The division remained in camp at Eastport, Miss.

February 8.—Embarked on transports and proceeded to New Orleans, La., arriving on the 20th, where it debarked on the 21st and remained in camp the remainder of the month.

Distance traveled on the transports, 1,350 miles.

March 6.—The division commenced embarking on steamers for Dauphin Island, where it arrived on the 10th and 11th, disembarking.

March 19.—Embarked and moved to Dannelly's Mills, Ala., where it debarked on the 20th and intrenched.

March 25.—Moved to Deer Park and intrenched.

March 26.—Moved northward till opposite Spanish Fort, and being in advance skirmished with and drove the enemy throughout the day.

March 27.—The army advanced to the siege of Spanish Fort, leaving this division as rear guard for corps train, where they still [March 31] remain.

April 3.—This division remained on duty in rear of the besieging army at Spanish Fort, when it moved toward Blakely, and in connection with forces under General Steele, invested the rebel fortifications at that place. For five consecutive days continued to advance by regular approaches.

April 9.—Charged the works at 5.30 p. m., capturing in a few moments the entire garrison with all munitions of war. During the siege and battle the casualties in the division were 47 killed and 150 wounded.*

April 13.—The command took up the line of march for Montgomery, Ala., where it arrived on the 25th.

April 27.—The division marched through the town and encamped two miles north of the city, where it now [April 30] remains.

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* But see table, p. 113.

First Brigade, Second Division.

February 8.—The brigade, with the command, embarked and proceeded down the Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers to this place, traveling a distance of near 1,500 miles and landing at this point [New Orleans, La.], on the 21st instant, where the brigade now is. Up to the 11th instant the brigade was commanded by Col. David Moore, since which time it has been under control of its present commander [Col. John I. Rinaker].

March 6.—The brigade moved, in obedience to orders, on board transports, to Fort Gaines, on Dauphin Island, Ala., disembarking on the 10th.

March 19.—Embarked and moved up Mobile Bay and through Weeks' Bay, up Fish River to Dannelly's Mills, where we disembarked and threw up intrenchments.

March 25.—The brigade with the rest of the army moved some eight miles northward and intrenched for the night.

March 26.—Moved seven miles and halted opposite Spanish Fort.

March 27.—The brigade with the rest of the Second Division formed as a rear guard for the army corps train, while the balance of the army advanced to the siege. In this position the First Brigade is now lying four miles east of Spanish Fort. No casualties.

During the month the brigade has remained continually under the control of its present commander [Col. John I. Rinaker].

Until April 3 the brigade continued on duty near Spanish Fort, Ala., doing picket duty for the rear of the besieging army.

April 3.—Moved four miles up the Mobile Bay, when, in connection with the forces under General Steele, we invested the rebel fortification at Blakely, Ala. For five consecutive days we continued to steadily advance our lines by regular approaches with but few casualties.

April 9.—We were ordered to move upon the enemy's works, which was done about 4 p. m. After a gallant charge, which lasted but a few moments, we, in connection with the rest of the army, succeeded in capturing the entire garrison with all their munitions of war. The casualties during the siege were 16 men killed and 54 wounded.*

April 13.—The command moved toward the north, arriving at Montgomery, Ala., on the 27th, where the brigade now is.

During the entire month the brigade has been under control of the present commander [Col. John I. Rinaker].

Distance marched during the month near 175 miles.

During the month of May the First Brigade has remained continuously in camp near Montgomery, Ala., under control of its present commander [Col. John I. Rinaker]. It is now [May 31] under orders to move.

June 1.—The brigade left Montgomery, Ala., with orders for Mobile. After marching a distance of near seventy miles to Providence, on the Alabama River, the troops were embarked on transports for the city of Mobile, at which place the last of the troops arrived on the 9th instant. The brigade has been in the city doing provost duty since that to the present time [June 30], and has remained under control of its present commander [Col. John I. Rinaker].

* But see table, p. 113.

Second Brigade, Second Division.

February 8.—The command broke camp at Eastport, Miss., and embarked on transports; moved down the Tennessee River on the morning of the 9th.

February 11.—Arrived at Cairo; distance, 200 miles.

February 12.—Moved down the Mississippi River and arrived at Vicksburg, Miss., on the 15th; distance, 600 miles.

February 19.—Left Vicksburg for New Orleans, La., and moved before daylight on the morning of the 20th, and arrived at Chalmette, La., on the 21st, where the command now lies in camp.

Distance from Vicksburg 450 miles; whole distance traveled, 1,250 miles.

March 6.—This command moved from camp near New Orleans, La., and embarked on ocean steamers; was transported to Dauphin Island, Ala., at the mouth of Mobile Bay, distance some 200 miles, where it arrived on the 8th instant and went into camp.

March 19.—Embarked on steamers and was transported some twenty-five miles up Fish River to Dannelly's Landing, near which it was again encamped on the 20th.

March 26.—Moved some eight miles on the Blakely road.

March 27.—Moved some eight miles to Sibley's Mills, this brigade holding the extreme advance, skirmishing all the way, at which place the command still [March 31] remains, holding the approaches to our army besieging Spanish Fort from the Blakely direction.

Whole distance traveled during the month 241 miles.

April 1 found this command at Sibley's Mills, Ala., guarding the approaches to the flank and rear of our army besieging Spanish Fort.

April 2 it went out on a reconnaissance a few miles and opened communication with General Steele's army moving against the rebel works at Blakely. While out a torpedo was exploded directly under the brigade commander and staff, but caused no permanent injury excepting killing two horses.

April 3.—The command moved six miles to support General Steele at Blakely, and was assigned a part of the main line immediately on the left of his army, skirmishing with the enemy at once. The advance skirmish line, intrenched as it was, pushed up nearer to the rebel works.

This continued until April 9, during which time the skirmish line had been advanced some 500 yards. At 5.30 o'clock this command took active part in the gallant and successful charge of the rebel works, carrying everything before them and capturing some eight pieces of artillery and 573 prisoners.

April 10.—This command was assigned to duty as garrison for Fort Blakely.

April 12.—Relieved to march with rest of the corps toward Montgomery.

April 13.—Marched eight miles.

April 14.—Marched eighteen miles.

April 15.—Marched ten miles.

April 16.—Marched seventeen miles.

April 17.—Marched eighteen miles.

April 18.—Marched twelve miles.

April 19.—Marched eighteen miles.

April 20.—Marched sixteen miles.

April 21.—Marched six miles.

April 22.—Marched seven miles to Greenville.

April 23.—Marched seventeen miles.
April 24.—Marched seventeen miles.
April 25.—Marched seven miles.
April 26.—Lay in camp.
April 27.—Marched seven miles, passing through Montgomery and encamping two miles northeast of the city, where the command now [April 30] lies in camp.
Whole distance traveled during the month 184 miles.

Third Brigade, Second Division.

February 9.—In compliance with orders from division headquarters, brigade embarked on transports at Eastport, Miss.
February 11.—Arrived at Cairo, Ill.
February 13.—Arrived at Memphis, Tenn.
February 15.—Arrived at Vicksburg, Miss. Disembarked and remained in camp until 19th, when brigade embarked again and arrived at New Orleans, La., 21st, remaining in camp since that date.
Distance traveled on transports during the month, 1,360 miles.
[*March.*]—The brigade left camp at Chalmette, near New Orleans, La., and proceeded by water to Dauphin Island, Ala., where the last regiment of the brigade arrived on March 11. Here the brigade remained in camp until the 19th instant, when it went on board boats and lay at anchor in the bay until the morning of the 20th instant, when we proceeded to Fish River; moved up the river a few miles and went into camp.
March 25.—In the morning we again broke camp and moved in the direction of Blakely, Ala.
March 27.—Went into camp near Spanish Fort, Ala., where we now [March 31] are.
April 1 to 3.—Brigade in camp near Spanish Fort.
April 3.—Moved to the vicinity of Blakely Ala.; engaged in the siege at this place until 9th, when the brigade participated in the assault of the enemy's works.
April 13.—Broke camp and started on the march for Montgomery, Ala., where we arrived on the 25th; distance, 174 miles.
[*May.*]—Brigade has been in camp near Montgomery, Ala., during the past month.
May 26.—The Fiftieth Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry was consolidated with the Fifty-second Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry in obedience to Special Field Orders, No. 67, extract XVIII, headquarters Army and Division of West Mississippi, Mobile, Ala., May 19, 1865. Five companies joined the Fifty-eighth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry in obedience to Special Orders, No. 78, headquarters Volunteer Recruiting Service, Springfield, Ill.

Third Division.

February 6.—This division remained at Eastport, Miss., when, in accordance with orders, it embarked on transports Adam Jacobs, Kate Kinney, Isabella, White Cloud, and McGill, and left that place on the 7th.
February 8.—Arrived at Paducah Ky., and Cairo, Ill.
February 11.—Arrived at Memphis, Tenn.
February 13.—Arrived at Vicksburg, Miss., where we disembarked and went into camp four miles in rear of the city.

February 19.—Division re-embarked on same transports.
February 20.—Left Vicksburg.
February 21 and 22.—Arrived at New Orleans; disembarked and went into camp on the old battle-field, six miles below the city, where it has remained up to date of this return.
Detachment Army of the Tennessee changed to Sixteenth Army Corps per General Orders, No. 20, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, of date February 18, 1865.
April 1.—In front of Spanish Fort; remained here until the 8th, when the works were assaulted on the right by the Third Brigade at 5 p. m., holding the position gained until 12 midnight, when the division moved forward and occupied the whole works, capturing 540 prisoners, 46 pieces of artillery, and 700 stand of small-arms.
April 9.—Received orders to move; marched three miles; went into camp near Blakely; remained here until 13th, when orders were received to move; marched seven miles.
April 14.—Marched fifteen miles.
April 15.—Marched fourteen miles.
April 16.—Marched eleven miles.
April 17.—Marched fourteen miles.
April 18.—Marched fourteen miles.
April 19.—Marched fourteen miles.
April 20.—Marched fifteen miles.
April 21.—Marched thirteen miles; reached Greenville, Ala.
April 22.—Remained at Greenville all day.
April 23.—Marched sixteen miles.
April 24.—Marched seventeen miles.
April 25.—Marched eighteen miles; reached Montgomery, Ala., and went into camp three miles northeast of the city.
April 30.—Still in camp at Montgomery.
May 1 to 31.—In camp, First Brigade occupying Tuskegee, Union Springs, and Opelika, Ala., from May 23 to 31.
[*June.*]—First Brigade still encamped at Tuskegee, Ala. Second Brigade still encamped at Montgomery, Ala. Third Brigade still encamped at Montgomery, Ala. Colonel Geddes resigned; Col. Charles Turner commanding brigade.

First Brigade, Third Division.

February 7.—Left Eastport on transports.
February 8.—Arrived at Cairo, Ill.
February 11.—Arrived at Memphis, Tenn.
February 14.—Arrived at Vicksburg, Miss.
February 19.—Left Vicksburg, Miss.
February 21.—Arrived at Chalmette, La.
March 15.—Brigade organized by Special Orders, No. 19, headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps, Fort Gaines, Ala.
March 18.—Received orders to be in readiness to move; embarked upon transports for Cedar Point, Ala.; arrived and debarked the infantry.
March 19.—Repaired the pier at the landing to admit of the artillery horses being taken ashore; completed the debarkation of the brigade and moved forward in the direction of Fowl River; skirmished with the enemy's cavalry until night-fall.
March 20.—Moved to Narrows, on Fowl River; skirmished with the enemy; drove them. This being as far as expedition was ordered to proceed, halted until 3 p. m.; moved back and encamped.

March 21.—In camp at Alabama Point awaiting orders.
March 22.—Embarked for Fish River.
March 23.—Rejoined the division.
March 24.—In camp.
March 25.—Moved at 8 a. m.; encamped at Deer Park.
March 26.—Moved at 6.30 a. m.; encamped within two miles and a half of Spanish Fort.
March 27.—Moved at 6.30 a. m., Third Division in advance; formed line of battle at 8 a. m.; drove the enemy into his works and established our lines.
March 28.—At work upon approaches to the enemy's works and completing first parallel.
March 29.—Skirmishing lively with the enemy; employed upon approaches, erecting batteries and second parallel.
March 30.—Actively employed in regular siege operations.
March 31.—Still sieging.
April 1 to 8.—Engaged in siege operations before Spanish Fort, Ala. Operations terminated here upon the night of the 8th by the capture of the fort by the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, this brigade capturing 20 pieces of artillery, mortars, &c., and 130 prisoners.
April 9.—Marched from Spanish Fort at 1 p. m.; encamped near Blakely, Ala.
April 10, 11, and 12.—In camp near Blakely, Ala.
April 13.—Broke camp and marched in a northerly direction.
April 21.—Arrived at Greenville, Ala.
April 22.—In camp at Greenville, Ala.
April 23.—Marched at 1 p. m.
April 24.—Marched at 7 a. m.
April 25.—Marched at 6 a. m.; passed through Montgomery, Ala., at 11 a. m. in advance of the Sixteenth Army Corps and encamped three miles east of the city. In camp at this time [April 30].
May 1 to 23.—In camp near Montgomery, Ala.
May 23.—In the morning marched the brigade toward Tuskegee, Ala.
May 25.—Arrived in the morning at Tuskegee. The Seventy-second Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Stockton, marched to and occupied Union Springs, Ala. The Ninety-fifth Illinois, Colonel Blanden, marched to and occupied Opelika, Ala. Engaged in keeping order and endeavoring to find Government property the balance of the month.
[*June.*]—The Thirty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry doing garrison duty at Tuskegee, Ala.
The Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry doing garrison duty at Opelika, Ala.
The Seventy-second Illinois Infantry doing garrison duty at Union Springs, Ala., during the month of June.

Second Brigade, Third Division.

February 6.—This brigade remained at Eastport, Miss., when, in accordance with orders, it embarked on transports Isabella, Adam Jacobs, and McGill, and left that place on the 7th.
February 8.—Arrived at Paducah, Ky., and Cairo, Ill.
February 11.—Arrived at Memphis, Tenn.
February 13.—Arrived at Vicksburg, Miss., where brigade disembarked and went into camp four miles in rear of the city.
February 19.—Brigade re-embarked on same transports.
February 20.—Left Vicksburg.

February 21 and 22.—Arrived at New Orleans, La.; disembarked and went into camp on the old battle-field six miles below the city, where it has remained up to the date of this return [February 28].

The Forty-ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry was assigned to this brigade by Special Orders, No. 1, extract III, date February 23, 1865, from headquarters Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

Detachment Army of the Tennessee changed to Sixteenth Army Corps per General Orders, No. 20, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi.

March 15.—Organized per Special Orders, No. 15, headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps, Fort Gaines, Dauphin Island, Ala.

March 19.—Embarked on board transports for Fish River.

March 21.—Arrived and disembarked at Dannelly's Mills.

March 22.—Command engaged in fortifying our position.

March 25.—Took up line of march at 6 p. m.; arrived at Deer Park, Ala.; bivouacked for the night.

March 26.—Arrived at Sibley's Mills, Ala.

March 27.—Invested the enemy's works around Spanish Fort, Ala.

April 1.—Brigade engaged in the siege of Spanish Fort, Ala.; some few casualties occurred daily.

April 8.—Severe bombardment of the enemy's works at Spanish Fort. An assault on the enemy's works by a part of this division proved successful in a capture of a part of their line of works and the capture of upward of 200 prisoners, causing the enemy to evacuate.

April 9.—1 a. m. Third Division took possession of Spanish Fort and its defenses, capturing a number of prisoners, arms, ammunition, &c. At 11 a. m. took up line of march for Blakely; went into camp three miles east of this place.

April 11.—Received orders to be ready to march the 12th with twenty days' rations; orders countermanded same day, with instructions to be ready.

April 13.—Took up line of march; marched eight miles and went into camp.

April 14.—Resumed the march, destination Montgomery, Ala.

April 21.—Arrived at Greenville, Ala.

April 22.—Remained in camp to-day.

April 23.—Resumed the march to Montgomery.

April 25.—Arrived at Montgomery, Ala., and went into camp.

April 30.—Camped at Pintlala Creek, near Montgomery, Ala.

Third Brigade, Third Division.

March 1.—The brigade was organized by Special Orders, No. 60, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, under which Col. Charles Turner, One hundred and eighth Illinois Infantry, assumed command at Chalmette, La.

March 12.—The command embarked at Chalmette on board ocean steamer Guiding Star for Fort Gaines, Dauphin Island; was detained on the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi River until the 15th.

March 15.—Brigade was reorganized under command of Col. James L. Geddes, Eighth Iowa Infantry Veteran Volunteers, by Special Orders, No. 19, headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps.

March 16.—Arrived at Fort Gaines and disembarked.

March 21.—Left Dauphin Island on board transports and moved up to the east side of Mobile Bay, and up Fish River about seven miles from its mouth.

March 22.—Landed.

March 25 and 26.—Marched with the army in a northerly direction toward Blakely, Ala., about twenty-five miles.

March 27.—The army, with this command in advance, moved on Spanish Fort; met the enemy at Minette Bayou at 8.30 a. m. Left one regiment to hold them in check and moved on the fort about half a mile away; drove the enemy into their works at 9 a. m., and during the night threw up strong works in our front; have since been constantly engaged with the enemy and at work pushing forward our works.

April 1.—The command was actively engaged in the siege of Spanish Fort, Ala., and continued to push forward and perfect their approaches and works until the evening of the 8th, when the command assaulted and carried the enemy's left, compelling him to evacuate all his works and leave in our possession forty-six pieces of cannon and a large quantity of small-arms, ammunition, stores, &c. The command captured in the assault over 650 prisoners.

April 9.—Marched from Spanish Fort to near Blakely.

April 13.—Marched with the Sixteenth Army Corps for Montgomery, Ala.

April 25.—Arrived at Montgomery, and was detached from Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and ordered to duty as garrison and guard of the city of Montgomery, on which duty it now [April 30] remains.

The command has been on duty as garrison and guard of the post of Montgomery during the whole of the past month [May], and are still on that duty.

May 24.—The command was reviewed by Brigadier-General Carr, commanding division.

May 27.—It was again reviewed with the division by Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps.

Artillery Brigade.

March 5.—The brigade embarked at New Orleans, La.

March 17.—Arrived at Dauphin Island, Ala.

March 24.—Again embarked and arrived at landing on Fish River, Ala.

March 25.—Marched with Sixteenth Army Corps.

March 27.—Arrived in front of Spanish Fort, and have since been engaged in operations against that place.

*Forces operating from Pensacola Bay, Fla.**

March 1.—The command was organized and put in preparation for the field.

March 20.—The line of march was taken up from Pensacola on the Pollard road, and the army arrived near that place March 26. A detachment occupied the station, destroyed the railroad, and then the army moved toward Blakely, near which place it was on the last day of the month.

A detachment of cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Spurling went to Milton and Evergreen, joining the main body near Pollard. The railroad was destroyed by Spurling near Evergreen, two trains captured and 120 prisoners.

* Commanded by Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele.

General Lucas met the enemy near Pollard, at Bluff Springs, under General Clanton; attacked them and utterly routed them, capturing 1 battle-flag and 120 prisoners, including General Clanton, who was mortally wounded.*

On the last day of the month the army was at Stockton, on the Tensas River, en route to Blakely, with orders to invest that place.

April 1.—This command arrived in front of Blakely, the cavalry (then attached to the command, under Lieutenant-Colonel Spurling) going in advance. Four miles from Blakely Spurling encountered a force of about 100 rebels on picket and charged them, capturing a battle-flag and 73 prisoners. The enemy was driven into his works, and on the morning of the 2d the investment of the place commenced.

April 3.—Veatch's (First) division, Thirteenth Corps, was added to the force investing Blakely.

April 4.—General Steele's column was further increased by the addition of Garrard's (Second) division, Sixteenth Corps, which made the investment complete.

Regular approaches were made, and on the morning of the 9th, when the capture of Spanish Fort was announced, the lines were about 600 yards from the enemy's works. An assault was ordered to be made at 5 p. m., which was done in fine style, the entire line being captured in about thirty minutes. The results of the assault were, in brief, the capture of 39 guns and 3,300 prisoners.

April 10.—Veatch's and Garrard's divisions returned to their respective commands.

April 20.—This column embarked on transports for an expedition up the Alabama River, and arrived at Montgomery May 1 without any incident of importance.

First Division, U. S. Colored Troops.

April 1.—The division left Stockton, Ala., and arrived in front of Blakely, Ala., same evening.

April 2, a. m.—Advanced and drove the enemy inside their works, and assisted by Andrews' division laid siege to the place.

April 9.—Assaulted the enemy's works and carried his line in our front.

April 20.—Left Blakely and proceeded up the Alabama River to Montgomery, Ala., arriving at that place on the 30th instant.

June 11.—The division left Mobile, Ala., and proceeded by transports to New Orleans, La.

June 23.—The command embarked for Alexandria, La., where it arrived on the 30th instant.

First Brigade, First Division, U. S. Colored Troops.

June 11.—The brigade embarked on steamer White Cloud No. 2 at Mobile, Ala.

June 12.—Arrived at Hickox Landing, on Lake Pontchartrain; went into camp at Carrollton.

June 26.—Embarked on United States transports and proceeded up the Mississippi and Red Rivers to Alexandria.

June 29.—Arrived there and went into camp on the opposite side of the river at Pineville.

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*General Clanton survived his wound.

Third Brigade, First Division, U. S. Colored Troops.

June 11.—The brigade left Mobile, Ala., by steamer for New Orleans, La., at which place it arrived on the 12th; moved to and encamped at Greenville, La., same day.

June 25.—Left Greenville by transports for Alexandria, La., where it arrived on the 28th; encamped opposite the city at Pineville, La., where it still [June 30] remains.

Separate Cavalry Brigade.

March 4 to 19.—Was occupied in transporting this brigade from Carrollton to Barrancas, where, in obedience to orders from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, the Separate Cavalry Brigade was constituted a part of Major-General Steele's command.

March 20.—Received marching orders and proceeded to Pensacola, from whence moved on the following day in advance of the army in the direction of Pollard, Ala. Our progress for the first week through the country was slow, in consequence of the almost impassable condition of the roads.

March 25.—We met and defeated a brigade of Alabama mounted troops, under command of Brigadier-General Clanton. The result of our victory was the capture of 118 prisoners, officers and men, including Brigadier-General Clanton, who was severely wounded, 1 battle-flag, horses, arms, &c., and the complete disorganization of the brigade opposed to us. Our loss was 1 officer and 2 men killed, and 1 officer and 2 men severely wounded, all from First Louisiana Cavalry. Reached the Escambia River the same day. The day following destroyed part of the bridge of the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad over the Escambia River, and a portion of the railroad track. Reached Pollard the same day.

March 27.—Left the Escambia, and taking up our line of march westward, reached Weatherford's plantation, four miles from head of Perdido River, March 31. Our animals are suffering for want of forage.

April 1.—Arrived at Blakely; found a force of rebel infantry outside the place, which my advance charged, capturing 75 prisoners and 1 battle-flag. Drove the enemy inside his works, where he opened fire with artillery. Encamped for the night two miles from the place.

April 2.—Assisted in the investment of Blakely, holding position on extreme right and left. Withdrew my troops and encamped between Spanish Fort and Blakely. Lost several horses and men by torpedoes in the road. Remained in this position until the 9th, scouting and guarding communications in the rear, when, in accordance with orders, moved in the direction of Claiborne.

April 11.—When ten miles from Claiborne met the Fifteenth Confederate Cavalry (regulars;) threw the First Louisiana Cavalry into line of battle, charged them after a short fight, broke their line, and completely dispersed them. Captured 2 officers, 70 men, 2 battle-flags, arms, &c. Our loss was slight. Occupied Claiborne same night. Remained there until the 15th instant, when we marched in the direction of Blakely. Reaching Stockton, received orders to march to Greenville. Received supplies at Stockton and marched same day in compliance with orders.

April 25.—Reached Greenville; received orders to proceed to Eufaula. Sent our train from Greenville to Montgomery.

April 27.—Marched toward Eufaula.

April 30.—Reached Union Springs. Found in the place rebel wagon train, which was taken possession of by me [and] held to await the disposition of Major-General Smith, commanding at Montgomery.

My command has been for the past two months almost continually on the march. This, with the short supply of forage we at times were able to obtain, has greatly reduced the condition of my animals.

No. 5.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Miles D. McAlester, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Chief Engineer.

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, June 1, 1865.

COLONEL: The maps and plans herewith furnished for the information of the major-general commanding indicate in sufficient detail, perhaps, the engineer operations in the late campaign of the Army of West Mississippi in Southern Alabama. The principal of these took place before Spanish Fort. Those before Blakely had been barely initiated when the place fell by assault. Formal siege operations not having been ordered or contemplated at Spanish Fort, the attention of engineer officers was exclusively directed to the location and construction of batteries for the reception of the field guns with the troops and the siege guns as rapidly as they could be delivered on the grounds, and the construction of such trenches as were needed simply to communicate with the batteries.

On the 30th of March, however, by special authority of the major-general commanding, I directed the advanced rifle-trenches and pits to be connected and widened to six feet, together with a sufficient number of approaches thereto, for the convenience of troops posted to resist sorties of the garrison. These were completed by the 4th of April. Subsequently this advanced parallel trench became a second parallel by the uniting and widening in like manner the rifle-trenches and breast-works constructed on the advance crest of the ravines first occupied, forming, for some purposes, a first parallel. The investment of Spanish Fort by land took place on the 27th of March.

On the 29th of March I located a battery of eight 30-pounder Parrotts on the southeast shore of Minette Bay, against Batteries Huger and Tracy and the rebel gun-boats, all of which enfiladed the ravine occupied by our right and the Spanish Fort communications by Blakely River. This battery accomplished all its proposed objects quite satisfactorily at ranges varying from 2,400 to 3,300 yards. Fire was opened from this battery on the 31st of March, as also from eighteen siege guns, including six 20-pounder rifles and eight mortars and forty-one field guns, all in position on that date, against Spanish Fort itself. No enfilading batteries yet complete.

On the 4th of April there were in position against Spanish Fort thirty-eight siege guns, including six 20-pounder rifles and sixteen mortars and thirty-seven field guns, all of which, with the Minette Bay battery against Batteries Huger and Tracy, opened fire at 5 p. m. and continued till 7 p. m. The enfilading batteries not quite ready.

On the 8th of April there were in position against Spanish Fort fifty-three siege guns, including nine 20-pounder rifles and sixteen mortars

and thirty-seven field guns. Ten siege rifles and five siege howitzers on our left center enfiladed the enemy's center and left, and four siege howitzers close in, near our extreme right, enfiladed the enemy's center. The Bay Minette battery bearing on Batteries Huger and Tracy contained on this date four 30-pounder and two 100-pounder rifles. The final bombardment from all these guns opened at 5.30 p. m. and continued till 7.30 p. m. During the bombardment a lodgment was effected within the enemy's line on his extreme left. At about midnight the entire fort was in our possession. Spanish Fort line had a development of two miles and an armament of about forty guns, seven of which were Coehorn mortars, two were 8-inch columbiads, four were heavy Brooke rifles, and the remainder siege and field guns. The development of the enemy's Blakely line was two miles and a half, and the armament between forty and fifty guns, principally field guns and howitzers.

The land investment of Blakely was completed on the 5th of April. On the 6th, in order to obtain command of the enemy's water communications with Mobile from Blakely, as well as Spanish Fort and Batteries Huger and Tracy, the navy having failed in this, I established a battery for two 100-pounder Parrott rifles on the spur immediately north of the head of Bay Minette.

On the 9th of April the 100-pounders not having arrived, four 30-pounder Parrott rifles were placed in this battery and opened fire on the rebel landing at Blakely and the rebel transports moving in Tensas River. On that day there were in position against Blakely twenty-four field guns, and against the rebel gun-boats, which were stationed so as to enfilade our right, at a point just above Blakely, four 30-pounder rifles. Early in the morning I asked for twenty-eight siege guns and sixteen siege mortars, and took immediate steps to place them in position against Blakely. At 5.30 p. m. the place was assaulted successfully.

On the 10th of April batteries were begun on the shores of Bay Minette 800 yards north of Bayou Minette for two 100-pounder and eight 30-pounder Parrott rifles against Batteries Huger and Tracy, which were still occupied.

On the afternoon of the 11th the 30-pounders opened fire, together with the battery built on the southeast shore of Bay Minette in connection with operations against Spanish Fort, on Batteries Huger and Tracy. At night of the same day the latter were evacuated.

I desire to refer particularly to the services of Bvt. Maj. J. C. Palfrey, chief engineer, Thirteenth Army Corps, and Bvt. Capt. C. J. Allen, Corps of Engineers, acting chief engineer, Sixteenth Army Corps, in front of Spanish Fort. The gallantry and professional skill displayed by them in conducting engineering operations on their respective fronts, and their energy and faithfulness in carrying out orders and instructions are worthy of unreserved commendation and substantial recognition. Chief engineers and acting engineers of corps and divisions did valuable service throughout the campaign. Captain Patton, of the inspector-general's department, volunteered his services to construct several batteries in front of Spanish Fort and on Bay Minette, and they were well appreciated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. D. McALESTER,
Brevet Major and Chief Engineer.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 6.

Report of Brig. Gen. Joseph Bailey, U. S. Army, commanding Engineer Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, Ala., April 28, 1865.

MAJOR: I beg leave to submit the following report:

I assumed command of the Engineer Brigade, Army and Division of West Mississippi, consisting of the Ninety-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, Col. J. C. Cobb; Ninety-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, Col. George D. Robinson, and First Company of Pontoniers, Capt. J. J. Smith, on March 16, at Navy Cove, Ala. I found the pontoon bridge in good condition and nearly complete in equipments; mules only were lacking. The command left Navy Cove March 26, landing at Starke's Landing, Ala., at which place it was thenceforward stationed until the capitulation of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. Starke's Landing was made the base of the army. All supplies were landed there, and all shipments of sick and wounded and of prisoners of war made from there, and it was made the business of the command to facilitate in every possible way the landing of supplies, &c., and their transmission to the army. The One hundred and sixty-first New York Regiment, Major Craig; 200 men from the Twenty-third Iowa, Captain ———; 200 from the Ninety-fourth Illinois, Captain Howell, and various other detachments of infantry and cavalry were added to the command upon landing, with which the post was guarded and kept patrolled. Until wharves could be built the bridges were used as such, and proved indispensable, but six wharves from 300 to 500 feet in length were constructed in five days' time, and another repaired for the use of the sick and wounded. Besides this all supplies, ordnance, commissary, quartermaster's, &c., were handled, moved, and mostly loaded upon wagons by the command.

The roads from this point to the headquarters of the army were kept in repair by the brigade, and various other duties were performed incidental to such a command. No troops during this war have labored more severely or arduously, but those to whom most credit is due are the Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh U. S. Colored Engineer Regiments. Night and day without complaint those regiments worked, and it is difficult to comprehend how they endured through it. The regiments manifest very great care and ability in their organization and discipline. The officers of both, with two exceptions, now out of service, labored assiduously. Of none of them can I do other than speak in the highest terms. The One hundred and sixty-first New York Regiment deserves especial mention for its energy and laborious exertions. I have to commend highly the organization known as the First Company of Pontoniers, Captain Smith commanding. Under Captain Smith and his officers, all of whom are thorough in their duties, the bridges are better handled and more quickly than I deem a regiment can do it.

To the officers of my staff, but to my aide-de-camp particularly, First Lieut. Washington Hill, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, I was indebted for a great deal of valuable and indispensable assistance.

I am, major, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BAILEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Bvt. Maj. M. D. MCALESTER,
Chief Engineer, Army and Division of West Mississippi.

No. 7.

Report of Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army, commanding Thirteenth Army Corps, of operations March 17–April 12.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mobile, Ala., April 24, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward the following report of operations during the interval from the 17th of March last to the 12th of the present month, inclusive:

Under orders from headquarters Army and Division of West Mississippi to move my command to Dannelly's Mills, on Fish River, the camps of the First Division, on Dauphin Island, and of the Third Division and First Brigade of the Second, on Mobile Point, were broken up March 17, the Third Division, Brigadier-General Benton commanding, and First Brigade of the Second, Colonel Bertram, marching on that day from Navy Cove, the First Division, Brigadier-General Veatch, crossing on the same day in transports from Fort Gaines, and marching from Navy Cove on the next. The command moved by the Fort Morgan and Blakely telegraph road, with ten days' subsistence, five days' forage, and 100 rounds of ammunition per man, four days' subsistence and fifty rounds of ammunition on the persons of the men, and with a train of 321 regimental, battery, and general supply wagons. Foust's battery of four guns, Company F, First Missouri Light Artillery, by special assignment, moved with Colonel Bertram's brigade, making, with the batteries of First and Third Divisions, five batteries in all with the column. The march was exceedingly difficult, the roads from Portage Creek to within a mile or two of the East Fork of Fish River being of the worst possible description—the heavy rains of the 20th and 21st converting the country into a boggy swamp, over which it was not possible to move wagons and artillery but by the most persevering efforts of all officers and men combined. Too much credit cannot be given these for their labors.

Dannelly's Mills were reached by the brigade of Colonel Bertram, in advance, on the 22d, General Benton's division arriving and going into camp on the 23d, and General Veatch's division on the 24th, with all wagon trains and artillery in park, the command, except one brigade, crossing the river and camping upon its north side, the right resting upon it and in rear of the Sixteenth Army Corps. As the supply train of General Veatch's division was approaching Dannelly's Mills on the 24th the advance wagons were struck by a small party of guerrillas, the rear guard (a brigade) being at the time working the main body of the train over a bad piece of road. No wagons or stores were destroyed or injured. Eight teamsters and 14 animals, however, were captured. On the 25th the First and Third Divisions marched to Deer Park, distant eight miles, the Sixteenth Army Corps marching in advance, Bertram's brigade moving on the left by the bay road to Rock Creek. On the 26th these two divisions moved as a separate column toward Spanish Fort, bridging and crossing the two forks of D'Olive's Creek, and striking the skirmish line of the enemy thrown out from the fort about noon. Somewhat later in the day junction was made on the left with Bertram's brigade, which had moved up from Rock Creek by the bay road. On the road connecting with this brigade torpedoes had been planted by the enemy, from the explosion of which some slight casualties occurred. With trifling loss the skirmish line was placed within one mile of the enemy's works. Early on the 27th the Sixteenth Army Corps moved in

Division, which troops were detached from my command and marched from Pensacola with the forces of Major-General Steele. To him, therefore, I must leave the recognition of their services. Their gallantry and that of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews, commanding, was conspicuous in the assault at Blakely. The official reports of Lieutenant-Colonel Palfrey, chief engineer, and Captain Williamson, ordnance officer, are also forwarded and respectfully referred to. The service is indebted to Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch, Brig. Gen. William P. Benton, and Col. Henry Bertram for whatever may be worthy of commendation in the conduct of their troops in the march and on the field. Deserving as these officers are, no higher praise than this could, in my judgment, be awarded them. To the officers and men, to name whom would be to name my entire command, the greatest acknowledgments are due. Continually on the march, in the trenches or upon fatigue, from the time of leaving Navy Cove to the taking of Mobile, they have deserved by their services every honor and reward that is to be attached to duty well and faithfully done. To the members of my staff—Lieutenant-Colonel Palfrey, assistant inspector-general and engineer; Lieutenant-Colonel Shipley, chief quartermaster; Major Emery, assistant adjutant-general; Surgeon White, medical director; Captain Fox, chief of artillery; Captain Williamson, ordnance officer; Captain Cobb, chief commissary, and Major Avery and Captain Sargent, my aides-de-camp—I am under great obligations. Their services, which unless mentioned in this place will remain without acknowledgment, deserve thus much at my hands.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GORDON GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS LAND AND NAVAL U. S. FORCES,
Near Mobile, Ala., April 12, 1865.

Mayor SLOUGH,
Mobile, Ala.:

SIR: Your city is menaced by a large land and naval force. We deem it proper to demand its immediate and unconditional surrender.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

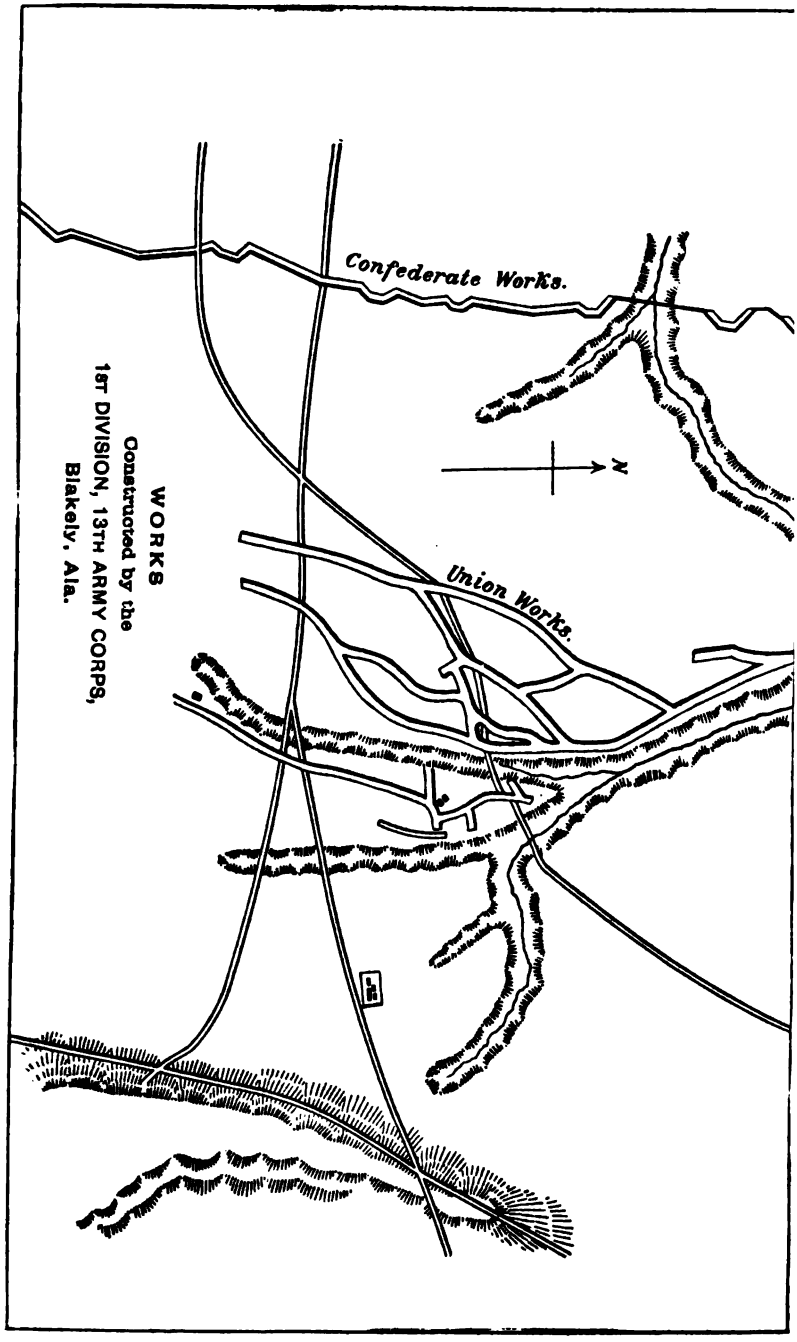
G. GRANGER,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.
H. K. THATCHER,
Acting Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF MOBILE, *April 12, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps, and
Acting Rear-Admiral H. K. THATCHER,
Commanding West Gulf Squadron:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication at the hands of Lieut. Col. R. G. Laughlin, staff of Major-General Granger, commanding Thirteenth Army Corps, and Lieut. Commander S. R. Franklin, U. S. Navy, staff of Admiral


Confederate Works.
N
Union Works.
WORKS
Constructed by the
1ST DIVISION, 13TH ARMY CORPS,
Blakely, Ala.

Thatcher, demanding the immediate and unconditional surrender of this city. The city has been evacuated by the military authorities, and its municipal authority is now under my control. Your demand has been granted, and I trust, gentlemen, for the sake of humanity, all the safeguards which you can throw around our people will be secured to them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. SLOUGH,
Mayor of the City of Mobile.

No. 8.

Reports of Lieut. Col. John C. Palfrey, Assistant Inspector-General and Chief Engineer, of operations March 25–April 9.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Blakely, Ala., April 11, 1865.

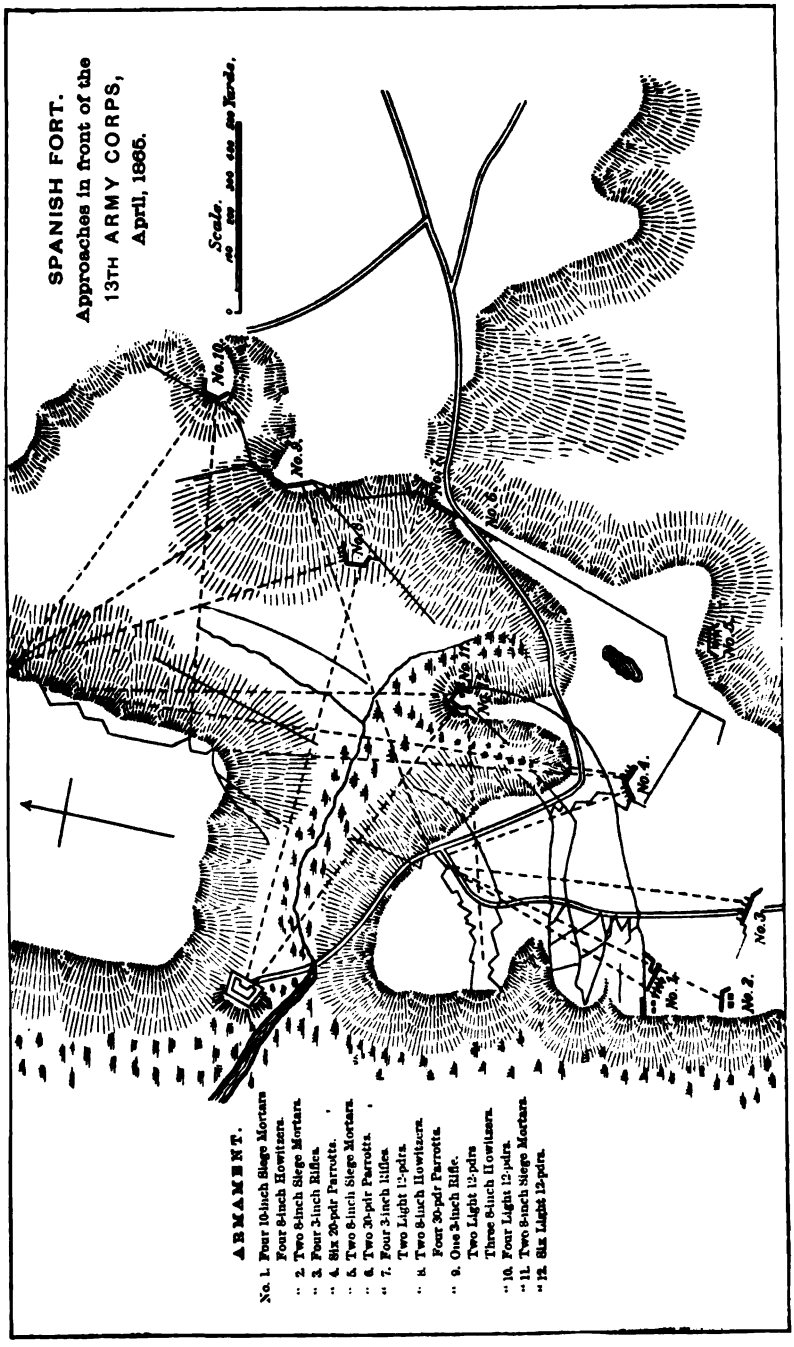
MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of operations before Spanish Fort, Ala.:

The Thirteenth Army Corps met the pickets of the enemy at noon of the 25th [26th] ultimo and went into camp, suffering in extending its lines from torpedoes placed in the roads and approaches to bridge over D'Olive's Creek. On the morning of the 26th [27th] a general advance of the army was made. The enemy's line was found to consist essentially of three bastions, one on the south and two on the north of a deep ravine running down to the water battery in a strong re-entering. These were connected by a continuous line of parapets thrown back on the south on Blakely River, and on the north on Minette Bay. Our line was established as near the enemy's works as the ground afforded cover. These lines were immediately protected irregularly by the troops and parapets thrown up for the field batteries. On the 30th orders were received from the chief engineer, Military Division of West Mississippi, to rectify and correct these trenches and widen them all to six feet. The want of tools delayed the execution of these. At the same time batteries were begun for siege guns, concentrating their fire on the south bastion and its approaches and defenses, as this was supposed to be the most assailable point in front of the corps. On the 31st the siege guns to be put in position by the Thirteenth Corps were enumerated by the chief engineer, with orders that twelve large rifle guns should be placed to give reverse and enfilade fire on the left of the enemy's line before the Sixteenth Corps. The same day Captain Van Lien and Captain Morton, of the Ninety-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, were assigned to duty with the corps as assistant engineers. The Seventh Vermont and Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry were assigned to duty on siege works. They were divided into four reliefs, which worked eight hours each in succession. The two officers above named and Capt. H. G. Palfrey, Ninety-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, with the engineer of the division in whose front the works lay, formed a roster, one being on duty with each detail in succession. On April 2 tools and 1,500 sand-bags were furnished by the chief engineer. Every night the trenches were advanced and widened during the day, generally without artillery fire from the enemy or much opposition from rifles. The enemy advanced counter approaches connected with the south bastion and detached rifle-pits, the former of which were occupied obstinately through the day. Heavy guns from the water battery

were very annoying, and could only be reached from one or two positions. Batteries Nos. 6 and 8 were designed to silence these. A right branch was added to No. 8 to use the guns of the battery in reverse and enfilade against the enemy's north bastion, as ordered on the 31st. Batteries 11 and 12 were added with the same view, and to sweep the side of the deep ravine running to the water battery and flanking approaches to south and middle bastions..

On the 31st [30th] of March the First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, received orders to march without its batteries, and its place in line was temporarily supplied by the Third Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, Colonel Marshall, Seventh Minnesota Volunteers, commanding, and afterward by an extension of the left of the Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, to connect with the right of the First Brigade, Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, which made this part of the line quite weak. On the afternoon of the 4th instant all our guns in position opened for two hours before sunset, after which there was little artillery fire from the enemy's work except from mortars, both 8-inch siege and Coehorn. At sunset of the 8th instant a similar cannonade broke out and the usual picket-firing continued until about 11 p. m., when it was discovered that the place was evacuated. On the 6th the mortars from No. 2 were moved into No. 13 to silence a mortar in middle bastion, shelling working parties in No. 8 severely. It promptly effected the desired object. The mortars from No. 2 were moved into No. 11. Those from No. 7 were to be placed in No. 12, and were moving on the night of the 8th. The batteries were constructed as follows: Nos. 2 and 5 were begun on 31st and finished on 2d instant; No. 1 was begun on 1st and finished on 4th instant; No. 6 was begun on 2d and finished on 3d instant; No. 8 was begun on 2d and finished on 5th instant; right branch, No. 8, was begun on 4th and finished on 6th instant; right branch, No. 4, was begun on 4th and finished on 5th instant; Nos. 11 and 13 were begun on 6th and finished on 7th instant. No. 12 was begun on 7th and finished on 8th instant. The total length of trench, exclusive of batteries, constructed in front of the Third Division, Brigadier-General Benton commanding, after occupying line of First Division, Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch commanding, was: Length of first parallel, 2,050 yards; average distance of parallel from work, 800 yards; second parallel (discontinuous), 2,200 yards; average distance of second parallel, 450 yards. Total length of saps, 1,650 yards. Distance of head of sap to fort, 300 yards; distance of head of sap to enemy's rifle-pits, 250 yards. In front of First Brigade, Second Division, Col. Henry Bertram, Twentieth Wisconsin Volunteers, commanding: Length of first parallel, 1,000 yards; average distance of first parallel from works, 1,250 yards; second parallel, 600 yards; average distance of second parallel, 750 yards; third parallel, 600 yards; average distance of third parallel, 550 yards; total length of saps, 2,400 yards; distance head of sap to fort, 237 yards; distance head of sap to enemy's rifle-pits, 100 yards.

On examination the south bastion proved to be a lunette of strong profile, a command of some twenty-five feet over road and ridge approaching it, a regular covered way with embrasures and artillery, a carefully constructed abatis and chevaux-de-frise, and many torpedoes made with 12-pound shell. The narrow ridge along which the road ran, and which one sap was following, was found to be good ground and otherwise unobstructed. With the exception of the water battery which from its position was unassailable, this south bastion was decidedly the strongest and most carefully fortified part of the work. The


SPANISH FORT.
Approaches in front of the
13TH ARMY CORPS,
April, 1865.
Scale.
No. 10.
No. 9.
No. 8.
No. 7.
No. 6.
No. 5.
No. 4.
No. 3.
No. 2.
No. 1.
ARMAMENT.
No. 1. Four 10-inch Siege Mortars
Four 8-inch Howitzers.
" 2. Two 8-inch Siege Mortars.
" 3. Four 3-inch Rifles.
" 4. Six 20-pdr Parrotts.
" 5. Two 8-inch Siege Mortars.
" 6. Two 30-pdr Parrotts.
" 7. Four 3-inch Rifles
Two Light 12-pdrs.
" 8. Two 8-inch Howitzers.
Four 30-pdr Parrotts.
" 9. One 3-inch Rifle.
Two Light 12-pdrs
Three 8-inch Howitzers.
" 10. Four Light 12-pdrs.
" 11. Two 8-inch Siege Mortars.
" 12. Six Light 12-pdrs.

want of system in procuring, issuing, and accounting for siege tools and materials was very observable. The want of a sufficient number of trained and experienced assistant engineers made the labor of those detailed severe, and retarded the work; while the want of any sapper troops as usual was severely felt and highly injurious to the army. The assistant engineers, Capt. H. G. Palfrey, Ninety-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry; Captain Morton, Ninety-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry; Captain Van Lien, Ninety-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry; Capt. A. Cannon, assistant engineer, Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, and Lieut. A. Stauber, First Missouri Artillery, acting assistant engineer, First Brigade, Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, were zealous and energetic in their arduous duties, and deserve credit for overcoming the difficulties of their position. Lieut. Col. R. G. Laughlin, Ninety-fourth Illinois Infantry, had charge of the trenches in front of the First Brigade, Second Division, and conducted the operations of that important position with much skill and energy. The officers of the Seventh Vermont Volunteers were zealous and interested in their work and their regiment, and the Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteers were much more efficient after becoming somewhat familiar with their routine and duties. The inclosed sketch gives appropriate positions of batteries with our works and the enemy's, from a hasty survey by assistant engineers of divisions.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN C. PALFREY,
Lieut. Col. and Asst. Insp. Gen., 13th Army Corps, Chief Engineer.

Maj. F. W. EMERY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Thirteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Blakely, Ala., April 11, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations before Blakely, Ala., in which the Thirteenth Army Corps was engaged:

On the 31st [30th] ultimo the First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, was ordered to leave the line before Spanish Fort without its batteries. On the 3d of April it took position before the enemy's works at Blakely on the left of the center, between the Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, on the right, and the Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, on the left. Irregular parallels and approaches were immediately begun under direction of Capt. W. J. Edwards, assistant engineer of the division, and gabions made. This was continued till the fall of the work. On the evening of the 7th instant a battery for two guns was begun at a distance of 700 yards, which was finished on the 8th instant and the guns brought in. A second battery was begun on the 9th instant, but was discontinued when the attack was determined on. The assault was ordered at 5.30 p. m. on the 9th of April. The First Division advanced with the Eighth Illinois Infantry as skirmishers, supported by the Eleventh and Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, under command of Brigadier-General Dennis. The second line was formed by the Third Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Kinsey, One hundred and sixty-first New York Infantry, commanding. The Eighth Illinois Infantry advanced over a distance of some 600 yards of rough and obstructed ground, drove in the enemy's skirmishers, forced in their line from the works, were immediately supported by the other troops, and the portion in front of them was immediately carried.

The Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. W. P. Benton commanding, arrived from Spanish Fort about 5 p. m., and at once formed behind the division of U. S. colored infantry troops, Brigadier-General Hawkins commanding, as a reserve, but no necessity arose to bring them into action.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN C. PALFREY,
Lieut. Col. and Asst. Insp. Gen., 13th Army Corps, Chief Engineer.

Maj. F. W. EMERY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Thirteenth Army Corps.

No. 9.

Reports of Capt. John J. Williamson, One hundred and twenty-eighth New York Infantry, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Spanish Fort, Ala., April 12, 1865.

MAJOR: In compliance with orders received I have the honor to report the amount of ordnance and principal ordnance stores found in Spanish Fort, Ala., upon its occupation by the U. S. forces April 9, 1865, viz:

FIELD ARTILLERY.

6-pounder field guns, bronze, smooth-bore	9
6-pounder field guns, iron, smooth-bore	2
6-pounder field guns, bronze, rifled	2
6-pounder field gun, iron, rifled	1
12-pounder light guns, bronze, smooth-bore	4
12-pounder mountain howitzers, bronze, smooth-bore	2
Total number of pieces	20

SIEGE, GARRISON, AND SEA-COAST ARTILLERY.

20-pounder rifled guns, Parrott pattern	2
30-pounder rifled gun, Parrott pattern	1
24-pounder boat howitzers, bronze, smooth-bore	2
24-pounder siege howitzer, iron, smooth-bore	1
24-pounder Coehorn mortars, iron, smooth-bore	14
8-inch siege mortar, iron, old pattern	1
6⅘-inch Brooke, rifled, iron	4
8-inch columbiad, iron, C. S. Army	1
8-inch columbiad, iron, C. S. Army, disabled	1
Total number of pieces	27
Stand of small-arms	270

ARTILLERY PROJECTILES.

8-inch columbiad	160
30-pounder, rifled	120
20-pounder, rifled	300
6⅘-inch, rifled	507
24-pounder, smooth-bore	200

FIXED AMMUNITION, CARTRIDGES, POWDER, ETC.

6-pounder ammunition	rounds	1,850
12-pounder gun and howitzer ammunition	do	1,000
24-pounder howitzer ammunition	do	100
Rifled musket elongated ball cartridges, caliber .577	do	63,000

Rifled musket elongated ball cartridges, caliber .54	rounds..	92,000
Rifled musket ball cartridges, caliber .69	do....	15,000
Rampart grenades	number..	170
24-pounder fire-balls	do....	48
Powder	pounds..	700
Brooke rifle cartridges	number..	463
8-inch columbiad cartridges	do....	350
24-pounder siege howitzer cartridges	do....	190
24-pounder boat howitzer cartridges	do....	240

Nearly all of the pieces were rendered unserviceable by the enemy, and also the gun carriages, implements, &c. Powder, cartridges, fixed ammunition, &c., was found to be in good condition.

Respectfully submitted.

J. J. WILLIAMSON,
Captain and Chief of Ordnance, Thirteenth Army Corps.

Maj. F. W. EMERY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, ORDNANCE OFFICE,
In the Field, near Mobile, Ala., April 18, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to instructions received, I have the honor to report the amount of ordnance and principal ordnance stores captured at Mobile, Ala., on the 12th day of April, 1865, by the U. S. forces commanded by Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, viz:

FIELD ARTILLERY.

6-pounders, smooth-bore	7
12-pounders, smooth-bore	3
10-pounder Parrott, rifled	2
3-inch rifles	4
20-pounder Blakely, rifled	2
Total number of pieces	18

SIEGE AND GARRISON ARTILLERY.

18-pounder gun, smooth-bore	1
24-pounder boat howitzer	1
24-pounder carronades	2
24-pounder guns, smooth-bore	17
24-pounder guns, banded and rifled	2
30-pounder Parrotts, rifled	4
32-pounder carronades, bronze (French)	2
24-pounder Coehorn mortars	2
10-inch siege mortars	2
8-inch siege mortar	1
Total number of pieces	34

SEA-COAST ARTILLERY.

32-pounder guns, smooth-bore	30
32-pounder guns, rifled	19
42-pounder guns, rifled	2
42-pounder gun, smooth-bore	1
7-inch Brooke, rifled	13
8-inch columbiads	7
10-inch columbiads	16
10-inch Brooke guns, smooth-bore	4
11-inch Brooke guns, smooth-bore	4
10-inch sea-coast mortars	2
Total number of pieces	98
Stands small-arms	500

ARTILLERY PROJECTILES.

Solid shot, 10-inch columbiads	2,100	
Shell, 10-inch columbiads	2,000	
		4,100
Solid shot, 8-inch columbiads	1,000	
Shell, 8-inch columbiads	1,200	
Stand of grape, 8-inch columbiads	197	
		2,397
Solid shot, 7-inch rifles	1,000	
Shell, 7-inch rifles	2,200	
		3,200
Solid shot, 42-pounder, smooth-bore		200
Solid shot, 32-pounder, smooth-bore	3,500	
Shell, 32-pounder, smooth-bore	1,000	
		4,500
Solid shot, 32-pounder, rifle	2,200	
Shell, 32-pounder, rifle	592	
		2,792
Solid shot, 24-pounder, smooth-bore	5,000	
Shell, 24 pounder, smooth-bore	364	
Spherical case, 24-pounder, smooth-bore	450	
Stand of grape, 24-pounder, smooth-bore	2,000	
Canister, 24-pounder, smooth-bore	600	
		8,414
Shell, 24-pounder rifle	260	
Shell, 30-pounder Parrott	600	
Shell, 20-pounder Parrott	900	
Shell, 20-pounder Blakely, rifled	1,000	
10-inch mortar shell	1,200	
		3,960
Solid shot, 12-pounder, smooth-bore	2,000	
Grape-shot, 12-pounder, smooth-bore	260	
		2,260
Solid shot, 6-pounder, smooth-bore		1,500

ARTILLERY AMMUNITION (FIXED).

	Rounds.
24-pounder gun ammunition	600
12-pounder gun and howitzer ammunition	10,000
6-pounder gun ammunition	3,000

POWDER, CARTRIDGES, ETC.

10-inch columbiad, cartridges	600
8-inch columbiad, cartridges	300
32-pounder smooth-bore, cartridges	200
24 pounder smooth-bore, cartridges	100
20-pounder Blakely, rifled, cartridges	72
20-pounder Parrott, cartridges	700
10-pounder Parrott, cartridges	225
12-pounder siege gun, cartridges	100
Rifle musket, caliber .577, cartridges	25,000
Buck and ball, caliber .59, cartridges	20,000
Pounds cannon powder	14,000
Pounds mealed powder	100
10-inch fire ball	80

ARTILLERY, CARRIAGES, IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

Siege guns, carriages, and limbers complete	8
Field guns, carriages, and limbers complete	12
Caissons, field	20
Battery wagons	7
Forge	1

Nearly all the pieces are spiked and have a projectile jammed in the bore. The larger portion of the carriages upon which the guns were mounted, together with the gunners' implements, were partially or wholly destroyed.

Respectfully submitted.

J. J. WILLIAMSON,
Captain and Chief of Ordnance, Thirteenth Army Corps.

Maj. F. W. EMERY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mobile, Ala., May 5, 1865.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders received I have the honor to report the following as the amount of both small-arm and artillery ammunition expended during the siege of Spanish Fort, Ala., viz, 498,715 rounds rifled musket elongated ball cartridges, caliber .577.

3-inch rifles: Fourth Massachusetts Battery, 653 rounds; Seventh Massachusetts Battery, 570 rounds; Twenty-first New York Battery, 566 rounds. 3.50-inch rifles: Battery F, First Missouri Light Artillery, 1,102 rounds. Light 12-pounders: Seventh Massachusetts Battery, 349 rounds; Twenty-first New York Battery, 681 rounds; Twenty-sixth New York Battery, 811 rounds; Whitworth gun, 136 rounds. 30-pounder Parrotts: Battery M, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, 385 rounds. 20-pounder Parrotts: Eighteenth New York Battery, 2,000 rounds. 8-inch mortars: Battery B, First Indiana Artillery, 639 rounds. 8-inch howitzers: Battery C, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, 286 rounds. 4.10-inch mortars: Battery K, Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery, 495 rounds.

Respectfully submitted.

J. J. WILLIAMSON,
Captain and Chief of Ordnance, Thirteenth Army Corps.

Maj. F. W. EMERY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Thirteenth Army Corps.

No. 10.

Report of Surg. Charles B. White, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE OF MEDICAL DIRECTOR,
Mobile, Ala., May 24, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report, in obedience to instructions from your office, bearing date April 21, 1865:

The campaign of the Thirteenth Army Corps from Fort Morgan to its position in the rear of Spanish Fort was very laborious. Much of the ground over which the corps passed was of quicksand covered by sod. This sod once broken through, horses and wagons sank to such a depth that the assistance of troops was necessary to extricate them. The men worked in rain and mud for several days till firm ground was reached and good weather prevailed, dragging wagons and artillery through by hand and in constructing many miles of corduroy. This immense labor was performed with energy, alacrity, and in high spirits. Rest for thirty-six hours was afforded them at Fish River, and though

but partially recovered from their great fatigue, the soldiers moved again with cheerful promptitude. The morale of the corps was admirable. Many of the regiments had belonged to the corps previous to its suspension; all were of more than two years' service, and had ordinarily been successful in battle. Most had fought in the same battles, so that a considerable degree of esprit de corps was manifest. The scorbutic taint existing in some regiments had nearly disappeared. The troops were of robust, full habit, showing high health. The supply of ambulances, of hospital tents, and hospital wagons was in accordance with Order No. 24, headquarters Army and Division of West Mississippi. Regimental officers were instructed to keep medical supplies for thirty days constantly on hand. Each division hospital carried as large a supply of the articles usually required by the exigencies of battle as the amount of transportation would permit.

At the siege of Spanish Fort the troops of the corps were disposed in ravines and under the crests of hills at distances from the fort varying from 600 to 800 yards. The skirmish line was daily pressed forward and the working parties pushed in behind it. Until the soldiers covered themselves by bomb-proofs the wounds were principally from solid shot and shell. After the construction of covers and the pushing of skirmishers near the fort the number and proportion of casualties from artillery fire greatly decreased. The wounds received in the rifle pits and on the skirmish line were usually from ball; those in the trenches were nearly equally divided between musket and cannon shot. In the course of the siege several casualties occurred from the explosion of torpedoes buried at the crossing of the creek which passed through our lines, and after the occupation of the fort from those which were placed around it near the abatis and in the roads leading to the fort. The litters and litter-bearers were kept with the main line of troops, with which medical officers were always on duty. Those wounded in the trenches and at this reserve line were immediately carried off. Those wounded and the bodies of those killed at the skirmish line were left until dark and were then brought off. The fire from the rebel rifle-pits prevented any one from reaching the skirmish line or from returning from it except at night. After the first three days' operations of our line against Spanish Fort those killed on the field were buried in division burying grounds and the graves properly marked. At the suggestion of medical officers, immediately upon the closing in of the troops around the fort sinks were dug and attention paid to those sanitary precautions which might serve in the case of long siege to prevent or delay the appearance of those disorders which so frequently occur in the camps of besieging troops. The division ambulance trains were kept with their respective divisions, and a sufficient number of ambulances were stationed as near the camps as they could find shelter from the enemy's fire, which swept every hill and many of the ravines. The wounded were conveyed by ambulances from the field to the division hospitals, which at first, situated in rear of the line, were afterward pitched upon a hill on the extreme left of the line, on the road to Starke's Landing, where wounded were transferred to steamer, a point not more than two miles and a half from any portion of the line and in the vicinity of a plantation house surrounded by trees, where water of excellent quality and fuel were abundant. Bunks were made and filled with fine straw for the accommodation of the wounded, and when hay was received at Starke's Landing it was furnished to the hospitals by the quartermaster upon requisition, but arrived too late to be of service at this point. The division wagons furnished the hospitals an ample supply of beef extract, condensed milk, and stimulants.

The wounded did not endure any exposure to wet, cold, or heat that was of long duration or sufficient to cause suffering. Rain fell heavily three days, but those wounded on the skirmish line, though remaining on the field until night, were protected by the rubber blankets of their comrades. The wounded were moved from the division hospitals to transports for transfer to New Orleans within two to four days after the injuries were received, accompanied by medical officers, cooks, and nurses, and furnished with medical and hospital supplies and rations, under orders from Surg. E. H. Abadie, chief medical officer, Army and Division of West Mississippi.

At the time of the assault on Blakely I was absent at Starke's Landing, paying attention to the transfer of wounded to transports, and having no notification of intended action did not provide for the necessities of the field. I am informed that three hours' delay occurred in removing some of the wounded of this corps from the field. The next morning I found all the wounded of the First and Second Divisions, who participated in the assault, gathered into division hospitals. In the First Division all necessary operations performed, and in the Second Division all but one. This man was ordered to be retained for operation, but by some misapprehension was sent on the next day to New Orleans on transport, and, I am informed, died on the passage as the result of the neglect. The Second Division hospital was not in a creditable condition. But it is impossible for a surgeon in charge (in advance) to judge unerringly of the comparative executive ability of the various surgeons newly placed under his direction. Those wounded at this assault were sent to New Orleans, by the way of Starke's Landing, thirty-six hours afterward. Medical officers accompanied them, a surgeon in charge, an assistant to each fifty patients, and one nurse to each fifteen patients. Rations also, and medical and hospital supplies for three days, were sent with them. Hay was drawn by requisition on quartermaster's department, and a liberal amount placed in the ambulances, which transferred the severe cases, and in the six division wagons which carried the sick and slightly wounded, for whom the ambulance accommodations were insufficient. The wounds received in this assault, it is believed, were principally from musketry fire. The proportion of amputations to the number of wounded at Spanish Fort was large, as the majority of wounds during the first days of the siege were from the explosion of shell.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. B. WHITE,

Surgeon, U. S. Vols., Medical Director, Thirteenth Army Corps.

Col. E. H. ABADIE,

Surgeon, U. S. Army, Chief Medical Officer,
Army and Division of West Mississippi.

No. 11.

Reports of Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations March 18–April 12.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mobile, Ala., April 12, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command in front of Spanish Fort:

On Sunday, March 26, 1865, the Twenty-first Iowa, of General Slack's brigade, being in advance, they commenced skirmishing with t'

enemy about 2 p. m., one mile and a half from Spanish Fort, which continued with occasional shots until 5 p. m., when, the lines being formed, the skirmish line was advanced, the Second Brigade on the right, the First Brigade in the center, and the Third Brigade on the left. At 6.30 p. m., the skirmish line of the First Brigade and Second Brigade advancing, a sharp skirmish ensued between the skirmish line of the Twenty-first Iowa and the enemy, which lasted but a few moments. It having become so dark that it was impossible to advance farther during the night, the line was halted, the reserves throwing up rifle-pits, the Twenty-first Iowa having lost 1 killed and 2 wounded. At 3 a. m. on the morning of the 27th the enemy advanced a strong skirmish line, which was promptly driven back, the enemy retreating within their fortifications. At 12 m. our lines were closed up, the division occupying the left center between the Third Division, Brigadier-General Benton s command, and the First Brigade, Second Division, Colonel Bertram commanding, the First Brigade occupying the right, the Third Brigade the left, and the Second Brigade being held in reserve. Loss during the day, 2 killed and 16 wounded. Tuesday, March 28, the entire night the troops were engaged in throwing up rifle-pits and making slow advances upon the lines of the enemy's works, the advance being made under a heavy skirmish fire and rapid discharge of artillery from the enemy's lines. The Seventh Massachusetts Battery was placed in position on the left of General Benton's division, which resulted in the enemy's being forced to close the embrasures in their front. The fire of the enemy's artillery was very heavy during the entire day, causing a great annoyance to the command. The Second Brigade, General Dennis commanding, relieved First Brigade, General Slack's, in the rifle-pits at 10 p. m. Wednesday, March 29, 1865, heavy firing on skirmish line and by the enemy's artillery, which was kept up during the entire day and night. Large details from the command were kept on fatigue duty building batteries. The Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry lost 4 men killed and 9 wounded by the bursting of a shell from the enemy's guns. Total loss during the day, 4 killed and 11 wounded. At 12.30 a. m. of Thursday, March 30, 1865, the enemy made a sortie along my entire front, with the evident intention of capturing the skirmish line, advancing even up to the skirmish pits, where they were handsomely repulsed, our skirmishers following the enemy as they retired. Advanced nearly 100 yards, which ground they held and intrenched themselves, the enemy keeping up a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. During the forenoon Capt. J. T. Reed, of my staff, in transmitting some orders to the troops in front, was struck upon the leg by a piece of shell, producing a slight bruise; 5 men wounded during the day. At 3 p. m. I received an order to withdraw my division from the lines in front of the enemy's works, which was accordingly done, the entire division, with the exception of the Fourth and Seventh Massachusetts Batteries, being withdrawn by 8 p. m. The entire loss during the siege was 9 killed and 41 wounded.

JAMES C. VEATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. F. W. EMERY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Thirteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mobile, April 18, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the assault upon Blakely, Ala., April 9, 1865:

At 5 p. m. of the 9th instant I received an official note from Capt. J. F. Lacey, of General Steele's staff, saying that the entire skirmish line in front of Blakely would advance at 5.30 p. m., and that Major-General Steele wished me to advance and enter the enemy's works if possible. My division occupied one brigade front on the line of investment, the left extending a few rods south of the road leading from Sibley's Mills to Blakely, and joining Garrard's right, extending to and joining General Andrews' left. I immediately placed the Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Dennis, on the front line, and brought up the Third Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Kinsey, One hundred and sixty-first New York, commanding, to support it. The First Brigade, Brigadier-General Slack, was held in reserve. A section of the Seventh Massachusetts Battery, Captain Storer, was all the artillery I had in position. After a very sharp artillery fire from our line the forward movement commenced. The Eighth Illinois Infantry, Colonel Sheetz, advanced as skirmishers, followed by the Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, Colonel Dornblaser, on the right, and the Eleventh Illinois, Colonel Coates, on the left. The enemy's main works were about 600 yards from our skirmish line. His skirmishers were well advanced and covered by a strong line of rifle-pits. As the Eighth Illinois advanced it received a very hot fire from the skirmish line, but with shouts and cheers it pressed forward over the rough ground and obstructions of fallen timber, captured the rebel skirmishers, and pressed forward through the double line of abatis to the enemy's main work. A rebel battery on the right of the Sibley road fired canister with great rapidity as the line approached. The right of the line reached this battery, and instantly mounting through the embrasures, its four guns were silenced and captured. The whole regiment dashed over the works led by their gallant officers, and captured 300 prisoners, and pressing forward were the first troops that reached the landing. The Eleventh and Forty-sixth Illinois quickly followed, and were halted and formed inside the works. The whole brigade deserves the highest credit for the splendid manner in which the charge was executed. No regiment could have done better than the Eighth Illinois. It was among the first, if not the very first, to plant its colors on the rebel works. My command captured 300 prisoners, two Parrott guns, two 12-pounder howitzers, one 8-inch columbiad, and 500 stand of small-arms, a large amount of ammunition and ordnance stores, all of which were left on the ground when the command was ordered back to camp at 12 o'clock at night. The Seventh Massachusetts Battery, Captain Storer, rendered the most efficient aid by its rapid and well-directed fire. The supporting brigades and reserves were ready to move in a moment, and were impatient to move forward. Brigadier-General Dennis and staff merit strong approbation for their gallant conduct. My loss was 13 killed and 64 wounded.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. VEATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. F. W. EMERY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Thirteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
April 13, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions received from headquarters Thirteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the march and operations of this command since leaving Navy Cove:

On the afternoon of March 18, 1865, marched four miles through deep sand of the Gulf beach; course, east southeast; camped at 6 p. m. for the night. Sunday, March 19, 1865, reveille at 5 a. m.; marched at 6 a. m.; marched twelve miles; course, east-northeast; crossed Shell Bank Bay about 11 a. m.; camped at 4 p. m. Monday, March 20, reveille at 5 a. m.; marched at 6 a. m.; marched eight miles; found the road impassable; retraced the route for the distance of four miles; camped for the night at 4 p. m. Tuesday, March 21, reveille at 5 a. m., but owing to the roads being impassable the command did not break camp, details of 1,200 men being sent forward to build corduroy roads; raining all day. Wednesday, March 22, reveille at 4 a. m.; marched at 5 a. m.; crossed Mud Creek at 6.15 a. m., marching over three miles of corduroy made the preceding day and night, making five miles, the rear of the column making only three miles and a half. Thursday, March 23, struck tents at 5 a. m.; marched at 6 a. m.; made corduroy all day; went into camp at 2 p. m; details making corduroy all night; marched one mile. Friday, March 24, left camp at 5 a m.; marched thirteen miles; course northwest; crossed East Branch of Fish River at 10 a. m.; crossed the Main Branch of Fish River at 1.30 p. m. Command went into camp one mile west of the crossing, on the road leading to Deer Park, at 2.45 p. m. General Slack, commanding First Brigade, which was the rear guard, reported his train had been attacked by a small party of rebel cavalry. Lost 8 men prisoners and 14 mules. Saturday, March 25, marched at 12.15 p. m.; course northwest; marched seven miles and a half; camped at 5 p. m. Sunday, March 26, marched at 6.30 a. m., crossing both branches of D'Olive's Creek, First Brigade, General Slack commanding, in advance, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry being advance guard. About 12 m. skirmish line advanced. At 2 p. m. met enemy about one mile and a half from Spanish Fort. Slight skirmishing until 5 p. m., when the skirmish line was advanced. At 6.30 p. m. sharp and rapid firing in front of Twenty-first Iowa. Enemy's line driven into the fort. Twenty-first Iowa lost 1 killed and 2 wounded, the skirmish line and reserves being halted until morning. At 3 a. m. on Monday, March 27, the enemy advanced a strong skirmish line, which was promptly driven back. The entire command under arms at daylight on the morning of the 27th. General Benton, commanding Third Division, moved up on our right. The enemy skirmished into their fortifications, and then closed up. Loss in First Division, 2 killed and 16 wounded. Tuesday, March 28. The evening of yesterday the command engaged in throwing up rifle-pits, and making slow advances upon the line of the enemy. Heavy skirmish firing all day. Seventh Massachusetts Battery went into position on the left of General Benton's line. A great amount of artillery firing. One man killed and 4 wounded. The command holding two brigades front in column of regiments with strong skirmish line from each brigade. Second Brigade in reserve. Second Brigade relieved the First Brigade during the night. Wednesday, March 29, heavy firing on skirmish line and by enemy's artillery. Large details from the command building batteries during the day and night. Four men killed and 9 men wounded

in Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry by a shell; 2 men wounded in Second Brigade. At 12 midnight enemy made a sortie along the whole front of my line, but were handsomely repulsed. An advance of the whole skirmish line was made, upon the enemy retiring, of about 100 yards. Thursday, March 30, heavy skirmish firing about daylight, and was continued until 8 a. m. Capt. James T. Reed, of my staff, slightly wounded in leg by piece of spent shell. At 3 p. m. received orders to withdraw my command from the line of investment and report to Major-General Canby for orders, who directed me to take charge of a supply train of quartermaster's and commissary of subsistence stores, and proceed to Holyoke, for the purpose of communicating with and supplying Major-General Steele's command. Proceeded about two miles on the Holyoke road and camped for the night. Five men wounded during the day. Friday, March 31, marched at 8 a. m., with train of seventy-five wagons loaded with supplies. Arrived at Holyoke at 12 m.; intrenched, encamped to await General Steele's arrival.

Saturday, April 1, Major McEntee, of General Steele's staff, came up from General Canby's headquarters with dispatch and an escort of cavalry. Lieutenant-Colonel Thornburgh, Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, with a command of about 1,000 men, reported to me, by order of Major-General Canby, who remained until 3 p. m., and then moved out for the purpose of attempting to make a connection and to communicate with the forces of Major-General Steele. At 6 p. m. heard firing in the direction of Blakely; sent forward a squadron of cavalry, which was in camp as an advance guard; immediately followed it with two regiments of infantry and a section of artillery. Marched about three miles, and everything becoming quiet, and the night becoming very dark, I returned to camp, which point I reached at 9 p. m. Sunday, April 2, at 6 a. m. received information of a party of rebel scouts. Sent out a party to capture them, who returned at 9 a. m. without being successful. The cavalry force of Colonel Thornburgh returned at 11 a. m. without hearing anything of General Steele. One battalion was sent at once with wagon train to Starke's Landing for supplies. The balance was sent by two different roads to meet General Steele's command. At 12 m. heard General Steele's command were investing Blakely. At 3 p. m. General Steele's train came for the supplies. At the same time the train sent at 11 a. m. to Starke's Landing returned empty, by order of Major-General Canby. Monday, April 3, at midnight received an order from General Canby to immediately march to the support of General Steele at Blakely. At 1 o'clock the entire column, with trains, &c., was in motion. Crossed the bridge at Sibley's Mills just before daylight Reported to General Steele, and was ordered to take position to the left of General Andrews' division in line of investment. At 3 p. m. was relieved by General Garrard's division. Moved back from front and went into camp as a reserve. Tuesday, April 4, remained in camp until 9 p. m., when the Second Brigade was sent to the front to occupy a vacancy in the line between the line of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews and Brigadier-General Garrard. Wednesday, April 5, nothing of any importance transpired during the day. At 9 p. m. the Third Brigade moved up to the support of General Hawkins' division. Thursday, April 6, the First Brigade relieved the Second Brigade in the rifle-pits; 1 man, Company C, Eighth Illinois, wounded. Friday, April 7, the Second Brigade was engaged during the day in manufacturing gabions. The Thirtieth Missouri, of the Third Brigade, was similarly engaged in manufacturing them for General Hawkins' command. The Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry was engaged in building

a battery in front of General Hawkins' command. One man of the Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry wounded. Twenty-third Wisconsin, 1 killed and 4 wounded. Two wounded in Ninety-ninth Illinois Infantry. Saturday, April 8, no casualties. Considerable skirmishing along our entire front. Sunday, April 9, skirmishing during the entire day. At 5.30 a charge was made along the entire line, the charge being a complete success. The Second Brigade of this division was engaged, and was among the first in the enemy's lines. They captured a large quantity of ordnance and ordnance stores. Monday, April 10, received orders at 12.30 a. m. to withdraw forces from the enemy's works, and prepare to move at daylight. Marched at 8 a. m., and marched two and a half miles and camped. Remained in camp all day. Tuesday, April 11, remained in camp all day until 6 p. m.; marched to Starke's Landing, a distance of thirteen miles. Wednesday, April 12, embarked on transports for Mobile. Made a landing five miles below the city at 10 a. m. Moved into the city at once. Found the city evacuated, the enemy having left the night before.

JAMES C. VEATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. F. W. EMERY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 12.

Report of Brig. Gen. James R. Slack, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations March 17–April 12.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
Spring Hill, Ala., April 29, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to orders from headquarters First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to report the part taken by the First Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, in the battles at Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, Ala., which resulted in the fall of Mobile on the 12th instant, embracing a journal for each day's proceedings from the time we left Dauphin Island, on Friday, the 17th of March:

My command consisted of four regiments, the Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. John A. McLaughlin; the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. S. G. Van Anda; the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. B. Hancock, and the Ninety-ninth Illinois Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. A. C. Matthews. The aggregate effective force of these four regiments was 71 officers and 1,646 men.

Embarked on transports at Dauphin Island on the afternoon of March 17, and landed at Navy Cove, from which point we marched out three miles and went into camp. On the 18th we remained in camp. On the 19th struck camp and took up our line of march at 6 a. m., and traveled twelve miles over a very heavy sand road; went into camp at 3.30 p. m. On the 20th left camp at 6 a. m.; traveled eight miles, when we encountered the rear of the Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, stuck in the mud; went into camp and at once began the construction of corduroy roads and bridges. Continued in camp on the 21st, with nearly all my effective force on duty repairing roads, making new roads, and building bridges. Rained very hard during all forenoon.

Wednesday, the 22d, moved at daylight; traveled three miles and went into camp; employed the balance of the day in making roads. Thursday, 23d, moved at daylight; traveled three miles, when we again struck the rear of General Benton's column. Went into camp and spent the balance of the day in drawing rations and repairing roads. Friday, 24th, left camp at 9 a. m.; took the rear of the division; was much delayed by the Third Division's train; had to help them through. About 3 p. m. of this day a squad of rebel cavalry made a dash at General Benton's train, close to our advance, and captured 8 of the drivers and 14 mules. Crossed Fish River and came up with the advance, and went into camp at 8 p. m., having made thirteen miles. Saturday, 25th, struck camp at 12 m., and moved nine miles to Deer Park and went into camp just at dark. Sunday, 26th, left camp at 7 o'clock in the morning and moved, with my brigade in the advance, and with the Ninety-ninth Illinois Regiment thrown forward as skirmishers. About 11 a. m. the Ninety ninth Regiment was withdrawn because of its numerical strength being insufficient, and the Twenty-first Iowa, under command of Colonel Van Anda, deployed as skirmishers. Soon thereafter the advance opened the fight with the rebel pickets and pressed them to a point within a mile of Spanish Fort, where we encamped and threw up a line of works, with the advance protected by a skirmish line from the Twenty-first Iowa. Just at dusk this line was advanced about half a mile, driving in the rebel pickets, with the loss of 3 men of the Twenty-first Iowa—1 killed and 2 wounded. During the night relieved the Twenty-first Iowa with three companies from the Forty-seventh Indiana. At daylight this line was attacked by the rebel advance, and were temporarily pressed back, but in a moment advanced and drove the rebel line close up to their fortifications. The loss of the Forty-seventh Indiana in this skirmish was 2 killed and 5 wounded. At 11 a. m. advanced the whole line to a point within 800 yards of the rebel fort, and began the siege by way of throwing up fortifications and constructing rifle-pits. My command was relieved from the rifle-pits by a regiment from General Dennis' command. Wednesday, 29th, siege continued. Relieved General Dennis' command with the Forty-seventh Indiana. Thursday, 30th, my brigade was withdrawn from the siege, and with the other brigades of the division moved out two miles to escort a supply train and open communication with General Steele's column. Moved two miles out and went into camp. Friday, 31st, struck camp at 6 a. m. and moved northeast six miles to Holyoke. Went into camp at 1 p. m.; fortified our position and remained quiet.

Saturday, April 1, remained in camp until sunset, when firing was heard in the direction of Fort Blakely. Immediately General Veatch ordered me to move out with two regiments, when I detailed the Forty-seventh Indiana and Twenty-first Iowa, accompanied by one section of artillery. After moving two miles on the Blakely road firing ceased, quiet was restored; could learn nothing from the advance, and the command returned to camp. Sunday, April 2, formed junction with General Steele's command, and his train came to camp after supplies. At dark moved my whole brigade to Sibley's Mills, distance four miles, and went into camp at 10 p. m. Monday, 3d, roused camp at 3 a. m., and moved to the support of General Steele's line, and at daylight formed on the left of General Andrews' division, expecting an attack from the rebel forces at Fort Blakely. At 9 a. m. went into camp within supporting distance and remained during the day. Tuesday, 4th, remained in camp. Reconnoitered the enemy's skirmish line with

a small force from the Forty-seventh Indiana and Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Regiments, and fixed upon the line for the investment of Fort Blakely. Wednesday, 5th, remained in camp all day. Thursday, 6th, remained in camp until night, at which time I relieved the Second Brigade with two regiments, the Forty-seventh Indiana and Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, from the rifle-pits in front [of] the rebel fortifications, and during the night constructed saps and advanced the trenches. Friday, 7th, relieved the two regiments of my command at night with the Twenty-first Iowa and Ninety-ninth Illinois, and continued advancing our lines toward the rebel works until the night of Saturday, the 8th, when my whole command was relieved from General Dennis' brigade, and before the men had reached camp the whole brigade was ordered by General Veatch to the support of General A. J. Smith's command, then investing Spanish Fort. At 10 p. m. moved out and marched three miles, when I received orders to move back to camp, which we reached at 2 a. m., greatly used up for want of rest and sleep. Sunday, April 9th, remained in camp all day recuperating from the effects of the forty-eight hours' excessive fatigue through which the command had just passed. At 5.30 p. m. an assault was made upon the rebel fortifications by our whole line and their works carried most gallantly, and the last work manned by the rebels for the defense of Mobile taken possession of by the Federal army. In the afternoon of Monday, April 10, moved camp two miles north and remained there until Tuesday evening, April 11, when I received an order from General Veatch to strike tents and move down the bay to Starke's Landing, a distance of twelve miles, which we reached at 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and immediately embarked on board steamers for the west bank of Mobile Bay. Weighed anchor at 7 o'clock and moved up the bay to a point five miles below the city of Mobile, where we disembarked at 12 m. and marched up to the city, which point we reached at sunset and went into camp. Soon after going into camp was ordered to move my command through the city and take position on the north side, which was done, and went into camp at 10 p. m.

Thus terminated a very severe and highly successful campaign of twenty-six days, in which time perhaps more was accomplished than in any one campaign that preceded it of no greater length during a four years' war. During the whole time from leaving Navy Cove to the taking possession of the city officers and men performed their severe tasks of labor and fatigue most cheerfully, and for their gallantry and valor upon the several fields of battle are well entitled to the thanks of a grateful country. To Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch, the commander of our division, for his bravery, cool and discriminative judgment, and his zeal in the work accomplished, the country is specially indebted, and with one accord all must exclaim, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." To the several members of his staff I feel under special obligations for their kind and gentlemanly deportment and the untiring energy thrown into every department of the task set before us, and which was so successfully accomplished. To the officers and men of my command I cannot say more than that every one did his whole duty without a murmur or complaint—always ready, and at the word forward never hesitated. To Capt. M. D. Massie, my acting assistant adjutant-general, and to Lieuts. D. W. Curtis, of the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, and N. Henry Kinne, of the Ninety-ninth Illinois, aides-de-camp, I am under special obligations for their zeal and untiring exertions in aiding me in the command of the brigade and discharging the various duties required. Copies of the reports of

regimental commanders, detailing the part taken by their respective regiments, are herewith submitted. The whole number of casualties during the campaign and investment was 23, as follows: Killed, 4; wounded, 12; missing, 7.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. R. SLACK,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. R. G. CURTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 13.

Report of Lieut. Col. Asa C. Matthews, Ninety-ninth Illinois Infantry, of operations March 17–April 12.

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Spring Hill, Ala., April 21, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to the following instructions—

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE FIRST DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Spring Hill, Ala., April 19, 1865.

Lieut. Col. A. C. MATTHEWS,
Ninety-ninth Illinois:

COLONEL: You will please forward at once to these headquarters a detailed report of the operations of your regiment at Spanish Fort and Blakely, together with a journal of the march and operations from day to day, from the time of leaving Dauphin Island until you arrived at Mobile.

By order of Brig. Gen. James R. Slack:

M. D. MASSIE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

I have the honor to submit the following report:

This command left Dauphin Island on the 17th of March, 1865, crossed the bay to Navy Cove, and marched about four miles up the peninsula to a camp formerly occupied by Colonel Bertram's brigade. Here we remained until the 19th. On the morning of that day we broke camp early, and marched, I suppose, a distance of about fifteen miles. During this day's march we crossed a stream of considerable dimensions, called Oyster Bayou. The men got wet. We went into camp early. March 20, started out early and missed the road; marched back, and during the day marched a distance of not over four miles. March 21, during the most of this day it rained very hard. The men were very wet, and had to work at constructing bridges all day. March 22, marched about three miles and went into camp in line. Still at work making bridges. Came up with the train of Brigadier-General Benton, commanding Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. March 23, marched but about two miles to-day, and all hands went to work again. March 24, started early and got to Fish River and went into camp about 9 p. m. During the march the train of the division was attacked by some fifteen cavalry, and I had one man captured by the name of Bollman. March 25, we remained in camp at Fish River till about 11 a. m., when we marched to the front, a distance of some seven or eight miles, and went into camp just at dark. March 26, the army moved out of camp in three columns; our division had the center, and this regiment had the advance of the division. We constructed bridges until about 2 p. m., when the skirmishers of the enemy were found.

*But see table, p. 110.

The brigade was formed in line and we took position on the left. During the night we threw up temporary fortifications in our front. I also supported the skirmishers till about 11 p. m., when I was relieved by the One hundred and sixty-first New York Infantry. March 27, we marched to the front quite early and threw up some temporary fortifications, and remained there till the lines of the division and brigade were formed, when we moved up and drove the enemy into his fortifications at Spanish Fort. I had a company of eighty men in the skirmish line, and am sure that they, with the skirmishers of Twenty-first Iowa, advanced farther and nearer the enemy's works than any on the entire line. I had one man, Corporal Robinson, badly wounded during the day. March 28. This day was spent in making fortifications and arranging camp for the siege. March 29, worked in the trenches most of the day; was relieved by Second Brigade. March 30, owing to an alarm last night and some confusion in camp in getting in line, I had the men construct in the forenoon a rifle-pit for their own defense. Private Reuben Jones was killed about noon by a shell while in his tent writing to his family. About 3 p. m. we were ordered to march in the direction of Holyoke's house for the purpose of opening communication with General Steele and his command. We reached there about noon of the 31st, and that day and the one succeeding was spent in camp.

On the evening of the 2d of April we marched to Sibley's Mills, and there joined General Steele's command. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 3d we marched, with fifty rounds of ammunition and without knapsacks, to the front. We remained in line in different places and positions till about 10 o'clock, when we went into camp near Blakely. We did little but hold ourselves in readiness to move at a moment's notice till the 7th instant, when we relieved the Forty-seventh Indiana in the trenches. I had most of the men at work during the night, and advanced our lines greatly to our advantage. About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 8th the enemy made an advance against our lines, which was easily repulsed. The enemy was in small force. This was the occasion of considerable shelling by the enemy, but no one was injured on our side. During the 8th we kept up a continuous skirmish fire with the enemy, which was interspersed with artillery, with but small loss. I had 2 men wounded in the head and 7 buried by a shell, some of whom were injured. At 8 p. m. we were relieved by the Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, marched to camp, and found orders awaiting us to join Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, at Spanish Fort. Notwithstanding our tour of twenty-six hours in the trenches, the men at once replenished their cartridge-boxes and marched without a word of complaint. We did not reach Spanish Fort till we received orders that we were not wanted, and were consequently ordered back to camp, which place we reached about 3 a. m. of the 9th. This day was mostly spent in camp and in cleaning up arms, &c. At 6 p. m. I went out to see the assault on the enemy's lines. They were assaulted at the precise time and carried in five minutes after the advance commenced. Too much praise cannot be given to the assaulting column. On the 10th of April we marched up to the right of our lines and went into camp, where we remained till the evening of the 11th, when we were ordered to march against Mobile. We marched back to Spanish Fort, and about three miles below that point we embarked on board Tin-clad No. 41, and together with transports sufficient to carry two divisions of our corps (the Thirteenth), sailed for the city. Before we got up to the obstructions in the bay the fleet was met by flag of truce, informing us that the Confederates, after the evacuation of Spanish Fort and Blakely, had evacuated Mobile.

Our forces soon made a landing. In fact, my regiment was the second regiment to get ashore, and about noon of the 12th of April the Eighth Illinois occupied the city. The part this regiment took in the various movements that resulted in the evacuation of this place by the enemy and its occupation by our forces was not as prominent as I would have been pleased to have had it, but I am happy to state that in every instance we have performed the part assigned to us cheerfully and willingly, and I think promptly. The spirit of the men during the whole campaign has been splendid, and I have noticed with pleasure that when danger was supposed to be nearest at hand the men were all present and well closed up, ready for any emergency.

With assurances of consideration, I have the honor to be, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. MATTHEWS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. M. D. MASSIE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., First Div., 13th Army Corps

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No. 14.

Report of Lieut. Col. John A. McLaughlin, Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, of operations March 17–April 12.

HDQRS. FORTY-SEVENTH INDIANA VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
Spring Hill, Ala., April 20, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to orders from headquarters First Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Forty-seventh Indiana Veteran Volunteers in the operations at Spanish Fort and Blakely, together with a journal of the march from the time of leaving Dauphin Island:

On the morning of the 17th of March I received orders to embark my regiment on the steamer Mustang for Navy Cove, which point was reached at 1 p. m. of the 17th, where with but trifling delay the regiment debarked and marched a distance of three or four miles up the peninsula, going into camp for the night. March 18, lay in camp. March 19, received orders to move at 5 a. m., reaching an arm of Bay Bon Secours at 10 a. m., which was forded, the men wading. Went into camp at 5 p. m., having marched a distance of fourteen miles. March 20, broke camp at 5 a. m.; marched in rear of the brigade. Came upon the train of the Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, which was unable to move forward on account of the roads being impassable, about 9 a. m., when a halt was ordered and 200 detailed from the regiment, by order of General Slack, for the purpose of bridging, to enable the columns to pass over the swamps that lay in our way. After several hours' labor were enabled to move forward a distance of two miles, going into camp about dark, soon after which it commenced raining, and continued during the entire night. March 21, were engaged the entire day in bridging and getting trains forward. Detail of 100 men from the regiment relieved hourly during the day. March 22, moved at 4 a. m., going into camp at 12 m., having marched about four miles. Detail of 200 men to work at bridging. March 23, ordered to move at daylight. Marched three miles, bridging as before. March 24, moved at 6 a. m.; marched to Fish River, a distance of sixteen miles, with but little delay on account of roads, going into camp at 9 p. m. Lost three men, they being captured by guerrillas in a dash

made upon the train of the First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. March 25, received orders to move at 12 m. Marched six miles, going into camp at dark. March 26, received orders to move at 6 a. m. After marching about eight miles the advance met the enemy's pickets, drove them, and went into camp in line of battle one mile from Spanish Fort, where fortifications were ordered to be thrown up, and Companies I, F, and C were thrown forward as pickets. The enemy advanced on the morning of the 27th about daylight and attacked the pickets. The regiment on the left gave way, allowing the enemy to advance upon the flank of the line occupied by the Forty-seventh Indiana, who seeing their situation formed in line and charged the enemy, regaining the ground and driving the enemy from the field, with a loss to the Forty-seventh Indiana of 1 killed and 6 wounded, 1 mortally, and who died on the 27th. On the morning of the 27th, at 10 a. m., moved forward in line of battle within a short distance of Spanish Fort, where fortifications were erected, and one company was thrown forward, by order of General Slack, as skirmishers, intrenching as they advanced. No casualties. March 28, were on the advance line; shelled by the enemy at regular intervals during the day, the skirmish line advancing about 100 yards. Casualties, one man of Company E wounded while in the main line, not seriously. March 29, engaged in fortifying main line and advancing skirmishers, which the enemy attempted to check. Regiment ordered into line about 11 o'clock to support skirmishers. Remained under arms during the night. March 30, received orders and moved at 12 m. with supply train for General Steele's command. Marched three miles and encamped for the night. March 31, moved at 6 a. m., leaving regimental train behind. Marched six miles and encamped on Holyoke farm. Threw up fortifications.

April 1, remained in camp. April 2, remained in camp until 6.30 p. m., when we were ordered to move, reaching Sibley's Mills, three miles from Blakely, about 11 p. m. April 3, moved at 3 a. m. without knapsacks, taking position on the line at 8 a. m. Remained in camp during the day. April 4 and 5, remained in camp. April 6, remained in camp during the day, going to the advance trenches at 7 p. m. During the night advanced the trenches 100 yards, covering the entire front of the regiment. April 7, were relieved by the Ninety-ninth Illinois at 7 p. m. April 8, remained in camp during the day, and 7 p. m. received orders to move to Spanish Fort, but before reaching our destination the order was countermanded and we returned to camp, reaching it at 2 a. m. April 9, remained in camp during the day. April 10, moved camp about three miles. April 11, remained in camp until 7 p. m., when we received orders to move. Reached Starke's Landing at 4 a. m. on the 12th and embarked on the steamer Landis, landing at Magnolia Race-Course Pier at 12 m. Debarked at once in small boats principally, the pier being but a temporary fixture, over which but one rank was able to pass. Formed immediately after landing and moved forward with the brigade, entering the city of Mobile about 8 p. m. Marched through the city, encamping for the night in the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Depot. During the campaign ending with capture of Mobile the officers and men of the Forty-seventh Indiana bore the part assigned them without complaint, every man doing his duty to the entire satisfaction of his commanding officer.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. M. D. MASSIE,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., First Div., 13th Army Corps.

No. 15.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Salue G. Van Anda, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, of operations March 17–April 13.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT IOWA VOLUNTEERS,
Near Blakely, Ala., April 11, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the position of my regiment during the siege and capture of Spanish Fort and Blakely, Ala.:

On the 26th of March, under orders from Brigadier-General Slack, my regiment was ordered to the advance of our division and four companies thrown forward as skirmishers, the remaining companies in reserve. We moved rapidly forward for about three miles to the creeks, over very broken and difficult ground, when observing indications of the presence of the enemy our line was halted to allow the column to close up. About 10 o'clock I withdrew the four companies of skirmishers and sent out two others in their place, formed my regiment in line of battle, and again moved forward. My skirmish line almost immediately fell in with the enemy's advance and was engaged until dark. Two of my men were slightly wounded. About 8 p. m. I was again ordered forward and advanced in line of battle, preceded by two companies as skirmishers under command of Major Boardman. About 9 o'clock we drew the fire of the enemy in our front, which was vigorously returned by my skirmishers. In this advance I lost one man killed. Under orders from Major-General Granger I remained in position on the field and was relieved at midnight by the Forty-seventh Indiana. On the 27th we moved to our position on the left of First Brigade in the siege operations against Spanish Fort, having closed upon the enemy and our skirmishers, under command of Captain Voorhees, driven him into his fortifications. On the night of the 28th the enemy made an assault on our lines. Capt. J. L. Noble was near the line with a working party, when with great bravery and presence of mind he rallied his men and supported the skirmish line, driving back the enemy in great disorder. We remained in position, taking an active part in the siege operations, until the 30th, when we were withdrawn with our division to escort a supply train for Major-General Steele. I proceeded to Holyoke Mills and remained in camp there until the 2d of April, when we were ordered forward to Blakely. I moved at 7 p. m.; marched five miles and bivouacked near Bay Minette, and at daylight on the morning of the 3d took up position in the rear of Blakely immediately on the right of General Garrard's forces.

During the operations against Blakely my regiment entered the rifle-pits, on the night of the 7th at dark, but met with no casualties, although our skirmishers and working parties were very much exposed during the night, when the enemy advanced upon our lines and my whole regiment was under a severe fire from his artillery, which for two hours threw shells incessantly along our rifle-pits. My regiment was relieved at dark and almost immediately ordered to the support of Major-General Smith's forces in the contemplated assault on Spanish Fort. I proceeded to Bay Minette, and was then ordered back to my position behind Blakely, which I regained at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 9th instant. My regiment, having been on duty nearly forty-eight hours, took no part in the successful assault on Blakely that day. I am under many obligations to the officers and men of my regiment for their soldierly conduct during the campaign. Surg. D. W. Chase, Actg. Maj. E. Boardman, Adjt. George Crooke, Sergt. Maj. J. Dubois,

and commanding officers of companies have behaved with much coolness and judgment in every engagement. To the commanding general of the brigade and his staff officers, Captain Massie and Lieutenants Curtis and Kinne, I am under many obligations for their uniform kindness and courtesy.

I have the honor to remain, captain, your obedient servant,

S. G. VAN ANDA,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. M. D. MASSIE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST IOWA INFANTRY,

Spring Hill, Ala., April 20, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the operations of my regiment from March 17 to April 12 [13], 1865:

On the morning of March 17 we crossed Mobile Bay from Dauphin Island on the transport N. G. Brown; landed at Navy Cove; marched one mile and a half up the peninsula and encamped. We remained in camp on the 18th, and at 6.30 a. m. of the 19th commenced the march toward Blakely. We found the roads dry, but marching heavy on account of the sand. At noon we waded an arm of the bay, having an average depth of about thirty inches, and encamped at 4 p. m., having marched fifteen miles. At 6 a. m. of the 20th we resumed the march, and moved rapidly about five miles, but returned upon our route four miles and took the road followed by the Third Division. At this point the country became of a very difficult character for transportation and artillery, being exceedingly wet and marshy. The division preceding us had here commenced laying corduroy roads at intervals, which, however, already needed a great deal of repairing. We encamped at 3.30 p. m., and immediately sent out heavy fatigue parties to repair the roads previously laid and continue them through the swamps. During the night and morning of the 21st there was heavy rain and we remained in camp, our fatigue men in considerable numbers being engaged on the roads. On the 22d we marched slowly from 7 a. m. until noon, the land being of the same wet character. Our fatigue men were frequently called upon along the route to make roads which were otherwise impassable for train and artillery. During the day we made about six miles. On the 23d we were engaged in the same labors, and found more than ordinary difficulty in moving, having marched only one mile, but carried our corduroy to the farther verge of the swamp. On the 24th we broke camp at 5.30 a. m. and moved easily across the low land to the more elevated country bordering on Fish River. Here we found good dry roads and made rapid progress. We were detained one hour by a dash made upon the train by a small force of mounted men under Lieutenant Sibley, of the rebel army, in which one of my men was captured. I detached one company to assist in guarding and moving the train. We crossed Fish River on pontoons about dark, and encamped one mile and a half beyond it at 9 p. m. On the 25th, at 11 a. m., we continued our march toward Blakely without interruption six miles, and encamped near the point of divergence of the various roads leading to the Tensas River. On the 26th we commenced our march on the center road, and about 10 o'clock (my regiment being in the advance and two companies deployed as skirmishers) we fell in with the enemy's pickets. We moved rapidly

forward for about three miles to the creek over very broken and difficult ground, when, observing indications of the enemy in force, our line was halted to allow the columns to close up. About 10 a. m. I withdrew the four companies of skirmishers and sent out two others in their place, formed my regiment in line of battle, and again moved forward. My skirmish line almost immediately fell in with the enemy's advance and was engaged until dark. Two of my men were slightly wounded. About 8 p. m. I was again ordered forward and advanced in line of battle, preceded by two companies as skirmishers, under command of Major Boardman. About 9 o'clock we drew the fire of the enemy in our front, which was vigorously returned by my skirmishers. In the advance I lost one man killed. Under orders from Major-General Granger I remained in position on the field, and was relieved at midnight by the Forty-seventh Indiana. On the 27th we moved to our position on the left of the First Brigade in the siege operations against Spanish Fort, having closed upon the enemy, and our skirmishers, under command of Captain Voorhees, driving him into his fortifications. On the night of the 28th the enemy made an assault on our lines. Capt. J. L. Noble was near the line with a working party, when with great bravery and presence of mind he rallied his men and supported the skirmish line, driving back the enemy in great disorder. We remained in position taking an active part in the siege operations until the 30th, when we were withdrawn with our division to escort a supply train for Major-General Steele. I proceeded to Holyoke Mills, and remained in camp there until the 2d day of April, when we were ordered forward to Blakely. I moved at 7 p. m.; marched five miles and bivouacked near Bay Minette, and at daylight on the morning of the 3d took up position in the rear of Blakely immediately on the right of General Garrard's forces.

During the operations against Blakely my regiment entered the rifle-pits on the night of the 7th at dark, but met with no casualties, although our skirmishers and working parties were very much exposed during the night when the enemy advanced upon our lines, and my whole regiment was under a severe fire from his artillery, which for two hours threw shells incessantly along our rifle-pits. My regiment was relieved at dark, and almost immediately ordered to the support of Major-General Smith's forces in the contemplated assault on Spanish Fort. I proceeded to Bay Minette and was there ordered back to my position behind Blakely, which I regained at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 9th instant. My regiment, having been on duty nearly forty-eight hours, took no part in the successful assault of Blakely on that day. On the 10th of April we moved in the rear of Blakely and toward the right of our lines about four miles, where we encamped until the evening of the 11th, when we broke camp and returned to Starke's Landing, on the bay below Spanish Fort, where we arrived about 2 a. m. of the 12th, and immediately embarked on the steamer Warrior. At noon we landed at Race-Track Landing, about eight miles below Mobile, and marched to the city, where my regiment was put upon picket duty for the night. On the morning of the 13th we went into camp, and at 5 p. m. again broke camp and marched eight miles to Spring Hill, where we arrived about 10 o'clock and bivouacked. I am under many obligations to the officers and men of my regiment for their soldierly conduct during the campaign. Surg. D. W. Chase, Actg. Maj. E. Boardman, Adjt. George Crooke, Sergt. Maj. J. Dubois, and commanding officers of companies have behaved with much coolness and judgment in every engagement. To the commanding general of the

brigade and his staff officers, Captain Massie and Lieutenants Curtis and Kinne, I am under many obligations for their uniform kindness and courtesy.

I have the honor to remain, captain, your obedient servant,

S. G. VAN ANDA,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. M. D. MASSIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 16.

Report of Lieut. Henry C. Hadley, Adjutant Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, of operations March 17–April 12.

HDQRS. TWENTY-NINTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY VOLS.,
Mobile, Ala., April 20, 1865.

SIR: On the afternoon of the 17th of March loaded on steamer Iberville and crossed over to Fort Morgan. Marched out four miles and encamped. March 18, remained in camp. March 19, started at 5.30 a. m.; marched about eight miles, forded bayou, and marched seven miles farther; camped at 4 p. m. March 20, started at 5 a. m.; marched about five miles, when it was found that we were on the wrong road; turned back; marched about three miles; struck the corduroy and went into camp. Remained here about two hours; again struck camp; moved two miles and encamped. Had a detail to work on the roads this evening. March 21, heavy rain all day; did not move camp; worked on roads all day. March 22, broke camp and commenced march at 6 a. m.; marched nearly four miles and encamped; worked on roads the balance of the day. March 23, started at daylight; marched about two miles and encamped; corduroyed the remainder of the day. March 24, started at 7 a. m.; made slow progress until 2 p. m., when the train was attacked by rebel cavalry. Two men of regiment were taken prisoners. Crossed Fish River at 6 p. m., and camped about two miles on western side. March 25, commenced march at 2 p. m.; marched about six miles and encamped. March 26, started at 7 a. m., our regiment in rear of train. About 1 o'clock ordered to the front and formed line of battle one mile distant from Spanish Fort. About all the regiment was on picket duty this evening. March 27, the picket-line was attacked early this morning. About 12 m. moved up and invested Spanish Fort, losing 1 man killed and 1 wounded on the picket-line in the evening. March 28, had fatigue party from the regiment at work building fortifications all day. March 29, lay still in camp. March 30, about noon left the front; marched to the rear four miles and encamped. March 31, started at 8 a. m.; marched about seven miles to Holyoke farm as guard to supply train for General Steele, and went into camp.

April 1, remained in camp all day, doing nothing but picket duty. April 2, ordered to move at noon; had not fairly got started before the orders were countermanded. At dark ordered out again and moved about four miles toward Blakely; halted at 12 o'clock for the night. April 3, at 3.30 a. m. started in light marching order to support General Steele, whose forces were investing Blakely. Marched three miles and encamped at 8 a. m. April 4, remained in camp. April 5, alarm on picket-line this morning. Remained in camp all day. April 6, at 7 p. m. relieved the Eleventh Illinois Volunteers in rifle-pits; worked all

night advancing the lines. April 7, relieved from duty in the pits at 7 p. m. by Twenty-first Iowa Volunteers and returned to camp. April 8, at 9 p. m. the First Brigade ordered to report to General Smith at Spanish Fort; marched about three miles and then returned to camp. Received information of the evacuation of the place. April 9, the works at Blakely were charged and captured at 5 p. m. The First Brigade did not participate. Received orders this evening to have five days' cooked rations on hand and be in readiness to move at a moment's notice. April 10, at 9 a. m. moved to the right and rear of lines about four miles and encamped. April 11, at 7 p. m. commenced march; reached Starke's Landing at 2 a. m., and immediately embarked on Gun-boat No. 41. April 12, at 10 a. m. moved across the bay, and at 12 m. landed at Magnolia Race-Course Landing, a distance of five miles below Mobile. At 3 p. m. the regiment received orders to report to the provost-marshal, and since that time has been doing duty in the city.

H. C. HADLEY,
Adjutant Twenty-ninth Wisconsin.

Capt. M. D. MASSIE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., First Div., 13th Army Corps.

No. 17.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Elias S. Dennis, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 26–April 12.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, April 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following brief report of the part taken by my command in the assault on the enemy's works at Blakely, Ala., April 9, 1865:

In the afternoon of that day I was notified by the general commanding the division that our lines would be advanced, and an effort made to carry by assault the works on our front, 5 p. m. being the hour named. At 5 p. m. my command was moved to the front. The Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry had been occupying the advance line of rifle-pits for the preceding twenty-four hours, and the Eighth Illinois Infantry the reserve line as a support to the Twenty-ninth. Just previous to the advance being made, the Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry was withdrawn from the front line. The Eighth Illinois Infantry advanced and occupied the advance line, and at the same time the Eleventh and Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry advanced and occupied the line vacated by the Eighth, the Forty-sixth for support on the right, the Eleventh on the left. My instructions to Colonel Sheetz, commanding the Eighth, were, that as soon as the lines on his flanks commenced moving he should move forward with them, and the Eleventh and Forty-sixth Illinois would follow at a proper distance. At the hour before named the advance commenced handsomely under a galling fire of artillery from the enemy's batteries, and after gaining about half the distance were received by a withering fire of musketry from the enemy's infantry concealed behind his works. In front of and running parallel with the works were several lines of abatis, and a wire was also stretched a few inches from the ground for the purpose of tripping the men; yet, notwithstanding all these obstacles, the troops pressed onward, and in less than five minutes from the time of starting the Eighth Illinois Infantry was scaling the works and going through the embrasures

some minutes before the troops, either on the right or left, had reached them. They captured at this point quite a number of prisoners, 1 battle-flag, 1 30-pounder and 1 20-pounder Parrott gun, and 2 12-pounder brass howitzers in position; also 1 7-inch gun which had not yet been mounted. As soon as the Eighth Illinois had gotten inside the works I ordered Colonel Sheetz, commanding, to throw out skirmishers and advance with his command to the river. They had proceeded but a short distance when I received an order from the general commanding the division, for them to fall back, and as soon as the Eighth Illinois Infantry was seen on the enemy's works I received positive orders to halt the Eleventh and Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, now 300 yards from the rebel line, and had it not been for these orders hundreds of prisoners that were captured by other commands would have fallen into my hands. Some time after this I was ordered to advance the Eighth Illinois to the river, and Colonel Sheetz, commanding, at once took possession of and placed guards over all the property at that point, consisting of artillery, muskets, mortars, a great quantity of ammunition for small-arms, a magazine containing a large amount of artillery ammunition, and much other property, consisting of wagons, mules, ambulances, tents, &c. All of this property was guarded by the Eighth Illinois Infantry until 2 a. m., when my entire command was ordered by superior authority to return to camp. At the same time that the Eighth Illinois Infantry was ordered forward, I instructed Colonel Coates, commanding the Eleventh, and Colonel Dornblaser, commanding the Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, to send their respective commands through the woods in search of prisoners. These two regiments, with the exception of two companies of the Forty-sixth and one company of the Eleventh Illinois Infantry (which were engaged in guarding prisoners and cutting a road through the rebel works), at once started out, and these two regiments, together with the Eighth Illinois Infantry, succeeded in capturing 264 prisoners, which were delivered to Major Lewis, provost-marshal of the division. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the officers and men in acknowledgment of their valuable services on this occasion. Of Colonel Sheetz, of the Eighth Illinois, I cannot say too much. He gallantly led his regiment and was among the first to mount the parapet. Lieutenant-Colonel Wheaton,* of same regiment, gallantly performed his part, and, in company with Sergeant Switzer, of his command, entered one of the embrasures but a few seconds after the last shot had been fired from the rebel gun. Colonels Coates, of the Eleventh, and Dornblaser, of the Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, moved up with their respective commands and performed the part assigned them, to my entire satisfaction; and, last, though not least, I would speak of the enlisted men. Their eagerness to press forward was only equaled by the desire of their officers to have them do so, and though the enemy stood manfully to their works, it was impossible to resist their terrible onset. Let us shed a tear of regret over the graves of those who have fallen and have a tender care for those who still live, but suffer in their country's cause. The above, together with the report of Colonel Sheetz, commanding the Eighth Illinois Infantry (which is inclosed †), I have the honor most respectfully to submit for the consideration of the general commanding.

ELIAS S. DENNIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. R. G. CURTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Awarded a Medal of Honor.
† See p. 175.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
Mobile, Ala., April 22, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command during the siege of Spanish Fort and Blakely, Ala.:

The enemy was first encountered in any considerable force on the 26th of March in the vicinity of Spanish Fort. The lines were formed and the skirmishers advanced, which soon met the enemy's line, when a lively fire at once commenced and continued through the night. Works were thrown up in our front, and troops slept on arms, with the exception of the Eleventh Illinois Infantry, which regiment was advanced about one mile to the front as a support to the skirmishers. On the 27th, the lines being formed, advanced on the enemy's works, who fell back at our approach behind his fortifications, and now commenced the investment and bombardment of Spanish Fort. My command being held as reserve in rear of First Brigade, no part of it was engaged except the skirmishers, which I furnished each alternate day. I remained in this position until the 30th, when my command moved with the division, which was ordered to the support of Major-General Steele at Blakely, Ala., which point was reached at daylight on the morning of the 3d of April. Here again my command, with the other brigades of the division, was held in reserve, and nothing of any importance occurred until April 9, 1865, when my command accompanied the division to Blakely, Ala., and a report of the operations at that point has already been furnished. I cannot speak in too high terms of praise of the officers and men of my command. Never did men perform a duty assigned them more nobly. The officers, at all times active and energetic, fully sustained their reputation during the campaign just closed so dearly and gloriously earned since the commencement of the war. I must especially mention Colonel Sheetz and Lieutenant-Colonel Wheaton, of the Eighth Illinois Infantry, who gallantly led their men in the charge on the enemy's works at Blakely, Ala., and were among the first to mount the parapet. Capt. Alva C. Bishop and Capt. Alexander Coleman both behaved with the greatest gallantry. The former, I do not hesitate to say, is one of the bravest and most efficient officers in the service. The latter, after receiving a dangerous wound which disabled him, still waved his sword in defiance and continued to cheer on his men. Sergt. John M. Switzer, Company B, Eighth Illinois Infantry, who is among the bravest of the brave. His enthusiasm was such that he broke from the ranks, rushed forward, and, in company with Lieut. Col. Loyd Wheaton, entered the embrasure just as the last gun was fired. The officers of my staff, from the day of leaving Fort Gaines up to the occupation of Mobile, were untiring in their efforts to aid me. Captain Kuhn, assistant adjutant-general, one among the best officers in the service, efficient in his office, equally so in the field, brave, cool, and determined. I could not too strongly urge his promotion. Captain Mack and Lieutenant Smith, aides-de-camp, did their whole duty, and, with Captain Kuhn, were the first at the head of the reserves to pass the fortifications at Blakely.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIAS S. DENNIS,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. R. G. CURTIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
Mobile, Ala., April 22, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from the major-general commanding, I have the honor to submit the following brief journal, being the events of each day from the time of leaving Dauphin Island until the occupation of Mobile, Ala.:

On the 17th of March marching orders were received, and in consequence of the limited supply of transportation my command did not embark until late in the afternoon, reaching Navy Cove at dark, where I disembarked and went into camp for the night on the beach. 18th, broke camp at 8 a. m., and moved along the Gulf beach and went into camp about four miles from Navy Cove. Had a pleasant camp and found good water in abundance. 19th, reveille sounded at 4 a. m. and the column moved at 6 a. m., and owing to the dense fog it was still dark. About 10 a. m. the fog cleared away and the sun came out bright and warm, and by 12 m. it was uncomfortably warm. Crossed Shell Bayou, which justly deserves the name from the great quantity of oyster shells here to be found. A halt was here ordered and the troops made coffee and had dinner. Went into camp at 4 p. m., having made a march of sixteen miles. 20th, reveille again sounded at 4 a. m. Column moved at 6 a. m., my command in advance. The weather bright and beautiful, men in good spirits and moved off briskly. After marching about two miles, struck the rear of General Benton's column (he having left Navy Cove one day in advance of us), took the wrong road, and after marching about four miles, discovered the fact. Returned to the old road and went into camp. Rained very hard until after dark. 21st was occupied in building corduroy across a swamp which we had to cross. 22d, reveille at 4 a. m. Column moved at 6 a. m. Made but a few miles, owing to the terrible condition of the roads. 23d, column moved at 6 a. m. Made but a short march, the roads being almost impassable. 24th, started at daylight; weather fine, but roads terrible. Reached Fish River about noon. Crossed on pontoon bridge and went into camp in rear of General A. J. Smith's corps. 25th, rations and forage were issued, which occupied all of the morning. Column started about 1 p. m. Country being more rolling, the roads were very good. Made a good march and went into camp about 5 p. m. 26th, started at 6 a. m. A march of about ten miles brought us to the neighborhood of Spanish Fort. Found the enemy in our front. Skirmishing commenced; lines were formed and works thrown up along our front. 27th, opened with heavy skirmishing. Our lines were driven back, but rallied and retook the lost ground. Remained in camp until 12 m., when the order was given to advance on the enemy's works. The enemy fell back behind his fortifications and the siege of Spanish Fort commenced in earnest. 28th, the skirmishing having slackened during the night previous, commenced with renewed vigor this morning, accompanied with a heavy artillery fire from both sides, which continued through the day. 29th, opened with the usual artillery and musketry fire, which continued uninterrupted through the day. 30th, position same as that of the 29th, until 12 m., when marching orders were received and my command moved with the division as escort to supply train for Major-General Steele. Encamped for the night but a few miles from the point of starting. 31st, broke camp and moved to Holyoke, about five miles from Blakely. Threw up works in our front and went into camp.

April 1, position same as that of yesterday. About dark heavy firing in our front. First Brigade went out, but found no enemy. 2d, still in camp. Cavalry communicated with General Steele. His supply train came in and loaded with rations. 3d, remained in camp until midnight, when we moved to Blakely, Ala., reaching that point about daylight. 4th, advanced to a point near the enemy's works, where the troops bivouacked until 12 m., when we went into camp. Skirmishing and artillery firing during the afternoon and night. 5th, in camp. The usual artillery and musketry firing through the day. 6th, position same as that of yesterday. 7th, weather cloudy, with rain. Troops busy making gabions. Artillery is being placed in position. 8th, weather continues cloudy, with rain. In the old camp. 9th, all quiet until 5.30 p. m., when the enemy's works were charged and carried. Most of the night was occupied in gathering up spoils and prisoners. Returned to camp about 2 a. m. 10th, broke camp and marched northward about five miles. Went into camp about 12 m. 11th, remained in camp until 6 p. m., when marching orders were received. After marching until 3 a. m., reached Starke's Landing on the bay; embarked on steamers and anchored in the bay until morning. 12th, under convoy of six war vessels, got under way, steamed across the bay and landed at Catfish Point, about three miles below Mobile. Troops disembarked and started for the city. After proceeding but a short distance, met the mayor and committee with flag of truce, and, on a demand from the general commanding, a formal surrender of the city was made. The Eighth Illinois Infantry advanced and took possession of the town; remaining troops encamped in the suburbs. The enemy's cavalry, having made a dash in the city, capturing several men, my command was ordered to occupy the enemy's old line of works on the west side of the city. The above is a brief sketch of the events of each day from the 17th day of March, 1865, until the 12th day of April, 1865, I have the honor most respectfully to submit.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIAS S. DENNIS,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. R. G. CURTIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

No. 18.

Reports of Col. Josiah A. Sheetz, Eighth Illinois Infantry, of operations March 26–April 12.

HDQRS. EIGHTH ILLINOIS VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
In the Field, April 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my command in the assault on the works at Blakely on the evening of the 9th instant, viz:

In accordance with orders from Brigadier-General Dennis, commanding the brigade, my regiment took position in the rifle-pits of the skirmish line in our extreme front, the men deployed in one rank, covering a front of about 400 yards, and distant from the enemy about 600 yards. In accordance with previous instructions, as soon as the troops on my left advanced I advanced my entire line under a very severe fire from the enemy's artillery and infantry. To reach the enemy's works it was

necessary to cross three distinct lines of abatis, situated, respectively, at about 300 yards, 250 yards, and 100 yards from the enemy's works. At the second line of abatis there were a number of disconnected pits or trenches filled with the enemy's skirmishers. These pits were carried and the skirmishers killed or captured. Between the lines of abatis were drawn lines of wire parallel with the enemy's works. The lines of abatis were passed either by springing over them or drawing portions of the line to one side. During this time the enemy received us with a direct fire from four pieces of artillery, viz, one 30-pounder Parrott, one 10-pounder Parrott, and two 12-pounder howitzers, rapidly served with shell and canister. The infantry posted behind their works kept up a galling fire of musketry. From the salient of the enemy's works on our right a constant fire of artillery was kept up from a number of pieces, the number and caliber of which I am unable to state, as I did not visit that portion of the line. In about five minutes after the charge commenced my line ascended the parapet of the enemy's works, capturing the four pieces of artillery and quite a number of infantry. The advance of my line, which was somewhat irregular from the difficult nature of the ground, entered the enemy's works at least two minutes before the troops either upon my right or left effected a lodgment. Lieut. Col. Loyd Wheaton and Sergt. John M. Switzer, Company B, entering the embrasure at the 30-pounder, were the first of my command to enter the enemy's works.

As soon as my command had carried the works in my front I reformed my line, throwing skirmishers forward to the river-bank, and, soon after, under instructions from Brigadier-General Dennis, I marched my command to the landing at the river, taking possession of three 9-inch guns, two Coehorn mortars, a number of arm chests full of muskets, many thousand rounds of ammunition for small-arms, and a magazine containing a vast quantity of ammunition for heavy guns. Much property, consisting of mules, wagons, tents, &c., was also captured, an inventory of which was taken by Captain Kuhn, assistant adjutant-general of the brigade. My loss during the charge was 10 killed and 54 wounded, a list of which casualties has already been forwarded. Among the severely wounded was Capt. Alexander Coleman, Company F, who after having been brought to the ground waved his sword and continued to cheer his men on. Lieutenants Sanderson, Company G; Potter, Company H, and Harrington, Company F, were among the severely wounded. The conduct of the entire command was highly gratifying. I desire to especially mention the conduct of Lieut. Col. Loyd Wheaton and Sergt. John M. Switzer, Company B, who behaved throughout with much gallantry, and were the first to gain the parapet of the enemy's works.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSIAH A. SHEETZ,

Colonel Eighth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

Capt. WILLIAM E. KUHN,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., First Div., 13th Army Corps.

MOBILE, ALA., *April 22, 1865.*

Report of operations at Spanish Fort and Blakely, Ala.:

On the 26th day of March, 1865, at 4 p. m., my command was ordered by Brigadier-General Dennis to a position in line of battle about one mile and a half from Spanish Fort. Skirmishers were thrown forward, with orders to move in a line with skirmishers on my left. After dark

my skirmish line had reached a point far in advance of the position held by the regiment, and exchanged a few shots with the enemy. During the night intrenchments were thrown up along the front of my line. At 11 a. m. of the 27th the regiment marched to a position near the left of the line of investment. Here, during the 27th, 28th, and 29th, my command remained, furnishing details for fatigue duty in the trenches. On the 28th had 1 man killed and 3 wounded while at work on the fortifications. On the 30th of March, at 1 o'clock, marched to the rear on the Blakely road with four days' rations. At Blakely at 7 a. m. on the 3d day of April, 1865, my command was marched to a position near the left of the line of investment. At noon went into camp. The 4th of April was spent quietly in camp. At 11 p. m., by direction of Brigadier-General Dennis, I marched my command to a position on the skirmish line and there intrenched. During the following day my skirmishers kept up a lively fire upon the enemy's gunners. April 6 and 7 were passed in camp. At 7 p. m. April 8 my command was again ordered to the skirmish line by the brigade commander. During the night and until 5 o'clock of the following day my regiment was engaged in skirmishing and extending the saps toward the enemy's works. At 5.30 o'clock, in accordance with instructions from Brigadier-General Dennis, commanding the brigade, my regiment took position in the rifle-pits of the skirmish line in our extreme front, the men deployed in one rank, covering a front of 400 yards, distant from the enemy about 600 yards. In accordance with previous instructions, as soon as the troops upon the left of my line advanced, my entire command [moved forward] under a very severe fire from the enemy's artillery and infantry. To reach the enemy's works it was necessary to cross three distinct lines of abatis, situated, respectively, 300, 250, and 100 yards from the enemy's works. At the second line of abatis there were a number of disconnected pits or trenches filled with the enemy's skirmishers. These pits were carried and the skirmishers killed or captured. Between the lines of abatis were drawn lines of wire running parallel with enemy's works. The lines of abatis were passed either by springing over them or by drawing portions of the line to one side. During this time the enemy received us with a direct fire from four pieces of artillery, viz, one 30-pounder Parrott, one 10-pounder, and two 12-pounder howitzers, rapidly served with shell and canister. The infantry posted behind their works kept up a galling fire of musketry. From the salient of the enemy's works on our right a constant fire of artillery was kept up from a number of pieces, the number and caliber of which I am unable to state, as I did not visit that portion of the line. In about five minutes after the charge commenced my line ascended the parapet of the enemy's works, capturing the four pieces of artillery and [quite a number of] infantry. The advance of my line, which was somewhat irregular from the nature of the ground, entered the enemy's works at least two minutes before the troops upon my right or left effected a lodgment. Lieut. Col. Loyd Wheaton and Sergeant Switzer, Company B, entering the embrasure at the 30-pounder Parrott, were the first of my command to enter the enemy's works.

As soon as my command had carried the works in my front I reformed my line, throwing skirmishers forward to the river-bank, and, soon after, under instructions from Brigadier-General Dennis, I marched to the landing at the river, taking possession of three 9-inch guns, two Coehorn mortars, a number of arm chests full of muskets, many thousand rounds of ammunition for small-arms, and a magazine containing a

vast quantity of ammunition for heavy artillery. Much property, consisting of mules, wagons, tents, &c., was also captured, an inventory of which was taken by Captain Kuhn, assistant adjutant-general of the brigade. My loss during the charge was 10 killed and 54 wounded, a list of whom has already been forwarded. Among the severely wounded was Capt. Alexander Coleman, Company F, who after having been brought to the ground continued to wave his sword and cheer his men on. Lieutenants Sanderson, Company G; Potter, Company H; Harrington, Company F, were among the severely wounded. The conduct of the entire command was highly gratifying. I desire to especially mention the conduct of Lieut. Col. Loyd Wheaton and Sergt. John M. Switzer, Company B, who behaved throughout with much gallantry, and were the first to gain the parapet of the enemy's works.

JOSIAH A. SHEETZ,
Colonel, Commanding Eighth Illinois Infantry.

ADDENDA.

Journal of march from Dauphin Island, Ala., to Mobile, Ala.

MOBILE, ALA., *April 22, 1865.*

The regiment left Fort Gaines about 4 p. m. on the 17th day of March, 1865, on board the steamer Swaim, and landed at Navy Cove at dark.

March 18.—Left Navy Cove at 8 a. m.; marched four miles and at noon halted and camped.

March 19.—Broke camp at 6 a. m.; marched ten miles and camped. At noon waded a small arm of the bay about seventy-five yards wide.

March 20.—Marched at 4 a. m. At a distance of three miles came to a swamp. Endeavored to shun it by making a detour to the right. Marched about four miles and returned, having found no passage in that direction. Went into camp about noon. A heavy detail was made to aid in constructing corduroy road through swamp.

March 21.—Rain through last night and until noon to-day. Large parties detailed to work on corduroy roads.

March 22.—At daylight moved from camp. Throughout the day found the roads nearly impassable, owing to the nature of the soil and recent rains. The entire regiment was employed in assisting the wagons through the heavy places and in repairing roads. Only about four miles distance made to-day.

March 23.—Roads continue heavy. Great labor required on the part of the infantry to get the trains along. Marched about two miles and went into camp at noon.

March 24.—Marched at daylight. Roads much better, country higher and hilly. Passed through a region where much turpentine had been made. At 1 p. m. reached Fish River; crossed river and camped about two miles beyond. Distance marched, about seven miles.

March 25.—Moved from camp at 1 p. m.; marched eight miles and camped. Roads good, weather clear.

March 26.—Started at 7 a. m.; marched about eight miles and camped about one mile and a half from Spanish Fort. Advance exchanged a few shots with the enemy here. During the night intrenched.

March 27.—The troops moved up toward the fort, and some severe skirmishing ensued, with much artillery firing. At 11 a. m. the regiment marched toward the left of the line of investment. Rain until dark.

March 28.—Our skirmish line closely engaged through the day. Fatigue parties at work on the trenches, &c. Much shelling from the enemy.

March 29.—Skirmishing and artillery practice severe all day. Heavy fatigue parties in the works. At dark 1 man killed and 3 wounded of the regiment while engaged in throwing up earthworks for a battery. Late at night the enemy attempted to drive in or capture the pickets in front of this division.

March 30.—At 1 p. m. marched with four days' rations to the rear. At a distance of three miles camped for the night.

March 31.—Left camp at 7 a. m. and marched on the road leading to Blakely via head of D'Olive's Bay. At a distance of about seven miles halted and threw up intrenchments in front of line. This at noon.

April 1.—Remained in camp during the day.

April 2.—A supply train from General Steele's army came in this evening, and after having been loaded with subsistence stores returned to Blakely.

April 3.—At midnight last night broke camp and proceeded to the neighborhood of General Steele's lines near Blakely, distance about five miles. At 9 a. m. marched to a position near the left. At noon went into camp a short distance to the rear of the line of intrenchments.

April 4.—Quietly in camp during the day. At 11 p. m. were ordered to the front to a position on the skirmish line, and there intrenched.

April 5 was passed in the trenches and rifle-pits. One man wounded during the day. At 9 p. m. were relieved, and returned to camp.

April 6.—In camp all day.

April 7.—In camp all day. Rain in the afternoon.

April 8.—In camp all day. At 7 p. m. ordered to the trenches and skirmish line. Engaged throughout the night in the works.

April 9.—In the trenches during the day, skirmishing and extending the saps. At noon the colonel commanding was instructed to keep a sharp watch of the lines on the left, and to keep advanced with them. At 5.30 p. m. he was ordered to move forward and assault the works of the enemy in the immediate front of the regiment. The assault was made promptly at the order, and successfully executed. In this 10 men were killed and 54 wounded. The distance charged over was about 600 yards, and occupied, it seemed, about five minutes. Four pieces of artillery were in our front and were captured, besides a large number of prisoners. After clearing the enemy's works the regiment proceeded to the landing, and, under orders from the brigade commander, took possession of and placed guards over a vast amount of ordnance and other stores. At midnight the regiment marched out of Blakely and returned to the camp.

April 10.—About 9 a. m. marched in a northerly direction four miles, and at noon went into camp.

April 11.—In camp all day. At dark broke camp, and returning, marched on the military road from Blakely to Spanish Fort, and thence to landing below Spanish Fort, a distance of about ten miles, arriving at landing at 2 a. m. of the 12th.

April 12.—At 3 a. m. marched on board transport Lawrence, and at 7 o'clock sailed across the bay to a point of land about four miles from Mobile City. The regiment was the first to land. After forming in line, and after the arrival of other troops, proceeded toward the city, entering the same about noon.

JOSIAH A. SHEETZ,
Colonel, Commanding Eighth Regiment Illinois Infantry.

26, moved out at 7 a. m. Marched about seven miles, and when near D'Olive's Creek formed line of battle and commenced throwing up breast-works. March 27, assisted at the investment of Spanish Fort. March 28, remained in same position, with exceptions as given in report of operations around Spanish Fort and Blakely. March 29, occupied the same camp. March 30, accompanied the division as guard for supply train for General Steele. March 31, moved out as guard to train to Holyoke; threw up works and went into camp.

April 1, camp at Holyoke remained unchanged. April 2, moved at about midnight toward Blakely. April 3, went into camp at or near Blakely. April 4, in camp at same place. Regimental teams came up this day. April 5, relieved a portion of General Garrard's line and advanced the line about 100 yards. The entire regiment on duty for twenty-four hours. April 6, in the rifle-pits during the day. Relieved at 9 p. m. April 7, remained in the old camp. Made 116 gabions. April 8, remained in old camp. April 9, charge of Blakely (respectfully referred to accompanying report).* April 10, moved out about five miles and went into camp. April 11, remained in camp until about 8 p. m., when marched to Starke's Landing. Embarked on transport Planter. April 12, about 7 a. m. started in company with the other transports and at about 12 m. arrived at Catfish Point, disembarked, and after considerable delay in finding suitable camping ground finally, at about midnight, got into camp at our present location.

Respectfully,

JAS. H. COATES,
Colonel Eleventh Illinois Infantry.

Capt. W. E. KUHN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., First Div., 13th Army Corps.

No. 20.

Journal of the Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, Col. Benjamin Dornblaser commanding, March 17–April 12.

Journal of the Forty-sixth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry from the time of leaving Dauphin Island, Ala., March 17, 1865, until the occupation of Mobile, Ala., April 12, 1865:

Friday, March 17, 1865.—Received orders to hold the regiment in readiness to embark at a moment's notice. At 2 o'clock moved out of camp to Fort Gaines, embarking on steamers Mustang, Starlight, and Tamaulipas, and steamed across the bay to Navy Cove, on the eastern shore; disembarked and bivouacked for the night.

Saturday, 18th.—Marched at 7 a. m. in an easterly direction four miles and encamped.

Sunday, 19th.—Marched at 6 a. m. in a northeast direction about sixteen miles; crossed an arm of the bay, where the men were obliged to wade in water nearly to their waists. The column halted at dark and bivouacked for the night.

Monday, 20th.—Marched at 6 a. m.; after moving nearly eight miles reached Perdido Bay, and being unable to cross it were ordered to a right-about, marched back over the same road three miles and encamped.

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* See p. 180.

Tuesday, 21st.—Remained in camp through the day, sending out heavy details to construct corduroy roads across a swamp we were obliged to cross. Ordered to march at 5 a. m.

Wednesday, 22d.—Moved out at 5.30 a. m. Made four miles over corduroy roads through the swamp and encamped at 9 p. m. Details have been busy throughout the day extricating teams that were mired. Furnished one company (E) for picket guard.

Thursday, 23d.—Moved at daylight over better roads. Halted about 1 p. m. and encamped. Furnished a fatigue party to go in advance and construct more corduroy roads. Ordered to march at daylight, 24th instant.

Friday, 24th.—Marched at daylight. Marched steadily all day over very good roads. Reached Fish River at 2 p. m.; crossed on pontoon bridge and encamped on the north bank, about two miles from Fish River. Drew rations, &c.

Saturday, 25th.—At 11 a. m. received orders to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Marched at 1 p. m. in a northern direction, our regiment leading the brigade and the brigade the corps. Encamped at dark. Furnished 200 men for picket.

Sunday, 26th.—Marched at 8.45 a. m. over good roads, our regiment in rear of brigade and teams. The right wing ordered forward about 3 p. m.; the left wing left with teams of the division. The advance of our brigade skirmishing with the enemy. At dark the regiment was assigned its position and ordered to throw up intrenchments, which was speedily done.

Monday, 27th.—The regiment, with the exception of B and K, relieved the Eighth Illinois on picket. At 11 a. m. the whole line advanced and drove the enemy into their works in front of Spanish Fort without serious opposition.

Tuesday, 28th.—At 7 p. m. regiment ordered to the rear to do picket duty near General Granger's headquarters. Occupied our works of the night previous.

Wednesday, 29th.—Remained quietly in camp doing picket and guard duty.

Thursday, 30th.—Received orders at 4 p. m. to rejoin our brigade, then moving out on the road toward right of our lines. Orders countermanded, and the regiment will move at daylight to-morrow to where the regimental trains of the division are parked, and guard the same until further orders.

Friday, 31st.—Marched at daylight four miles and encamped. Picketed our front.

Saturday, April 1.—Remained quietly in camp. Had inspection and drill in the afternoon. Sent two companies (B and G) to guard a supply train to General Veatch at Holyoke.

Sunday, 2d.—Remained in camp. Furnished picket guard of one commissioned officer and fifty men.

Monday, 3d.—At 5 a. m. furnished three companies (E, K, and D) for escort to a supply train to General Steele, Major Clingman in command.

Tuesday, 4th.—Received orders from General Canby to rejoin our brigade at or near Sibley's Mills, escorting a supply train to General Veatch. Arrived at Sibley's Mills at 5 p. m.; crossed the creek and rejoined our command.

Wednesday, 5th.—Received orders to relieve the Eighth Illinois Infantry at 7 p. m., who were on picket duty in the front. Moved out in accordance with orders and relieved the Eighth Illinois. Received instructions to advance the skirmish line and intrench. Our line was advanced without serious opposition; saps were immediately com-

menced leading to the advanced line, rifle-pits thrown up, and the line connected with the regiments to the right and left of us. The enemy shelled our line occasionally during the night.

Thursday, 6th.—At about 4 a. m. the rebels made a charge, attempting to push in our skirmishers. The line was immediately strengthened from the reserves, and their effort was successfully resisted. Private Andrew W. Hess, Company B, was mortally wounded by a fragment of shell at this time. During the day the usual picket-firing was continued, with no loss to the regiment. At 7 p. m. the regiment was relieved by the Forty-seventh Indiana and proceeded to camp.

Friday, 7th.—Remained in camp. Ordered to set our whole effective force at work constructing gabions, which was done.

Saturday, 8th.—In camp. Received orders to furnish four commissioned officers and 100 men, armed and equipped for fatigue duty, to report at 7 p. m. Detail furnished, Captain Pike in command.

Sunday, 9th.—Received orders to move out and occupy the trenches that the Eighth Illinois Volunteers were occupying, and in case of a charge to support that regiment. The regiment moved at 4 o'clock, in accordance with orders, and took the position assigned it in support of the Eighth Illinois. At 5 o'clock the Eighth Illinois charged the rebel skirmishers, driving them steadily. The regiment moved out of the trenches and forward in line of battle in conjunction with the Eleventh Illinois and in support of the Eighth. The men moved forward rapidly over abatis for three-quarters of a mile and soon gained the rebel works. Reformed our line and deployed as skirmishers through the timber to the river in search of prisoners, of whom several were found.

Monday, 10th.—Ordered to proceed to our camp of the day previous; reached the same at 3 a. m. At 9 a. m. moved about four miles in a northeast direction and encamped.

Tuesday, 11th.—At 7.30 p. m. broke camp and marched all night in the direction of Starke's Landing.

Wednesday, 12th.—Arrived at Starke's Landing at 4 a. m. and embarked on steamers Warrior and Planter, and steamed up the bay, reaching Catfish Point at 4 p. m. Disembarked immediately and marched to the rebel works southwest of the city of Mobile. Ordered to encamp for the night. At 9 p. m. were ordered forward again; were ready in five minutes, and marched through the city to the northeast of same and encamped at 11.30 p. m. near the Spring Hill road.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. DORNBLASER,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

No. 21.

Reports of Lieut. Col. William B. Kinsey, One hundred and sixty-first New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations March 17–April 12.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
Mobile, Ala., April 13, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Third Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, in the siege of Spanish Fort:

On the 26th of March, at 3 p. m., the Third Brigade was placed in position as a supporting line, or reserve, in the rear of the line of battle of the First and Second Brigades, First Division, which was then

one mile from Spanish Fort. The command remained in this position until 6 p. m., when I received orders to send to the front 200 men as skirmishers, which were sent from the Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, and deployed on the left of the skirmish line of the First Brigade. Five companies of the Twenty-ninth Illinois Veteran Volunteers were soon after sent out to the right of the First Division line of skirmishers, and the One hundred and sixty-first New York Volunteers was sent to the front to relieve the Ninety-ninth Illinois Volunteers, of the First Brigade, which was supporting the skirmish line. These dispositions being made, no change took place until the following morning, when an advance on the works of Spanish Fort was ordered. I collected my scattered command and formed in line on the left of the First Brigade, my left resting near Wadsworth's house. A line of skirmishers was deployed in front and moved forward from this position, wheeling to the right, and at 12 m. the brigade was in a position 1,200 yards from Spanish Fort. The brigade remained in this position until the 28th, when I advanced the line 200 yards and had works constructed in front. I remained in this last position until the 30th of March. The brigade did a great deal of duty as skirmishers and fatigue duty in the rifle-pits before Spanish Fort. The loss was 4 killed and 22 wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. KINSEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. R. G. CURTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
Mobile, Ala., April 13, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations and losses of the Third Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, in the siege of Blakely:

On the morning of the 3d of April, after marching from Holyoke, I was ordered to place the Third Brigade in position on the left of a line to be occupied by the First Division, my left to extend to Minette Bay. I deployed skirmishers to examine the ground in the vicinity of the rebel works in front of the position I was ordered to occupy. Before the command was placed in position the order to move to the front was countermanded, and I was ordered to move to the rear and bivouac as a reserve, which I accordingly did near and east of Sibley's house, and remained in this position until April 5, at 9 p. m., when the brigade in light marching order moved around to the extreme right of the line investing the rebel works, to support Brigadier-General Hawkins' division. I was ordered back to camp near Sibley's house at daylight of the following morning. On the 7th, 8th, and 9th of April the entire command was on fatigue duty in the trenches and skirmish duty. On the 9th I was ordered to move my command to the front and take up a position in rear of the Second Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, to support it in the charge which was to be made by our troops, and which was made at 6 p. m., resulting in the capture of the rebel works. The Third Brigade lost 2 killed and 6 wounded at Blakely.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. KINSEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. R. G. CURTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

Journal of march of the Third Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, from Dauphin Island, Ala., to Mobile, Ala., commencing on the 17th day of March, 1865, and ending on the 12th day of April, 1865.

MOBILE, ALA., *April 13, 1865.*

March 17.—In accordance with orders received at 5 p. m. from Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch, commanding First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, the Third Brigade broke camp and immediately embarked upon transports for Navy Cove.

March 18.—At 2 o'clock this morning the brigade landed at Navy Cove and bivouacked on the beach. At 9 a. m. the brigade was formed into line, marched out four miles on the Gulf shore road, and went into camp on the sand hills near the Gulf. The Thirtieth Missouri Regiment, which had been left on fatigue duty at the pier, rejoined the brigade in the afternoon.

March 19.—Reveille at 4 a. m.; line formed at 7 a. m., and marched in an easterly direction on the telegraph road leading to Dannelly's Mills. At 12 m. the brigade forded the Little Lagoon and halted for one hour until the wagon train had crossed. Bivouacked at night twelve miles from the bivouac of the night previous. One company of the Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers was sent out on picket duty.

March 20.—The brigade resumed its march at 6 a. m., and after proceeding seven miles the head of the column came to a swamp through which the road was impassable for the trains and artillery. Here I received orders to bivouac and send forward a fatigue party of 200 men with the proper tools to repair the road and bridges. A heavy rain began to fall soon after going into camp.

March 21.—The rain continues. Fatigue parties still at work on the road. At 3 p. m. the rain ceased.

March 22.—The brigade struck tents and moved at sunrise. After marching two miles the roads were found to be impassable for the heavily loaded train, and I received orders from Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch to detail a sufficient number of men to help it through. Arms were stacked and the brigade deployed out along the road for a distance of two miles building corduroy roads, lifting wagons out of the quicksand, and pushing them forward. At 8 p. m. went into bivouac four miles from the point of starting in the morning.

March 23.—At 6 a. m. my brigade moved forward two miles and halted. At this point rations were issued to the command, and as soon as this was done it moved forward two miles more over a very bad road. Here I encamped, and the entire brigade was detailed for fatigue duty to corduroy the road, so as to enable the trains to pass over it. By 12 p. m. this work was accomplished.

March 24.—The brigade marched at 5.30 a. m. along the North Branch of Fish River in the direction of Dannelly's Mills and found the roads very good. At 12 m. we crossed Fish River by means of a pontoon bridge and encamped two miles north of the point of crossing. Had good camping ground on a high, dry ridge. Weather very fine.

March 25.—At 1 p. m. I received orders to prepare to move, also orders to send the Thirtieth Missouri Volunteers to report to Major-General Granger, to remain at the Fish River on guard duty. Marched at 2 p. m. in the rear of the Second Brigade, First Division, in a northerly direction, and after proceeding four miles went into bivouac at 6 p. m.

March 26.—I received orders to be ready to move at daylight, but did not march until 8 a. m., and then in the rear of the Second Brigade. The march was very slow and irregular, but the road was good except at the crossing of two streams, the banks of which were very high and caused much delay in getting the trains across. Marched eight miles. At 3 p. m. I came up with the First and Second Brigades, First Division, and found them in line of battle with a skirmish line covering the front, which was engaged with the enemy. I was ordered into position in the rear of the above-mentioned brigades as a reserve or supporting line, parallel with and 100 paces in rear of the front line. The brigade remained in this position until 6 p. m., when I received orders from Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch to send out 200 men to the left of the skirmish line of the First Brigade to extend the line to D'Olive's Bridge and connect with Colonel Bertram's line. Six companies of the Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers were accordingly sent. I soon afterward was ordered to send a regiment to the front to relieve the Ninety-ninth Illinois Volunteers, which was on duty supporting the skirmish line of the First Brigade, and the One hundred and sixty-first New York Volunteers were sent forward. At 10 p. m. five companies of the Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers were ordered out to the extreme right of the line of the First Division to connect it with the line of Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

March 27.—I received orders to be ready to move at daybreak, as an advance was contemplated. In compliance with these orders I collected the different detachments of the brigade and formed in line, the left of the brigade resting near and in front of the Wadsworth house, on the ridge near D'Olive's Bridge. A line of skirmishers was deployed in front, the right of the line connecting with the left of a line which had been deployed from the First Brigade, First Division, and my left resting on D'Olive's Creek. These dispositions having been made, Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch ordered me to move my command forward, which I accordingly did, over very rough and broken ground. After moving half a mile to the front the skirmish line came out to the clearing in front of the works of Spanish Fort, and were warmly engaged with the enemy's skirmishers. I pushed forward the skirmish line and moved the command forward to a position under cover of a ravine, 1,200 yards from the main rebel works. I here halted and reported to the general commanding that the right of my brigade was up with and connecting with the left of the line of battle of the First Brigade, First Division, and my left in close proximity to and connecting with the right of Colonel Bertram's brigade, which filled up the interval between the left of the Third Brigade and the Bay of Mobile. I received orders to remain in this position. The skirmish line of my brigade was withdrawn at dark, as they and the skirmishers of Colonel Bertram's brigade were occupying the same line. Two men of the One hundred and sixty-first New York Volunteers were wounded in line, and two of the Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers by a shell while in camp. At 10 p. m. a fatigue party of 150 men was sent to the front line to throw up rifle-pits.

March 28.—In obedience to orders from headquarters First Division to send a regiment to report to Colonel Wilson to repair the road and bridges leading to Starke's Landing, the One hundred and sixty-first New York Volunteers, Maj. Willis E. Craig commanding, was ordered to report for said duty. At 7 p. m. the Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers was sent out to the front on skirmish duty to relieve the Twenty-third Iowa, of Colonel Bertram's brigade. The Twenty-ninth Illinois

Volunteers was moved forward 200 yards, and a line of strong works thrown up sufficient to cover their front, the left connecting with a line of works previously constructed by Colonel Bertram's brigade. One man of the Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers was slightly wounded to-day by a piece of shell.

March 29.—The Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers was relieved at daybreak by a regiment of Colonel Bertram's brigade. The Twenty-third Wisconsin, on returning from the front line, was placed in position on the right of and in line with the Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers and works constructed to cover their front. At 7 p. m. the Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers was detailed and sent to the front as skirmishers. At 10 p. m. the enemy made an attack upon the skirmish line, but were repulsed. The casualties of the day in the brigade were 4 killed and 14 wounded.

March 30.—The command suffered considerably to-day from the explosion of shells thrown by the enemy over and into the camp and front line of rifle-pits. Three men of the Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers were seriously wounded while in the front line of works by shells. At 6 p. m. orders were received to withdraw the Third Brigade from the works, and at 7 p. m. the brigade was relieved by a brigade from the Sixteenth Army Corps. Four days' rations were issued, and the command then marched three miles to the rear and right and bivouacked with the First and Second Brigades, which had moved out from the works at an earlier hour of the day.

March 31.—Reveille at daybreak. The command marched at 7 a. m. in the rear of and guarding a train loaded with supplies for Major-General Steele's command. After marching six miles went into bivouac and threw up works at Holyoke.

April 1 and 2.—Remained in same camp.

April 3.—At 1 a. m. I formed the line and marched in the direction of Blakely; crossed Bayou Minette near Sibley's Mills, and reached a point one mile from Blakely at 5 a. m. Here I halted on the road and remained there until 9 a. m., when I was ordered by Brigadier-General Veatch to move the brigade to the front and left and take up a position with my right connecting with the left of the Second Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, my left to rest on or near Bayou Minette. By my orders two companies of the Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers were deployed as skirmishers to examine the ground, but before the brigade was placed in position selected I received orders to move to the rear and bivouac as a reserve, the Second Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps, Brigadier-General Garrard commanding, having been ordered into the position previously assigned to the First Division. The Third Brigade camped on the road near Sibley's house, one mile from the rebel works.

April 4.—Remained in camp. The Thirtieth Missouri Volunteers reported for duty with the brigade.

April 5.—At 9 p. m., in compliance with orders from headquarters First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, the brigade, in light marching order, reported to General Hawkins, commanding a division of colored troops, which was posted on the extreme right of the line. The brigade was placed in position in the rear of Brigadier-General Hawkins' line to support his command in case of an attack, but none was made.

April 6.—The brigade was relieved at daylight and marched back to camp, where we arrived at 6 a. m.

April 7.—A wet, cold morning. The Thirtieth Missouri Volunteers was detailed to make gabions. Two hundred and fifty men of the

Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers were sent to the right of the line to construct a battery, and 100 of the Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers were sent to work in the trenches occupied by the First Brigade, First Division.

April 8.—The detail sent out on fatigue duty last evening returned to camp this morning. The Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers lost 1 killed and 4 wounded by shells while at work yesterday. At 6 p. m. the Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers was detailed and sent out to the front line as skirmishers.

April 9.—At 5 p. m., in compliance with orders, the Third Brigade moved from bivouac to the front and were placed in position in the rear of the Second Brigade, First Division, 800 yards from the enemy's front line, with orders to support the Second Brigade if necessary. At 6 p. m. a charge was ordered, which resulted in the capture of the works at Blakely. The brigade was soon afterward ordered to the camp previously occupied. The Twenty-ninth Illinois lost while on skirmish line 1 killed and 2 wounded.

April 10.—The command marched three miles in an easterly direction and went into camp. The One hundred and sixty-first New York Volunteers, which had been on duty at Starke's Landing since the 28th of March, reported for duty with the brigade at 12 m. to-day.

April 11.—At 7 p. m., in accordance with orders from Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch, my command struck tents and marched in the rear of the First Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, in the direction of Starke's Landing via the pontoon bridge over Bayou Minette.

April 12.—My command arrived at Starke's Landing at 5 a. m., and in compliance with orders was at once embarked on the transports Alabama, Colonel Cowles, and Landis. The train belonging to the brigade was left on shore from want of the necessary transportation, and as soon as the boats were loaded they were moved out a short distance in the bay and anchored. At 8 a. m. orders were received to weigh anchor and move across the bay to Magnolia Point and there disembark. It was not, however, until 4 p. m. that the last of the brigade left the boats. I then formed a line and marched up the shell road to the city of Mobile, and through the city to a position on the west of and bivouacked in the rear of the first line of works.

W. B. KINSEY,

Lieut. Col., Commanding Third Brig., First Div., 13th Army Corps.

No. 22.

Reports of Lieut. Col. John A. Callicott, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, of operations March 17–April 12.

HDQRS. TWENTY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLS.,
Mobile, Ala., April 20, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command during the siege of Spanish Fort, viz:

The Twenty-ninth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry pitched tents in the vicinity of Spanish Fort, Ala., on the evening of the 26th of March, 1865. In obedience to an order received during the night, I sent Companies F, G, H, I, and K to protect the right flank of the line of skirmishers thrown forward by the Second Brigade, First Division.

These companies were relieved from duty on skirmish line and rejoined the regiment about 10 a. m. on the 27th. Soon after their return, an advance having been ordered, I moved the regiment forward, it forming the center of the Third Brigade. The regiment was halted on the brow of a hill about 1,000 yards from the main rebel fort. After halting the position of the regiment on the left of the brigade was changed so that the Twenty-ninth Illinois formed the left of the Third Brigade, Colonel Bertram's brigade being on our left and occupying the space to the bay. At this point, in compliance with directions, earth-works were thrown up, covering the front of the regiment. During the day Companies H and I each lost a man by wounds from shell. After dark a working party was sent forward to assist in digging rifle-pits on the advance skirmish line of our division.

On the 28th the regiment made an advance with the brigade of 300 yards and built a breast-work to protect its front.

On the 29th Company A lost 4 men killed and 9 wounded by the explosion of a shell. One man in Company K was slightly wounded by a piece of shell. At 8 p. m. the regiment moved out on the advance line as skirmishers and took position in a line of incomplete rifle-pits. Near 9 o'clock the enemy made a sortie on that part of the line and on the rifle-pits in front of Colonel Bertram's brigade on the left, but were handsomely repulsed after firing a few volleys and driven back to their rifle-pits. On the night of the 30th the regiment was relieved from duty in the rifle-pits and marched with the brigade in the direction of Fort Blakely. One man of Company G and 1 of Company F was mortally wounded, and 1 man of Company I seriously wounded, by shells thrown in the rifle-pits during the day by the guns on Spanish Fort.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CALLICOTT,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. S. A. WALLING,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brigade, First Division.

HDQRS. TWENTY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLS.,

Mobile, Ala., April 20, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from headquarters Third Brigade, First Division, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the siege and capture of Blakely, Ala.:

The Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry Veteran Volunteers arrived in front of Fort Blakely the morning of the 3d of April, 1865. After changing positions twice during the day, the regiment finally camped on the reserve line near Sibley's dwelling house, then occupied by General Steele as headquarters. On the night of the 5th the regiment moved with the brigade to the extreme right of our line, and remained in line of battle during the night. On the morning of the 6th the regiment returned to camp and furnished details to work on redoubts; also furnished heavy details on the 7th. The entire regiment was sent forward on the night of the 8th to cover the front of the division as skirmishers, relieving part of the Ninety-ninth Illinois and Twenty-first Iowa. It became necessary to dig new rifle-pits on the left of the skirmish line, advancing that part of the line 100 yards or more. The companies on the left wing of the regiment were deployed for that pur-

pose, and by working diligently the pits were completed and occupied by daylight. On the evening of the 9th (having remained in the trenches all day) I received orders to hold my command in readiness to advance the lines. I detailed Companies C and K, by directions previously received, and instructed them that in case the line should advance they would deploy and advance as skirmishers in front of the main line of the brigade, covering its front. Later in the evening I received an order from Colonel Sheetz, Eighth Illinois Infantry, who was then in command of the advance line, to withdraw my command and allow the Eleventh Illinois to move in advance. I obeyed the order, and in obedience to instructions received through Lieutenant Schoemaker, aide-de camp, moved to the position assigned me in the brigade then supporting the Second Brigade of our division. The regiment lost during the day 3 men, 1 killed and 2 wounded. At dusk I moved back with the brigade to camp and remained in camp during the night, the men being very much fatigued by the arduous duties of the day and night previous. I would further report that no trophies were captured during the siege. I cannot refrain from tendering my thanks to the officers and men of my command, all of whom displayed a becoming zeal and energy, and to Major Curtis and Adjutant Bozman are they especially due for their coolness and gallantry in time of danger and the invaluable assistance rendered me throughout the campaign.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CALLICOTT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. S. A. WALLING,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

Journal of the march of the Twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. J. A. Callicott, from Navy Cove, Ala., to Mobile, Ala.

HDQRS. TWENTY-NINTH REGT. ILLINOIS VETERAN VOLS.,
Mobile, Ala., April 20, 1865.

March 17.—Started from Dauphin Island at dark; landed at Navy Cove and remained at that point during the night.

March 18.—Marched from Navy Cove at 8 a. m.; pitched tents three miles east of Navy Cove on the Gulf shore.

March 19.—At 7 a. m. struck tents and marched eastward ten miles and bivouacked for the night. Roads good; weather pleasant.

March 20.—After marching seven miles struck camp near a swamp and sent forward fatigue parties to build a corduroy road. Rained during the night.

March 21.—Remained in same camp, and continued the work on the road. Weather cold and rainy.

March 22.—Resumed the march at sunrise; traveled about three miles and a half. Roads very rough where corduroyed, and extremely muddy at points not corduroyed. It became necessary to draw many of the wagons out of the mire by hand, the teams being exhausted.

March 23.—Furnished heavy details to build corduroy road. Hauled wagons over very muddy swamp; bivouacked four miles from former camp. Furnished a heavy detail to repair road during the night.

March 24.—Broke camp at daylight; marched to Fish River; crossed on pontoons and went into camp two miles north of the river. Roads good; weather warm and pleasant.

March 25.—Left camp at 1 p. m.; marched seven miles in northwest direction and went into camp at dark. Roads good; weather clear.

March 26.—Left camp at 8 a. m.; marched very slow. Roads good, but country rough and hilly; skirmishing in front in the afternoon; went into camp early in the evening. Left wing of the regiment on picket during the night.

March 27.—Heavy skirmishing in front and some artillery firing. The regiment advanced with the brigade, and took position on the left of division lines opposite Spanish Fort. Skirmishing during the night; two men wounded during the day.

March 28.—Still heavy skirmishing. Remained in position during the day; advanced 200 yards at dark and built a line of works, which occupied the most of the night.

March 29.—Remained in position gained the previous night until dark, when seven companies were ordered in the advance trenches, the other companies remaining in the rear as a reserve. Enemy made a charge at 9 p. m., and were repulsed. Losses during the day, fourteen men killed and wounded.

March 30.—Remained in rifle-pits during the day. Heavy shelling by the enemy. Losses during the day three men killed and wounded. Relieved at dark by a regiment from the Sixteenth Army Corps, and marched back four miles and went into camp at 11 p. m.

March 31.—Marched at 6 a. m. toward Blakely; halted at 1 p. m. and intrenched. Weather clear and warm.

April 1.—Remained in camp awaiting orders.

April 2.—Remained in same camp.

April 3.—Broke camp at 1 a. m. and marched toward Blakely; halted at daylight; took position on the left during the day, and remained in the same position until late in the evening, when we were relieved by the Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and marched back half a mile and went into camp.

April 4.—Remained in same camp during the day.

April 5.—Remained in same camp during the day. At 8 p. m. the regiment with the brigade was ordered on the right, where we remained during the night, returning to former camp at daylight.

April 6.—Returned from the right at sunrise and remained in camp all day.

April 7.—Still remained in camp.

April 8.—Remained in camp all day. The regiment was ordered in the rifle-pits at dark; sharp firing, and weather good.

April 9.—Remained in rifle-pits during the day; was relieved at 5 p. m. by the Eleventh Illinois, and ordered back to support of the Second Brigade; 1 man killed, 2 wounded.

April 10.—Broke camp at 10 a. m.; marched three miles in a north direction and went into camp at 1 p. m.

April 11.—Remained in camp during the day. Received orders at dark, and marched for Starke's Landing, which occupied most of the night.

April 12.—Arrived at Starke's Landing at daylight; embarked at once on transports for Catfish Point. Disembarked at 2 p. m. and marched five or six miles, entering the city of Mobile at dark.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CALLICOTT,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

No. 23.

Reports of Lieut. Col. William T. Wilkinson, Thirtieth Missouri Infantry, of operations March 17–April 12.

HDQRS. THIRTIETH MISSOURI VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Mobile, Ala., April 21, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with orders from headquarters Third Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, April 19, 1865, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my regiment against Spanish Fort, Ala.:

The regiment arrived at Starke's Landing, Ala., April 3, 1865, at 5 a. m.; commenced its march to Spanish Fort on the same day, and, after traveling a distance of six miles, halted and encamped in rear of the right of our line around the fort, where it remained until 2 p. m. on the 4th of April, and commenced its march toward Blakely, Ala.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. T. WILKINSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. S. A. WALLING,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., First Div., 13th Army Corps.

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HDQRS. THIRTIETH MISSOURI VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Mobile, Ala., April 21, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with orders from headquarters Third Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, dated April 19, 1865, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my regiment against Blakely, Ala.:

The regiment arrived in rear of the left of our lines near Blakely, Ala., on the 4th of April, 1865, and encamped on the extreme right of the Third Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. On the 5th of April the regiment, in connection with the brigade, was ordered out at about 9 p. m. and marched to the extreme right of the line to support General Hawkins' division of colored troops in case of an emergency. The regiment remained in its position until daybreak next morning, April 6, when it returned to camp, nothing of importance having occurred during the night. On the 7th of April the regiment was ordered out on fatigue duty to make gabions, and returned to camp after having made 140. The regiment went out again on the next day, April 8, on the same duty, and returned to camp after making 128. At 4.30 p. m. on the 9th of April the regiment was ordered to march to the center of the line to support the Second Brigade of our division in a charge. The first line moved forward on the double-quick at about 5.30 p. m., and our line moved up and took their position. The fort having been taken, at about 7.30 p. m. the regiment was ordered to return to camp. At daybreak on the 10th of April the regiment fell into line ready to move. At about 9 a. m. the march was begun, and after traveling a distance of about four miles, passed in rear of Blakely, Ala., and went into camp. The regiment remained encamped until the evening of April 11, when at about 6 p. m. orders were received to make ready to move. The

march was commenced soon after and continued throughout the night toward Starke's Landing, where the regiment arrived at about 4 a. m. on the 12th of April.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. WILKINSON,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Thirtieth Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. S. A. WALLING,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., First Div., 13th Army Corps.

ADDENDA.

Journal of the march of the Thirtieth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. W. T. Wilkinson, from Dauphin Island, Ala., to Mobile, Ala.

March 17, 1865.—Left Dauphin Island aboard transport Brown at 9 p. m. Landed at Navy Cove same night.

March 18.—Remained at Navy Cove performing fatigue duty until 5 p. m. Marched three miles east of Navy Cove and encamped on the Gulf shore. Company A detailed for guard at the division ammunition train.

March 19.—Left camp at 7 a. m. Marched ten miles eastward and bivouacked for the night. Roads good; weather pleasant.

March 20.—Left camp at 5.30 a. m., and after marching seven miles went into camp near a swamp. Sent forward fatigue parties to build a corduroy road. Rain during the night.

March 21.—Remained in same camp; continued the work on the road. Weather cold and rainy.

March 22.—Left camp at sunrise; marched about five miles and a half; roads very rough and extremely muddy at points not corduroyed.

March 23.—Left camp at daylight; marched two miles and halted. Furnished large details to build corduroy roads and hauled wagons over swamps. Company A, relieved from guard at ammunition train, rejoined the regiment.

March 24.—Left camp at daylight; marched to Fish River, a distance of about eight miles; crossed on pontoons and went into camp two miles north of the river. Roads good; weather pleasant.

March 25.—Received orders to remain at Dannelly's Mills, Fish River, for the purpose of guarding the pontoon bridge across the river, and supplies. Marched back to about 500 yards within the pontoon bridge and went into camp.

March 26.—In camp at Dannelly's Mills, Fish River, guarding pontoon bridge and supplies and performing picket duty.

March 27 to April 1.—Occupied the same camp.

April 2.—Left camp at Dannelly's Mills at 5 p. m. aboard steamer Mustang.

April 3.—Arrived at Starke's Landing, Ala., at 5 a. m. Commenced march toward Spanish Fort; traveled six miles and went into camp in rear of the right of our lines around the fort.

April 4.—Left camp at 2 p. m. Marched six miles and encamped on the extreme right of the Third Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, in rear of the left of our lines before Blakely.

April 5.—Remained in camp during the day. At 9 p. m. marched to the right of our lines. Remained here during the night and returned to camp at daylight.

April 6.—Returned from the right of our lines at sunrise and remained in camp during the day.

April 7.—Occupied the same camp. Ordered out on fatigue duty to make gabions.

April 8.—Same camp; again ordered out on fatigue duty.

April 9.—Remained in the same camp until 4.30 p. m., when orders were received to march to the center of the line to support the Second Brigade in a charge. Returned to camp same night.

April 10.—Left camp at 10 a. m. Marched about four miles; passed in rear of Blakely and went into camp at 1 p. m.

April 11.—Remained in camp during the day. Received marching orders at 6 p. m. Left camp soon after; marched all night.

April 12.—Arrived at Starke's Landing at daylight; embarked at once on transport Landis; disembarked at about 4 p. m. at Magnolia Race-Course Wharf, and marched about five miles to the city of Mobile, arriving at the city at 7 p. m.

No. 24.

Reports of Maj. Willis E. Craig, One hundred and sixty-first New York Infantry, of operations March 17–April 12.

HEADQUARTERS 161ST NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Mobile, Ala., April 13, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with orders from headquarters Third Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the siege of Spanish Fort:

The One hundred and sixty-first New York Volunteers pitched tents in the vicinity of Spanish Fort, Ala., on the evening of the 26th of March, 1865. At 8 p. m. I was ordered to move my regiment out to the support of the picket-line, and four companies (A, D, B, and G) were sent to complete the connection of the line. On the morning of the 27th the enemy made a dash on the picket-line, but was repulsed. Companies A and D were engaged in the skirmish. The regiment was moved up in support of the picket-line, which was advanced as skirmishers. In the afternoon I rejoined the brigade, which was moved forward and joined General Slack's brigade (First), on the right and directly in front of Spanish Fort, distant 1,000 yards, this regiment on the right of the brigade. The four companies alluded to above remained in the skirmish line until dark. The casualties were two men wounded, one of whom was erroneously reported killed. At night a working party was sent from the regiment to dig rifle-pits, composed of one officer and sixty men. On the 28th the regiment went to Bolivar [D'Olive's] Creek to build a bridge, after which it was ordered by Major-General Canby to report to Brigadier-General Bailey, at Starke's Wharf, for duty, where it remained until April 10, 1865, taking no further part in the siege of Spanish Fort.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIS E. CRAIG,
Major, Commanding the Regiment.

Capt. S. A. WALLING,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. 161ST REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Mobile, Ala., April 13, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with orders from headquarters Third Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to report that this regiment was on duty at Starke's Wharf, Ala., by order of Major-General Canby, during the siege of Blakely, and took no part therein.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIS E. CRAIG,
Major, Commanding the Regiment.

Capt. S. A. WALLING,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

Journal of the march of the One hundred and sixty-first Regiment New York Volunteers, commanded by Maj. Willis E. Craig, from Dauphin Island, Ala., to Mobile, Ala.

HDQRS. 161ST REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Mobile, Ala., April 13, 1865.

March 17.—Started from Dauphin Island at dark; landed at Navy Cove and remained at that point during the night.

March 18.—Marched five miles up the beach on the east side of Mobile Point and went into bivouac.

March 19.—Marched about fifteen miles.

March 20.—Came up with the rear of General Benton's division, which was crossing a swamp, and went into bivouac.

March 21.—Remained in bivouac to build corduroy roads and bridges across the swamp.

March 22.—Marched at 5 a. m. This regiment detailed to lift the wagon train and artillery through the swamp. Marched about three miles.

[*March 23.*—A detachment] detailed from this regiment to build roads.

March 24.—Marched to Fish River and crossed on pontoons. Bivouacked two miles from the crossing. Roads good.

March 25.—Marched at 2 p. m. and went into bivouac at dark. Furnished 3 officers and 200 men for picket.

March 26.—Marched to within a mile and a half of Spanish Fort and found the division in line of battle. At night the regiment was ordered to move out to the support of the picket-line and four companies (A, D, B, and G) sent to complete the connection of the line.

March 27.—The enemy made a dash on the picket-line at 7 a. m., but was repulsed. Companies A and D were engaged in the skirmish. The regiment was moved up in support of the picket-line, which was advanced as skirmishers. In the afternoon I rejoined the brigade, which was moved forward and joined General Slack's brigade (First) on the right and directly in front of Spanish Fort. The four companies alluded to above remained in the skirmish line until dark.

The casualties were two men wounded, one of whom was erroneously [reported] killed. At [night] a working party was sent from the regiment of one officer and sixty men.

March 28.—The regiment was sent to the rear to build a bridge across Bolivar [D'Olive's] Creek.

March 29.—Finished the bridge, and was then ordered by Major-General Canby to report to Brigadier-General Bailey, at Starke's Wharf, for duty, where we remained doing picket and provost duty until April 10, 1865.

April 10.—Broke camp at 8 a. m. Marched sixteen miles and joined the brigade near Blakely at 4 p. m.

April 11.—Broke camp at dark and marched with the brigade to Starke's Wharf.

April 12.—Embarked on steamer Colonel Cowles at daybreak. Disembarked at Catfish Point, on the west side of Mobile Bay, at 2 p. m., and marched six miles, entering the city of Mobile at dark.

WILLIS E. CRAIG,
Major, Commanding the Regiment.

No. 25.

Reports of Maj. Joseph E. Greene, Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry, of operations March 17–April 12.

HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD REGT. WISCONSIN VOL. INFTY.,
Mobile, Ala., April 19, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the siege of Spanish Fort, Ala.:

On the morning of the 27th of March the line was advanced to within a few hundred yards of the fort. That part of it to which this regiment belonged took cover in a ravine near the extreme left, one-quarter of a mile from the bay. The line at this place was much exposed to artillery fire from the enemy. The regiment this day sustained a casualty of one man slightly wounded by a fragment of shell. On the morning of the 28th I was ordered to change position farther to the right, for the purpose of securing better protection from the fire of the enemy. On the afternoon of this day the casualties amounted to three enlisted men wounded, two by musket shots severely, and one by a fragment of a shell slightly. At night the regiment was sent to the front to relieve the Twenty-third Iowa, on picket. During the night completed advanced pits commenced the night previous. At 4 a. m. of the 29th was relieved by the Twentieth Wisconsin. At 11 o'clock on the night of this day an alarm was given, and the regiment formed in line behind earth-works to meet an expected attack. But the enemy making no demonstrations the line was soon withdrawn. On the p. m. of the 30th I was ordered to move with four days' rations. The brigade was withdrawn from before the works at this place, which terminated the part taken by this regiment in the siege.

Respectfully submitted.

JOS. E. GREENE,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. S. A. WALLING,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., First Div., 13th Army Corps.

HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD REGT. WISCONSIN VOL. INFTY.,
Mobile, Ala., April 19, 1865.

CAPTAIN: The following is a report of the part borne by this command in the siege and capture of Blakely, Ala.:

At daylight on the morning of the 3d of April I arrived with my regiment at Sibley's Mills, about two miles from Blakely. After a few hours' rest was ordered toward the left of our own line to take up posi-

tion before the works of the enemy. Companies G and I were thrown out, under the command of Captain Tolford, as skirmishers. They had advanced to within a few hundred yards of the enemy's works when we were relieved by a division of the Sixteenth Corps and ordered to encamp in rear of and act as a reserve to the other forces. On the night of the 5th I was ordered to move in light marching order. Followed the Thirtieth Missouri to the extreme right of the line, where we were to support the troops in advance in case of an attack, which it was suspected would be made by the enemy that night. But at daylight, as no demonstrations had been made on the part of the enemy during the night, we were ordered back to camp. On the night of the 7th a detail of 200 men was made from this regiment to erect fortifications for batteries. A portion of the detail was exposed to artillery fire from the enemy, and suffered a loss of 1 killed and 3 wounded slightly. On the evening previous to this a man was wounded slightly by a splinter of shell, making the total of casualties at this place 1 killed and 4 wounded. Late in the afternoon of the 9th I was ordered to take my command in light marching order to the front. Most of it (200 men) had been detailed to work on rifle-pits, but I proceeded as directed with the remainder and moved to the front, where we formed part of the line in support of the forces that immediately charged and captured the works of the enemy. After night-fall, receiving orders, I moved back to camp. This, sir, is the full history of the part taken by this regiment in the siege and capture of Blakely.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOS. E. GREENE,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. S. A. WALLING,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., First Div., 13th Army Corps.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD REGT. WISCONSIN VOL. INFTY.,
Mobile, Ala., April 19, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following journal of the march of this regiment from Dauphin Island, Ala., to Mobile, Ala.:

March 17, near sunset, I was ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Kinsey, commanding the brigade, to place my command on the steamer John H. Groesbeck and proceed to Navy Cove, about four miles above Fort Morgan. The order was accordingly executed, the boat reaching the place designated at 12 o'clock at night. I immediately disembarked my command and bivouacked near the landing for the remainder of the night. March 18, at 8 a. m. the line of march was formed. Moved out from Navy Cove along the Gulf shore a distance of four miles, where we joined our division and encamped for the night. March 19, formed line of march at 6.30 a. m. Moved up the peninsula twelve miles and encamped near the Gulf. March 20, had reveille at 4 a. m. Line of march was formed at 6.15 a. m. Marched five miles to a lake, which debarred farther progress in that direction. The troops were faced about, marched back two miles, and went into camp at 12 m. At this point a swamp was to be corduroyed to render it passable. March 21, the regiment was engaged the entire day in work on the corduroy. It rained heavily most of the time, making work disagreeable and the roads almost impassable. March 22, moved this morning at 6.15. The regiment was detailed to guard the train. The roads were so miry on account of the heavy rains that but little progress was made. Advanced

five miles. March 23, this day advanced but three miles. The regiment was occupied most of the day in building corduroy. March 24, line of march was formed early this morning. The roads were much improved in condition. Reached Fish River at noon; passed over and went into camp about two miles north of it. March 25, the Sixteenth Corps took the advance this morning. The brigade to which this regiment belongs was ordered to follow, but it was 2 p. m. before the Sixteenth Corps had all passed. Advanced eight miles and bivouacked. March 26, orders were received to be ready to move at 4 a. m., but it was 8 o'clock when the column commenced to move. Marched twelve miles and bivouacked within one mile and a half of Spanish Fort. This night Companies A, C, D, E, F, G, and I were placed on picket. March 27, advance was made against Spanish Fort and position taken up near it. March 30, received orders this p. m. to be ready to move with four days' rations. Some time after dark moved to the rear a distance of three miles and encamped. March 31, moved toward Blakely as far as Pollard's Mill, a distance of seven miles, and encamped. The regiment was detailed to guard the train to-day.

April 2, orders received at 12 at night to move. April 3, march commenced at 1 a. m., reaching Blakely at daylight. After a few hours' rest the brigade was moved to take up position in the line, but before advancing against the enemy's works was relieved by a division of the Sixteenth Corps, and ordered to move to the rear and act as reserve. Encamped one mile and a half south of Blakely. April 10, moved three miles to the right and went into camp. April 11, orders came at dusk to move. Command moved back to Starke's Landing. The march was continued slowly and unevenly during the entire night. It was daylight when the landing was reached. April 12, embarked on steam-ship Alabama, and proceeded to the opposite side of the bay; disembarked at what is called Magnolia Race Course Wharf, five miles below the city of Mobile. Line of march was immediately formed. Proceeded to within a mile of the city, where dispositions were made to encamp during the night; but orders came to move through to the opposite side of the city, which was done between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock. The regiment bivouacked behind the fortifications in the western limits of the city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. E. GREENE,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. S. A. WALLING,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., First Div., 13th Army Corps.

No. 26.

Report of Lieut. George W. Taylor, Fourth Battery (D) Massachusetts Light Artillery, of operations April 9.

HDQRS. FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY VET. VOLS.,
Before Blakely, Ala., April 10, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fourth Massachusetts Battery Veteran Volunteers in the action of the 9th instant:

According to instructions received I placed my battery in position at 10 a. m., one section under Lieutenant Briggs in the redan built for the section of Marland's battery, one section under Lieutenant Jenkins in the work built by Captain Green, of the engineers, and on right of

Colonel Drew's command. One section under Lieutenant Manning was stationed in the open plain to the left of the Indiana battery. Firing upon the enemy's works was commenced at 10.30 a. m. from the three sections, and instructions given to the officers in command to prevent any boats from leaving the Blakely Wharf, and annoy them as much as possible. The firing was kept up till the works were stormed and carried by General Hawkins' division. After the rebel works were taken and the prisoners removed my guns were taken from position and returned to camp. At 9 p. m., according to instructions received, I marched my cannoneers into the rebel works and took charge of the captured guns and proper ammunition to work them in case the rebel boats should commence to fire upon the captured forts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. TAYLOR,

Lieut., Comdg. Fourth Massachusetts Battery Veteran Volunteers.

Brigadier-General HAWKINS.

No. 27.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Christopher C. Andrews, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations March 20–April 9.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Escambia River, March 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with the verbal instructions of the major-general commanding, which I had the honor to receive yesterday afternoon, I proceeded to Pollard to-day with the Second Brigade of my division. We entered Pollard at 10 o'clock this forenoon, having left our camp on this side of the Escambia at daylight. We met no resistance whatever from the enemy; did not see anything of the enemy, and from all I could learn there is no rebel force anywhere in that neighborhood. The small force that held the place appears to have left and scattered a day or two ago. I found only a small quantity of commissary stores. I caused the railroad track to be torn up for some distance, the railroad bridge to be burned, and the telegraph line to be destroyed. Also took the telegraph operator and his instruments. Three public buildings which had been used for military stores and offices I caused to be burned. This was accomplished by 12 o'clock, at which time I started back, arriving in camp by 3 p. m. I would remark that this brigade had made a long march yesterday, having come from Pine Barren Creek to the Escambia, following General Lucas' cavalry rapidly in case it should be needed as a support. Arriving here in camp in the middle of the afternoon, a detail under the direction of Colonel Spicely, the brigade commander, soon prepared a long foot bridge on the railroad trestle over the Escambia, upon which the brigade crossed this morning. We repaired the bridge over the Little Escambia, the plank on which had been entirely taken up and removed. Officers as well as men made the march on foot. In compliance with an order which I left for Colonel Moore, commanding Third Brigade, to be delivered to him to-day upon the arrival of that brigade in camp, one regiment, the Eighty-third Ohio, was sent across the Escambia about two miles and a half as a reserve in case it should be needed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. ANDREWS,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. JOHN F. LACEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Blakely, Ala., April 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Second and Third Brigades of my division in the assault yesterday on the enemy's works in front of Blakely Landing:

My division having formed at short notice in my advanced parallel, 500 yards from the enemy's fortifications, moved forward at 5.45 p. m. Precisely at that time Lieutenant-Colonel Vifquain, commanding Ninety-seventh Illinois Infantry, gave the command, "Forward, Ninety-seventh!" at which his regiment sprang with him over the parapet, and with a loud cheer charged in line as skirmishers upon the enemy. This was in front of the Second (Spicely's) Brigade. Upon this the Eighty-third Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Baldwin commanding, advanced with a shout in front of the Third (Moore's) Brigade. Each brigade followed its line of skirmishers after an interval had been gained of about 150 paces, charging in line of battle, the Twenty-fourth Indiana, Seventy-sixth Illinois, and Sixty-ninth Indiana, of Spicely's brigade, following the Ninety-seventh Illinois on the right, and on the left the Thirty-fourth Iowa, One hundred and fourteenth Ohio, Twentieth Iowa, and Thirty-seventh Illinois following the Eighty-third Ohio. The line of skirmishers met a sharp fire from the enemy's rifle-pits as soon as the movement commenced, but pressed on at double-quick. Their bold and steady front was such a warning as made the enemy hasten from his rifle-pits to the inside of his breast-works. Hundreds of the enemy could be seen hurrying thus over their own obstructions to their redoubts and breast-works. My line was such that the center of my right (Spicely's) brigade moved along the Stockton road, but it was known to be perilous on account of torpedoes. The ground along my whole front to the enemy's works is quite uneven and covered with fallen trees. Beside this obstruction there were two formidable lines of abatis, one being within twenty yards of the enemy's guns. The right of Moore's brigade had also to pass three ravines. Numerous rifle-pits and detached breast-works also served to increase the obstruction, which has been remarked to be almost insurmountable. Over this rough ground and these elaborately constructed obstacles, in face of heavy musketry fire from the enemy's breast-works and terrible artillery fire from his redoubts, these gallant regiments that I have named, cheered on by their commanders, pressed forward without wavering. It was a spectacle, indeed, that inspired the most exulting emotions, for no one who saw the troops and knew them could doubt of their triumph. It required from five to ten minutes for the Eighty-third Ohio to remove enough of the abatis, referred to as being so close to the enemy's guns at the Stockton road redoubt, to effect a passage. Their colors were planted there, and they removed the abatis before a fearful fire. When room was made for a passage, they rushed triumphantly upon the parapet of the redoubt, Capt. John D. Gary and Private William M. Rooke, of that regiment, being the first who stepped upon the parapet. The Ninety-seventh Illinois and Eighty-third Ohio placed their colors upon the redoubt almost simultaneously. The redoubt opposite my right was taken after a severe fight, in which the Seventy-sixth Illinois bore the severest part. My division took the enemy's works opposite its front, extending three-quarters of a mile, and including three redoubts. This was done in about twenty minutes. It captured between 1,300 and 1,400 prisoners, including a general officer commanding a division and 71 commissioned officers, 12 guns of different caliber and of more than ordinary value, with considerable ammuni-

tion, several hundred stand of small-arms, a number of battle-flags, and a considerable amount of commissary and quartmaster's stores. The troops that my division confronted were veteran soldiers of the Confederate army, who had been in all the principal battles of the West. I invite attention to the fact that the ground in my front had been extensively mined with torpedoes. Some fatal casualties occurred to my command in consequence of them. Explosions took place and injuries were inflicted after the assault was completed. It required great care in withdrawing the prisoners from the fort to avoid loss of life on account of these torpedoes. I sent out a detail of prisoners last night, with a Confederate officer, who knew the whereabouts of the torpedoes, to take them up. The detail was also at work to-day, and some seventy have been taken up or exploded. In regard to this system of warfare I cannot omit here to observe that it seems inhuman on this account, that after a battle is over it may be out of the enemy's power to prevent the disaster which they are calculated to produce, as in this instance, non-combatants searching for the wounded and the dead were liable to destruction. And it sounded hideous indeed last night, hours after the battle had ceased, to hear these explosions and to feel that those were being torn to pieces who were searching for the dead and wounded. I inclose herewith a list of the casualties, with the names of all the killed and wounded of my division.* The aggregate is 33 enlisted men killed, 14 commissioned officers and 188 enlisted men wounded; total, 235. Several of the wounded have since died. The enemy's loss in my immediate front in killed and wounded must have been nearly half as large. It is enough now to say that the two brigades engaged in this brilliant and memorable assault evinced not only most exemplary valor, but cool and splendid soldiership in every respect. It will hereafter be a grateful duty to commemorate as fully as words can express the noble gallantry of those who have lost their lives as well as those among the living whose daring and services were conspicuous. The Second Connecticut Battery of Light Artillery, Captain Hotchkiss commanding, and the Fifteenth Massachusetts Battery of Light Artillery, Lieut. A. Rowse commanding, rendered very efficient service up to the time they were ordered to cease firing. The officers on my staff have performed most laborious service during the operations before Blakely, and displayed gallantry and coolness equal to every demand upon them. Much also is due to the medical officers of the division, on duty at the hospital, for their humane and painstaking efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. JOHN F. LACEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Starke's Landing, Ala., April 12, 1865.

MAJOR: In compliance with instructions received from headquarters Thirteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command since leaving Pensacola:

In compliance with orders received from Maj. Gen. F. Steele, commanding U. S. forces operating from Pensacola Bay, I marched at

* Embodied in table, p. 111.

daylight on the 20th day of March from Pensacola, and moving about twelve miles encamped for the night. Owing to the bad condition of the roads my train did not get in until about 10 o'clock that evening. During the night it rained heavily, rendering the roads, already very bad, almost impassable for trains and artillery. My division moved forward the next morning about three miles farther to a point called the Fifteen-Mile House, on the Pensacola and Montgomery Railroad. Our train did not get lengthened out until about 4 p. m., and we were obliged to corduroy the road nearly the whole distance. Remained in camp at the Fifteen-Mile House until the morning of the 23d, when we moved forward, my division being in the rear. Marched that day about ten miles. Roads in very bad condition. We encamped on Pine Barren Creek. The enemy having destroyed bridge over the creek at this place, I was ordered to send my pioneer company and a large detail of men to assist in repairing it. It was repaired, and my division commenced crossing about 4 p. m. of the 24th; got my artillery train, &c., all across that night and camped about one mile from the creek. Moved forward the next morning at daylight, marching in rear of cavalry. About 10 a. m. received word from General Lucas, commanding cavalry brigade, that he had met the enemy in front and captured three or four of them. Crossed Mitchell's Creek about noon, and resting a short time moved on about three miles farther, crossing Canoe Creek, where we received orders to encamp. The roads passed over during the day were very bad. The Third Brigade, having charge of the train, was not yet up. Shortly after halting I received orders to move forward rapidly with one brigade to the support of General Lucas, who was fighting the enemy in front. Though somewhat wearied, the men moved forward with alacrity until we came up with General Lucas at the Escambia River, making a march this day of seventeen miles. The Second Brigade, after making this long march, constructed a bridge over the Escambia to enable them to move forward the next morning to Pollard, a distance of five miles. The Third Brigade camped that night at Canoe Creek, and did not reach the Escambia until noon of the next day. Starting at daylight on the 26th I marched with the Second Brigade to Pollard to discover if the enemy was in force at that place, and to destroy the store-houses, &c., at that point. Not being able to get horses across the river, every one was obliged to move on foot. The roads were very bad, having in some places to wade knee deep in mud and water. Reached Pollard about 11 a. m., without discovering anything of the enemy; cut the telegraph wires and poles for some distance and captured the operator; burned three store-houses, and tore up the railroad track for about 1,000 yards, returning to our camp at the Escambia that afternoon. Received orders that evening to issue only half rations thereafter. My provost-marshal had turned over to him at this place about 120 prisoners captured by General Lucas' command the day before, and which, as well as those captured by Spurling, we were required to guard and feed during the remainder of the march. Received orders to march the next day (the 27th) as soon as the rest of the troops (Lucas' cavalry brigade and Hawkins' division of colored troops) were out of the way. We did not commence moving forward until about 11 a. m., as the rear of the advance train did not clear the way until that time. Leaving one brigade (the Second) with the train, I moved on with the other until I reached Canoe Station, a distance of thirteen miles. The brigade with the train could not get through to Canoe Station that night, and camped four miles from there, near the residence of Mr. Miles. Received orders

to continue our march as soon as the brigade with the train should get closed up. By having all the men in both brigades at work I succeeded in getting my train up to Canoe Station about noon; and after resting for a short time moved on about four miles farther, when I halted for the night. Moved forward again the next morning at daylight and came up with Hawkins' division at about 10 a. m.; passed them, and halting about two miles beyond, set all my men at work building roads over which my train and artillery could pass. It rained heavily during the afternoon, and I was unable to get more than three miles beyond Hawkins' division, when I again encamped for the night. Moved forward the next morning as soon as Hawkins' division had passed; had large parties at work besides my pioneer corps constructing roads, and succeeded in making this day about nine miles (from the Perdido to about two miles beyond McGill's). Received orders to move forward as early as possible the next morning; starting at daylight, came up with the advance cavalry about 9 a. m., having marched seven miles. Was ordered to move on to Stockton, nine miles farther, which place we reached and got into camp about 3 p. m. The roads marched over this day were good. The next day (April 1) marching in rear of cavalry and Hawkins' division made about fourteen miles and camped at Hall's railroad crossing. Three hundred yards of track were here torn up by the Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers.

Marched at daylight the next morning and arrived before Blakely about 10 a. m. Rested a short time and then moved forward in column by company; formed a strong line of skirmishers and commenced driving the enemy toward their works. The enemy's skirmishers fired quite briskly, and their artillery also fired a great deal. We drove the enemy to within about 1,000 yards of their works, and there forming my division in line of battle in rear of my line of skirmishers, commenced intrenching. My skirmish line extended from Hawkins' left to Bay Minette, a distance of two miles. On the evening of the 4th instant, at about 5 o'clock, my left (Moore's brigade) was advanced about 300 yards; the Second Brigade on my right advanced about 200 yards. Our men cheered at the time on account of the bombardment of Spanish Fort, and the enemy's skirmishers, supposing we were going to assault, fell back rapidly. Veatch's division on the evening of the 4th instant joined me on the left, enabling me to shorten my line. April 5, fourth day of investment of Blakely. The enemy continued his fire from artillery and sharpshooters spiritedly. My loss during the day was quite small—1 killed and 3 wounded. One of Hotchkiss' guns of the Second Connecticut Battery opened at daylight upon the enemy. I extended my right about 250 yards to connect with Hawkins. In the evening at about 8 o'clock the Second Brigade advanced about 150 yards and to within eighty yards of the enemy's outer line of abatis. April 6, at 3.30 a. m. the enemy made a sortie on my left, commencing his movements with a cheer. The musketry fire was heavy for about half an hour, and the atmosphere being dense, the sound of the firing seemed so near as to cause, in my mind, some apprehension (my men having for several days and nights been performing most laborious duty) Lieutenant Pettibone, aide-de-camp, hastened down to the line and reported all safe. The attack was mainly against our working party for the Fifteenth Massachusetts Battery and was effectually repulsed. Two more of Captain Hotchkiss' rifled guns having got into position last night, opened with good effect, and this morning sent two balls through the rebel headquarters' tent, compelling a hasty removal of tent and colors in front. Sharp artillery firing during the forenoon.

Work on rifle-pits progressing rapidly. Friday, April 7, sixth day of investment, at a little before daylight, the enemy attempted to drive in my line of skirmishers on the left in front of the Third Brigade, but were repulsed. The firing was sharp for half an hour. Three guns of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Battery (Napoleons) opened at daylight from the battery near the right of Moore's advanced parallel, but were soon silenced by the fire from a 4-inch rifled gun and 24-pounder howitzer immediately in front at a range of about 500 yards. Moore's line of pits was widened and a new approach commenced to the front from about the center of his line. On the left of the Second Brigade (Spicely's) made 150 yards of rifle-pits on rather a commanding crest, to which approaches were finished yesterday. This line is about 500 yards from the enemy's works fronting the Stockton road. Hotchkiss' three guns do good service and remain uninjured. Rained heavily during the afternoon. Saturday, April 8, at 1 o'clock this morning the enemy, with his usual enterprise, made an attack on my right that was finally repulsed. His artillery and musketry fire was brisk for half an hour; the signal for attack was a blue light. He opened with his artillery again at 8 a. m., and continued a heavy fire for an hour. The advanced rifle-pit on the right was extended last night about fifty yards. The Fifteenth Massachusetts Battery repaired their embrasures and opened again with some effect this morning. Sunday, April 9, considerable progress made by digging rifle-pits and approaches. Artillery fire during the day unusually light. It having been reported the enemy were evacuating Blakely, I at about 3.30 p. m. sent Lieutenant Pettibone, aide-de-camp, to Major-General Steele's for permission to advance my skirmishers so as to develop the enemy. This was granted, and after sending to General Hawkins, on my right, to have concert of action in the advance, I arranged at short notice to advance my line at 5.30, the time fixed upon. The part which my division took in the brilliant and triumphant assault upon the enemy's works I have attempted to describe in my report to Major-General Steele, a copy of which I beg leave to inclose herewith.* I would further add that the two brigades of my division have dug 5,571 yards of rifle-pits and approaches in the seven days preceding the assault. It may be worthy of remark that in the long and difficult march from Pensacola to Blakely only one wagon of my train was lost.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. F. W. EMERY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Starke's Landing, Ala., April 13, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following recommendations for the promotion of officers in my division:

First. Col. William T. Spicely, Twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry, commanding Second Brigade of this division, to be brevet brigadier-general of volunteers, for personal gallantry in the assault on Fort Blakely on the 9th instant, for great zeal, courage, and enterprise exhibited night and day during the week of the investment (in the course of which time he was wounded), as well as for habitual zeal and efficiency as an officer.

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*See p. 201.

Transportation for the removal of the prisoners was obtained on the 14th instant, and they were on that date embarked at Starke's Landing and forwarded to Ship Island, Miss., in charge of Capt. Howard Vandagrift, provost-marshal of this command, with instructions to turn his prisoners over to the commanding officer at that post, taking a receipt for their delivery. I append below an inventory of the ordnance and quartermaster's stores found in the forts on the morning of their capture: 32 pieces siege and field artillery, 6,000 rounds artillery ammunition, 100,000 rounds ammunition for small-arms, 36,000 pounds corn, 13 serviceable mules, 7 bales sand-bags, 5 army wagons, and 3 wall-tents.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY BERTRAM,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. F. W. EMERY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Thirteenth Army Corps.

No. 29.

Report of Lieut. Col. John Bruce, Nineteenth Iowa Infantry, of operations March 27–April 8.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH REGIMENT IOWA INFTY. VOLS.,
Spanish Fort, Ala., April 14, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the attack upon and reduction of Spanish Fort and its defenses:

On the 27th of March, about noon, I was ordered forward; crossed the creek, deployed in line of battle, advanced Companies A and D in skirmish line through the thick brush, holding my line well out on my left to the bay. After ascending the hill and in view of the fort, the enemy opened on my line with artillery, wounding a number of my men. Here we hastily threw up a line of works, and in the meantime Foust's battery came up, opened on the enemy vigorously, and in a short time he ceased to return the fire. I again advanced, under orders, to get a position as near as possible to the enemy's works. The enemy, observing the movement, opened upon me with musketry from his rifle-pits and from the front. He also opened with his artillery. In the advance I had a number of men killed and wounded. Under cover of the fallen timber I protected my line as well as I could, while the artillery in my rear was playing with a good effect on the rebel works. Darkness came on, and I was ordered to throw up a line of defenses where I then was, which I did. After this the operations assumed the nature of a siege. We advanced our lines under cover of the night by parallels, drove the enemy out of his pits, and occupied them. On the night of the 8th of April the enemy abandoned his works, and we took possession of them. Annexed to this report find a list of the killed and wounded of my regiment.* My casualties were but few after the advance of the first day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN BRUCE,
Lieut. Col. Nineteenth Iowa Infantry Vols., Comdg. Regiment.

Lieut. A. J. ROCKWELL,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Second Div., 13th Army Corps.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 5 men killed and 16 wounded.

No. 30.

Report of Col. William T. Spicely, Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations April 2–9.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
Blakely, Ala., April 11, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Second Brigade, Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, in the operations before Blakely, Ala.:

On the morning of the 2d day of April, 1865, my command arrived in front of the enemy's works at this place and bivouacked for a short time awaiting orders. After a careful reconnaissance of the ground around this place, I received orders from the general commanding Second Division to move my command forward and take position in line on the left of Brigadier-General Hawkins' division of colored troops. This order was promptly executed by placing the Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sears, on the right and joining General Hawkins' left; the Sixty-ninth Indiana Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Perry commanding, on the left and joining the right of Colonel Moore's (Third) brigade; the Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry occupying the left center of the line, Colonel Busey commanding, and the Ninety-seventh Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Vifquain commanding, occupying the right center. As soon as the line of investment was completed, the order was given to the various commanders to intrench themselves as soon as possible and place the men under cover from the enemy's fire, and soon the sound of spade and shovel was heard along the line, and from the evening of the 2d until the evening of the 9th instant this work was pushed forward by officers and men of my command both by night and by day, and in that short space of time, with but few tools at our command with which to work, and the men at all times subjected to a galling fire of shot and shell from the enemy's works, over 3,000 yards of intrenchments and earth-works were completed. In the prosecution of this work the zeal displayed by the men in its vigorous prosecution is worthy of mention.

On the 9th instant, at 5.30 p. m., I received orders from Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews, commanding Second Division, to place my command in the front parallel of intrenchments, and to deploy one regiment as skirmishers, and to immediately advance upon the works of the enemy. It required but a few moments to form the line. The Ninety-seventh Illinois, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Vifquain, supported by the Twenty-fourth Indiana, Seventy-sixth Illinois, and Sixty-ninth Battalion Indiana Volunteers, were deployed as skirmishers. These arrangements for the assault were hardly complete when the gallant Vifquain with his brave boys of the Ninety-seventh with cheers dashed forward, driving the enemy's line of skirmishers inside of their works. His command was closely followed by the rest of my command, and the contest for a time seemed to be who should arrive in the enemy's works first. The dash was so sudden and impetuous that it was almost impossible to determine who arrived first. But the honor of first entering the works is justly due to the Ninety-seventh Illinois on the left, and to the Seventy-sixth Illinois, led by the gallant Busey, on the right; the Twenty-fourth and Sixty-ninth Indiana at or about the same time, with

their gallant commanders, arriving inside the works of the enemy. The contest was short and decisive; the enemy threw down their arms and surrendered, my command capturing several hundred prisoners, among the number General Cockrell, commanding division, and Colonel Barry, Thirty-fifth Mississippi, and a number of other officers. A large amount of artillery, ordnance stores, and supplies fell into our hands, and were turned over by me to Brigadier-General Gilbert, Sixteenth Corps, in compliance with orders from Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby.

The fight over and the victory complete, my command was ordered to move up and take position at the landing in Blakely and a portion detailed to take charge of prisoners. In passing over the ground in this gallant charge my command suffered severely both from torpedoes, which were concealed in the path over which the column passed, and from a raking fire of shot and shell from the enemy on the right, and many brave men and officers were cut down by this terrific fire as they were rushing forward. In this assault Colonel Busey, Seventy-sixth Illinois; Lieutenant-Colonel Perry, Sixty-ninth Indiana; Captains Wisner and Howard, Ninety-seventh Illinois, were severely wounded and fell while gallantly leading and cheering their men on to victory. Capt. George E. Merchant, Twenty-fourth Indiana, fell mortally wounded while leading his men in this gallant and heroic charge. Many others who deserve honorable mention, and whose names appear in the list of casualties, might be mentioned here, but why should I stop to particularize or mention individual instances of bravery where every one behaved so nobly? There are good, brave, and gallant soldiers everywhere in our army, but none can surpass those composing the Second Brigade for heroic daring and gallant performance of duty.

The 9th day of April will ever be a memorable day with them, and for their gallant conduct on that occasion they are entitled and will receive our nation's thanks and blessing. But amid our rejoicing over this grand achievement and success of our arms, let us not forget the gallant dead who fell that day at their post, nobly and fearlessly doing their duty. The Seventy-sixth Illinois, Ninety-seventh Illinois, Twenty-fourth Indiana, and Sixty-ninth Indiana left traces of their brilliant dash over that field by the bodies and blood of many of their bravest and best men. Let the memories of the gallant dead that now sleep near the recent field of strife be ever cherished by their gallant comrades and by every true patriot. I must not omit to ask that honorable mention be made of Lieutenant-Colonel Vifquain* and Capt. Samuel R. Howard, Ninety-seventh Illinois, who, during the whole time of our operations before Blakely, ably and zealously assisted in pushing forward the works in front of the enemy, and more especially for their gallantry in the action of the 9th instant; and while speaking of them I must not fail to mention the name of Colonel Busey, Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Perry, Sixty-ninth Indiana, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sears, Twenty-fourth Indiana, for the handsome manner in which they led their men in the assault, and who with their commands so gallantly worked that day. Capt. Fred. T. Lewis, Ninety-seventh Illinois, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. J. H. McCormick, Twenty-fourth Indiana, aide-de-camp, of my staff, were conspicuous for the gallant performance of their duties on that occasion and for the prompt execution and transmission of orders to

*Awarded a Medal of Honor.

the various commands. I also herewith submit the reports of commandants of regiments of my command, also a list of killed and wounded.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. SPICELY,

Colonel, Comdg. Second Brig., Second Div., 13th Army Corps.

Capt. GEORGE MONROE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 31.

Report of Col. Samuel T. Busey, Seventy-sixth Illinois Infantry, of operations April 2–9.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,

Blakely, Ala., April 11, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular from your headquarters, dated April 10, 1865, I have the honor to make the following report:

I arrived with my command near Blakely, Ala., on the morning of April 2; went into camp until evening, when the line advanced, holding my position on the left center of brigade, when I halted where my present camp is situated until the following morning, when two-thirds of my command were ordered on duty, the remainder being ordered to arrange a camp and protect themselves, which was necessary, as in my situation we were under a heavy fire from the artillery of the enemy. During the siege we advanced with remainder of brigade several times and had on duty daily about 300 men. On the afternoon of the 9th instant orders were received that an advance would be made at 5 o'clock. I took my position in the third parallel on the right center of the brigade, and when ordered advanced, passing the skirmishers at the first abatis, arriving at the enemy's works in advance of any other troops, where we planted our colors (which were almost severed from the staff) fifty yards left of the bastion on our right. After planting our colors on the parapet one of the color guard took them, went to the bastion on our right, walking on the parapet, and while planting them there was knocked senseless by the concussion of a gun fired, falling inside with the colors in his arms, where he was killed by a rebel officer. In the charge my color-sergeant and 1 of the color guards were killed and 3 color guards wounded. Although the entire command is deserving of great credit and praise, I claim for my command the honor of first entering the enemy's works and planting our colors thereon, in proof of which I will state that I had 5 killed and 15 wounded, including 2 officers, inside the works. I captured 14 officers, including a brigadier-general and colonel, and 400 enlisted men, besides the guns in the bastion. A report has been furnished of losses.* All are entitled to much honor for their gallant conduct through the entire affair.

Very respectfully,

S. T. BUSEY,

Colonel Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. FRED. T. LEWIS,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Second Div., 13th Army Corps.

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* Embodied in table, p. 111.

No. 32.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Victor Vifquain, Ninety-seventh Illinois Infantry, of operations April 2-9.

HDQRS. NINETY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Siege of Blakely, Ala., April 9, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with the instructions of General Andrews, the following is my report of the progress of the work in the trenches in front of the Second Brigade:

The third parallel was extended left and right, so as to cover the whole front of the brigade, with the exception of some twenty yards on the extreme right. Some ninety yards of the parallel on the right have not been quite finished yet, but a detail of the Sixty-ninth Indiana and of the Seventy-sixth Illinois are giving it now its full width. A detail of the Ninety-seventh Illinois is digging an approach on the left, but on account of the enemy filling the ditch with shells and burying the men, the work progresses slowly. I have given instructions to throw the earth from the enemy and make the ditch six feet deep. The center gun of the second parallel silenced the left gun of the enemy's fort on the telegraph road at about 9.30 a. m. this day, exploding one shell quite straight into the center of the embrasure, and a solid shot, by ricochet, immediately afterward taking start at the same point, and in my opinion upset the rebel gun, as from that time they have ceased their fire, which in the early part of the morning was very rapid. A detail of the Twenty-fourth Indiana is at work at an approach on the extreme right toward the third parallel. As soon as possible I will start an approach from the extreme right of the third parallel toward the telegraph road fort. Here joining is a rough sketch of the works.*

Yours, very respectfully,

VICTOR VIFQUAIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteers.

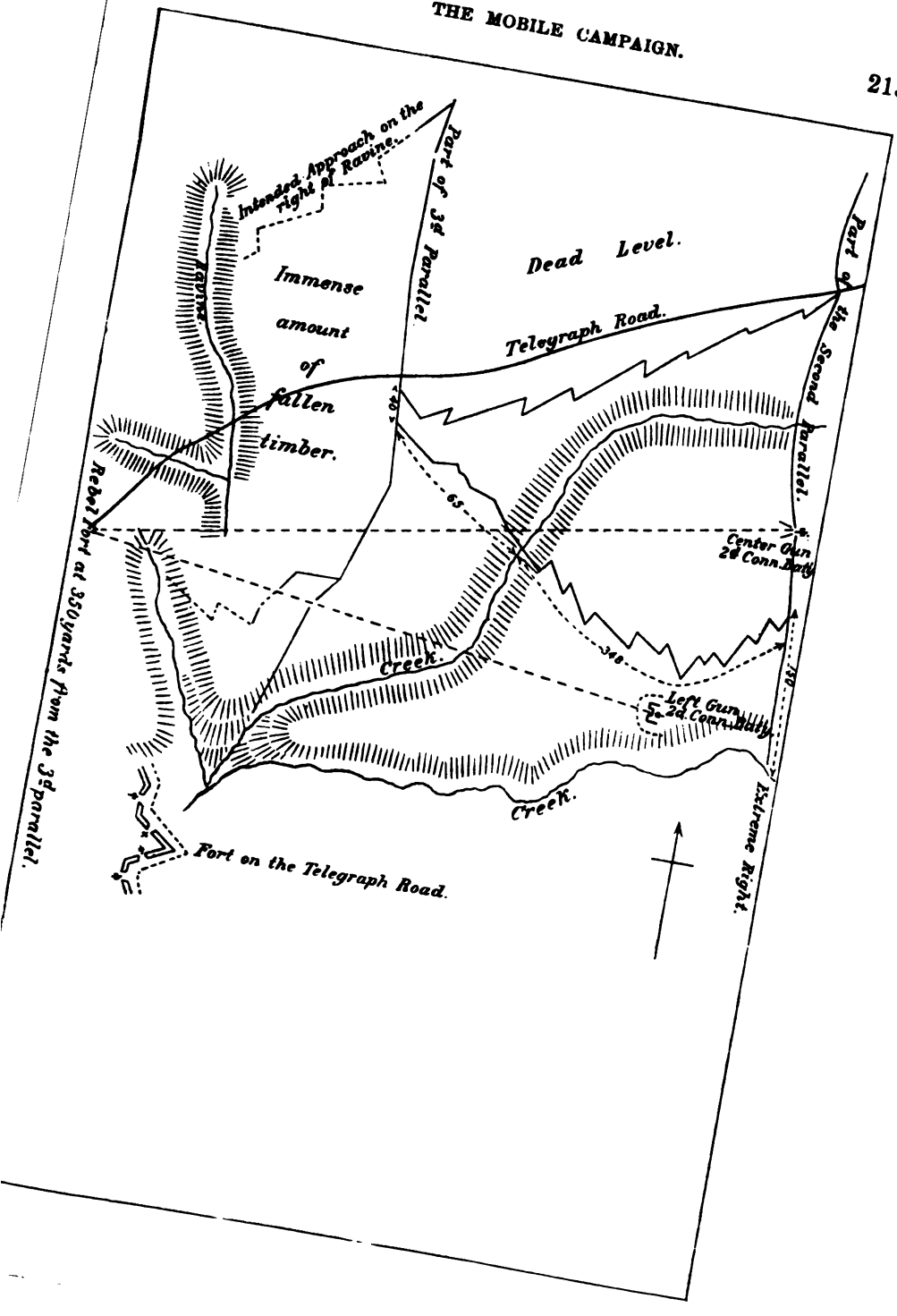
Capt. G. MONROE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. NINETY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Blakely, Ala., April 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to instructions from brigade headquarters, the following is my report of the siege and assault on Blakely, Ala.:

On Sunday, the 2d of April, my regiment took position on the left of the brigade on the investing line around Blakely. The same night the line of circumvallation was dug, and every day the regiment worked at the trenches, and on the 8th of April completed their part of the third parallel at a distance of 400 [yards] of the enemy, and our left and center immediately in front of the fort redoubt on the east side of the Stockton and Blakely road. During these six days of siege the enemy kept up a very severe fire of artillery and musketry, sending their shells far over our camp and often exploding them in it. On the 9th of April, at 5 p. m., I received instructions to deploy my regiment as skirmishers in front of our brigade and to charge the enemy at 5.30 p. m. At 5.30 p. m. precisely my regiment assaulted the enemy, and five minutes afterward my flag waved on the rebel works; the enemy making a most terrible resistance, and our advance impeded by artifical obstructions, my loss was rather heavy, going into battle with about 500 men

* See p. 213.


Intended Approach on the right of Ravine.
Part of 3d Parallel.
Dead Level.
Part of the Second Parallel.
Ravine.
Immense amount of fallen timber.
Telegraph Road.
40
65
Rebel Fort at 350 yards from the 3d parallel.
Center Gun 2d Conn. Batty
348
Creek.
Left Gun 2d Conn. Batty
150
Creek.
Extreme Right.
Fort on the Telegraph Road.

and losing 61 killed and wounded. The regiment was followed very closely by the balance of the brigade, but were not surpassed, although we opened the way. As a matter of pride to my regiment I desire the brigade commander to give us credit for that. Of course the honor of one soldier is the honor of the army, but what is claimed by other regiments I, when in my right, have also the right of claiming it. The affair was brilliant and a complete success. My regiment captured 1 battle-flag, 1 headquarters flag (French's division), and another battle-flag (Missouri brigade, General Cockrell's).* With the exception of Second Lieut. S. W. Jones, Company C, all my officers were present and behaved nobly. All deserve credit, but more particularly Capt. S. R. Howard, Company I, he having been at work almost day and night as assistant to the officer who had charge of the trench-work in front of the brigade.

I have the honor to remain, captain, yours, very respectfully,

VICTOR VIFQUAIN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteers.

Capt. F. T. LEWIS,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Second Div., 13th Army Corps.

No. 33.

Report of Lieut. Col. Francis A. Sears, Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, of operations April 2-9.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH INDIANA INFANTRY VOLS.,
Blakely, Ala., April 10, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the regiment under my command in the operations against Blakely, Ala.:

On the afternoon of the 2d instant, the enemy having been driven inside their works, we advanced and took position in front of and about one mile distant from their main works. The line being established, work was immediately begun upon the trenches under the supervision of the colonel commanding the Second Brigade. Nearly one-half of my command was constantly on duty, either in the trenches or on the skirmish line. Officers and men vied with each other in vigorously prosecuting the work assigned them. When the assault was determined upon every officer and man was at his post, and when the signal for the advance was given they moved with the calm courage and determination of veteran soldiers. In consequence of the nature of the ground over which we passed a perfect line was not maintained. The enemy had placed every obstacle in the way of our advance. Trees felled with branches outward, and torpedoes planted in the supposed path an assaulting column would take, and the sharp fire of musketry, shell, and canister, which the enemy kept up, were not sufficient to deter the regiment from its impetuous advance. Where all performed their duty so well I deem it invidious to particularize. I have to report the loss of the gallant Captain Merchant, commanding Company D, who fell mortally wounded. In him the regiment lost an able and brave officer, who fell nobly performing his duty. His loss to us is irreparable. He is a loss to the service, of which he was an ornament. He is a loss to his country, for which he died. As near as I can ascertain, Sergt. William P.

* Nominal list (here omitted) shows 9 men killed and 6 officers and 45 men wounded.

Traylor, of Company C, has the honor of being the first of the regiment to enter the enemy's works. I append a list of casualties in the regiment.*

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

F. A. SEARS,

Lieut. Col. Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, Comdg. Regiment.

Capt. FRED. T. LEWIS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 34.

Report of Col. Frederick W. Moore, Eighty-third Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations April 2–9.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Blakely, Ala., April 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the operations of my command before defenses of Blakely, Ala., as follows:

On the 2d day of April, 1865, under the instructions of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews, commanding Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, I placed my command in position within 1,000 yards of the enemy's line of fortifications, my left resting on the Blakely and Pensacola road, my right on the left of the Second Brigade, same division, regiments arranged as follows, respectively, commencing on the right: The Eighty-third Ohio, One hundred and fourteenth Ohio, Twentieth Iowa, and the Thirty-seventh Illinois, the Thirty-fourth Iowa being held in reserve. In this position my command remained during the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th days of April, taking advantage of every available moment to construct rifle-pits in my immediate front. Up to the 9th instant three parallels were constructed, covering the entire length of my line, with regular approaches connecting the first with the third. The first and second lines measure in length 1,555 yards, ranging from four to six feet in width, the third and last line being about 500 yards from the enemy's works, measuring in length 563 feet and eight feet in width. Two approaches were commenced from the third parallel, and had reached a distance of seventy-five yards to the front at 4.30 p. m. of the 9th instant, when I received instructions from Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews to hold my command in readiness to [move] upon the enemy's works. In one-half hour my command was disposed as follows: The Thirty-fourth Iowa, One hundred and fourteenth Ohio, Twentieth Iowa, and the Thirty-seventh Illinois were placed in line in the third parallel, the Eighty-third Ohio deployed as skirmishers at intervals of three paces, covering the entire front of the four above-mentioned regiments, advanced one pace. At about 5.45 o'clock, through previous instructions, I discovered the signal from the right to advance. I immediately ordered my line of skirmishers forward. But a moment elapsed before this line cleared the parapet and swept forward under a destructive fire of artillery and musketry, and continued to advance without the slightest pause. When they reached the distance of about 300 yards from the starting point I commanded the main line to move forward, which command they obeyed with eagerness, struggling through an abatis covering the whole front, subject to

* Embodied in table, p. 111.

a vigorous fire, and close in the footsteps of the skirmish line, mounted the enemy's works, which at this moment were surrendered without further struggle. To the Eighty-third Ohio too much praise cannot be awarded for the manner in which they advanced over the abatis, preserving a magnificent and perfect line, and being the first to enter the enemy's works. Their commanding officer, Lieut. Col. W. H. Baldwin, has proven himself, by his unflinching courage and remarkable coolness on this occasion, to be every inch a soldier and a man. To my regimental commanders—Colonel Clark, of the Thirty-fourth Iowa; Colonel Kelly, One hundred and fourteenth Ohio; Colonel Black, Thirty-seventh Illinois, and Lieutenant-Colonel Leake, Twentieth Iowa—I am indebted for the splendid manner in which they led their commands, which so materially assisted in the fall of Blakely. To my staff officers is due the reward of soldiers. Hereto attached is a list of casualties in the command from the date of the commencement of this report.*

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. MOORE,
Colonel Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. GEORGE MONROE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

No. 35.

Report of Brig. Gen. William P. Benton, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations March 17–April 12.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mobile, Ala., April 12, 1865.

MAJOR: Pursuant to the direction of the major-general commanding Thirteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the forces under my command since leaving Fort Morgan, Ala., to the date hereof:

On the 17th of March my command, consisting of the Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, to which was temporarily attached the First Brigade, Second Division (same corps), commanded by Col. Henry Bertram, marched at daylight from Fort Morgan and Navy Cove, and led the advance of the Thirteenth Army Corps to the North Fork of Fish River, a distance of forty miles. Our route was up the peninsula to Bayou Portage, thence northerly to Dannelly's Mills, on the river above named. Until we reached Bayou Portage the command encountered no obstacles to its progress, but here it entered upon a treacherous crust, beneath which no bottom was discoverable. Here began a toilsome march, in which the command was compelled to corduroy the road the greater part of the way. Animals found no firm footing but the corduroy, and wagons and artillery elsewhere moved not over the roads, but through them, if they moved at all, which was often only when the animals were taken off and men substituted. In the midst of this, an incessant and deluging rain, commencing when the command was duly mired and lasting eighteen hours, would have made the roads impassable but for the indomitable perseverance of all,

* Embodied in table, p. 111.

officers and men, and their unconquerable determination to open the way for those coming after them. Admitting no impossibilities, the command continued slowly to move forward, some corduroying in advance, others relieving the animals and bringing up the wagons and artillery, and all cheerfully doing what was allotted to facilitate our progress or render our advance possible. Such united effort, such herculean tasks so effectually performed, and such cheerful endurance of incessant toil, fatigue, and exposure has rarely been equaled and never excelled. Nor was the work suspended by darkness. On either side of the road is a pitch-pine forest, or turpentine orchard, which had been duly tapped, and the trees being lighted furnished long lines of illumination, by the light of which the work was continued during the night by a portion of the command. Having extended the command several miles along the road, corduroying and bridging, Colonel Bertram's brigade, being in advance, at length reached the East Fork of Fish River. I ordered him to push on to Dannelly's Mills with his brigade, and there communicate with Major-General Canby, which he did; and I closely followed, with the Third Division, arriving at the latter place on the 23d of March. Two brigades crossed the river and encamped in line of battle on the right of the Sixteenth Army Corps. My First Brigade encamped on the south side of the river. At this point Colonel Bertram, pursuant to orders from the corps commander, ceased to report to me. March 25, at 3 p. m., my division moved with the army toward Spanish Fort, and encamped the evening of the 26th near the enemy's works, in line of battle, and threw up temporary defenses.

On the morning of the 27th, pursuant to orders from the corps commander, I moved my division forward in column of brigades, right in front, the brigades being in column of regiments. I held the right of the Thirteenth Army Corps, connecting with Brigadier-General Veatch, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, on my left, and with the Sixteenth Army Corps on my right. Arriving near the enemy's works I found Brigadier-General Slack's brigade, of the First Division, fortifying their line in a portion of my front. I moved my division forward through Brigadier-General Slack's brigade, and passing his works, deployed my division in plain view and within half a mile of the enemy's works. Colonel Grier, commanding First Brigade, by my direction deployed a regiment as skirmishers, who found the enemy's skirmishers immediately in my front, and promptly drove them to the cover of their rifle-pits, near their works. My batteries were advanced to commanding positions upon spurs extending toward the enemy, and were, I believe, the first to open fire upon him. By my orders they kept up a steady and well-directed fire during the day, and at 2 p. m. were advanced to the positions they afterward held during the entire siege. My division was also advanced to within a few hundred yards of the works to the position held by its main line until the evacuation, and nearer, I believe, than any other troops approached that day, and with comparatively very few casualties. My line as finally established was by inversion of brigades. My division promptly covered its front by works of considerable strength, my skirmish line was advanced during the night, and my batteries strengthened.

The history of the operations of my command from this time until the evacuation of the enemy shows a sleepless vigilance, a routine of incessant toil in the trenches night and day, a gradual and sure approach to the enemy's works by means of the pick and spade, the digging of saps and parallels, the construction of batteries, making of

gabions and fascines, bringing up and mounting of siege guns, and all the labor incident to the operations of a siege. The First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, on my left, having been ordered to Blakely, that portion of the line was temporarily occupied by a brigade from the Sixteenth Army Corps, but on the 5th of April that brigade was also relieved from that part of the line, and by direction of the corps commander my line was extended so as to cover the former front of both the First and my own division. This was done by transferring my Third Brigade to my left. In addition to this two regiments were detached for engineer duty, one regiment was placed on duty at the rear by order of the corps commander, and another reported to Brigadier-General Bailey, at Starke's Landing, and remained detached until the evacuation. This extension of my line and consequent increase of the engineer operations and guard duty of my division, together with the aforesaid reduction in the numbers for that duty, rendered the duty of the officers and men incessant night and day. The saps and parallels in my front were, however, vigorously pressed forward. The pick and the spade always accompanied the picket, and the skirmish line was nightly contracted by its nearer approach to the enemy's works, until at the time of the evacuation but a few steps intervened between his rifle-pits and those of my pickets. The most difficult ground for engineer operations on any part of the enemy's line was in front of my division, and my working parties were less protected from the enemy's fire. Yet, notwithstanding all the obstacles to overcome, and the want of sufficient tools at the commencement, my works were as far advanced and as near completion, I believe, as upon any part of our line. In addition to the ordinary engineer operations of my division and the protection of my own batteries, a four-gun battery for the Seventh Massachusetts Battery, a two-gun battery for 30-pounder Parrotts, and a ten-gun battery of 30-pounder Parrotts, siege howitzers, and mortars were constructed by the labor of my division. Late in the afternoon of the 31st of March the enemy, covered by the smoke of the burning brush in front of our lines, made a sortie and succeeded in capturing 1 officer and 22 enlisted men of the Seventh Regiment Vermont Veteran Volunteers, and occupied for a short time one of my advanced rifle-pits, but soon after dark the line was retaken at the point of the bayonet, and afterward held by our men.

The night of the 8th of April, anticipating some good results from the severe bombardment of the enemy's works for two hours before dark, I ordered the number of my skirmishers doubled, and about 12 midnight Colonel Day, commanding Second Brigade, sent information that the works were being evacuated. I immediately sent Lieutenant Starck, of my staff, to notify the corps commander, and myself repaired to the front, where information met me that Captain Shepherd, Company F, Ninety-first Illinois Volunteers, had entered Fort Alexis with a portion of his skirmishers, which information was also sent to the corps commander. Pursuant to orders I established my headquarters in Fort Alexis until morning and placed guards over the guns and magazines. Colonel Day fixes the time at which Captain Shepherd entered Fort Alexis at 11.45 p. m. of the 8th instant. Major Boydston, Thirty-third Iowa Volunteers, in charge of my skirmish line in front of Spanish Fort, at about the same time entered it and placed a guard over the magazines and reported his occupation to the commander of the Third Brigade, who reports that half an hour after he had possession of the fort he allowed his tired guards to be relieved by guards

from the command of Colonel Bertram. Having received orders on the morning of the 9th to withdraw my artillery and move to Blakely, it was promptly done, and the command marched via O. Sibley's Mills, a distance of eight miles, to Blakely, where, while forming in support of the right of Major-General Steele's lines, the successful assault of his troops relieved my command of all their anticipated operations thereat. After a rest of two days, at dusk of the 11th instant my division was, pursuant to orders, on the road, and at midnight arrived at Starke's Landing. Colonel Grier's brigade had moved to Spanish Fort in the afternoon and here rejoined the division. As rapidly as possible the division embarked on transports and landed about 10 o'clock next morning at Magnolia Race-Course, west side of Mobile Bay, five miles from Mobile, and together with Brigadier-General Veatch's division marched to the outer works of Mobile and there encamped. Having thus, within less than a month after taking at Fort Morgan the advance of the army operating against Mobile, participated in all the labor and all the glorious successes of that army, which have resulted in the peaceful occupation of its objective point, a city which fell not until Richmond itself had fallen, and the great armies of Lee and Johnston surrendered, we quietly encamped within its defenses.

The reports of my brigade commanders are herewith respectfully forwarded. The casualties which have occurred in my division during the time covered by this report are as follows: Killed, 16; wounded, 116; captured, 27; missing in action, 1. Total, 160.* When all did so well it almost seems invidious to particularize, still I cannot close this report without recommending the promotion of Bvt. Brig. Gen. D. P. Grier, Col. H. M. Day, Ninety-first Illinois Volunteers, and Col. Conrad Krez, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, commanding First, Second, and Third Brigades, respectively. To my entire staff I am gratefully indebted for prompt and valuable assistance. They all did well. Lieut. Col. Robert F. Patterson, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteers, inspector-general and chief of staff, won the admiration of the entire command by his sleepless vigilance and soldierly bearing. I respectfully recommend his promotion to the rank of brigadier-general. He has fully earned it, and it is an appointment fit to be made. Lieut. Col. C. A. Smith, Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, provost-marshal; Surg. Benjamin Durham, chief medical officer; Capt. John D. Rouse, Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. W. H. York, Twentieth Wisconsin, acting assistant quartermaster; Capt. D. K. Hall, commissary of subsistence; Lieut. J. M. Shields, acting ordnance officer, and Lieut. F. E. Starck, Twentieth Iowa Volunteers, and Lieut. John A. Prindle, Seventh Vermont Veteran Volunteers, aides-de-camp, have my thanks; and I respectfully recommend Capt. John D. Rouse, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Capt. Arnout Cannon, Ninety-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, acting engineer, for promotion, for rare efficiency and gallant bearing under fire.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. P. BENTON,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. F. W. EMERY,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Thirteenth Army Corps.

* But see table, p. 112.

No. 36.

Report of Col. David P. Grier, Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations March 17–April 9.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Blakely, Ala., April 11, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders received from division headquarters I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of the brigade under my command since leaving Fort Morgan to the present time:

On the 16th of March, 1865, I received orders to move with my command at daylight on the morning of the 17th. In obedience to this order I started at 4 a. m. and marched about eleven miles. On the 18th marched about fifteen miles. On the 19th succeeded in marching about six miles, having been engaged most of the day in building corduroy roads. On the 20th remained in camp awaiting the arrival of our train, which had been detained by the bad roads. On the 21st we broke camp and started foward during a terrible rain-storm, which continued until about 12 o'clock. We did not succeed in moving over three miles, being compelled to move the artillery and trains with the men of my command. On the morning of the 22d I placed all my command at work building corduroy roads, and marched at 2 o'clock in the afternoon; went into camp late at night with the division train, having marched about three miles, and brought through the whole train over roads that might be considered impassable. On the 23d I moved at 6 a. m., still having the train of the division under my charge, and at 4 p. m. reached Fish River with the train. My command camped on the south bank of the river until the afternoon of the 25th, when we moved forward, still having the division train under my charge. On account of the bad roads the train was delayed, and I did not get it safely into camp until midnight, and was then compelled to corral it about two miles in rear of the balance of the division. On the morning of the 26th I moved at daylight, and at 5 p. m. camped about one mile and a half from Spanish Fort. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 27th I received orders to form my brigade and to move forward and take position on the right of the First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. I immediately formed in column by regiments, the Twenty-eighth Illinois in front, Seventy-seventh Illinois, Ninety-sixth Ohio, and Thirty-fifth Wisconsin immediately in rear, and deployed four companies from the first three regiments as skirmishers. I advanced my line in this order about half a mile, when I deployed my column into line, withdrew the four companies, and deployed the Ninety-sixth Ohio as skirmishers. My whole line then advanced, passed over troops of some division formed in rear of some works, and had proceeded but a short distance when my skirmishers discovered the skirmish line of the enemy advancing over the brow of the hill immediately in advance. We at once opened fire on them, and they hastily retreated to their works, firing but very few shots. The Ninety-sixth Ohio then advanced about 100 yards in front of the hill on which the Seventh Massachusetts Battery was afterward placed. I then moved my brigade and placed it in camp under the brow of the same hill. My brigade remained in this position for two or three days, when I was directed by the division commander to form two lines.

In obedience to this order I moved the Ninety-sixth Ohio and Thirty-fifth Wisconsin about 500 yards to the rear. The next day after moving

the Thirty-fifth Wisconsin was temporarily detached, by order of the commanding general of the corps, for the purpose of doing some engineer work in front of the whole corps. The balance of my command retained their camps during the whole siege, although our skirmish line was changed twice. The approaches and parallels which were placed under my charge were worked at by the men day and night, and just before the evacuation of the fort we had approached to within a very few yards of the enemy's works. The officers and men of all the regiments in my command deserve great credit for the energy and zeal they displayed in pushing forward the work allotted to them. Most of them worked and skirmished four nights in succession without any sleep or rest, and it seemed to be the determination of all to take the works of the enemy at all hazards. Colonel Orff and Lieutenant-Colonels Reid, Brown, and Ritter, of the Thirty-fifth Wisconsin, Seventy-seventh Illinois, Ninety-sixth Ohio, and Twenty-eighth Illinois, deserve special mention for their untiring energy, as they all personally superintended the works under the charge of their regiments, and could be found in the front works both day and night. On the night of the 8th of April the enemy evacuated his works, and the pickets belonging to my command were in the fort before all the troops of the enemy had vacated it. On the 9th, about 1 p. m., my command moved out on the Blakely road and arrived here at 5.30, just in time to form line and be in readiness to support the assaulting column on Blakely. Our services, however, were not needed, as the troops already here gallantly carried the enemy's works by assault. I am indebted to my staff officers—Lieut. H. P. Ayres, Seventy-seventh Illinois, acting assistant adjutant-general; Captain Durell, Twenty-eighth Illinois, acting assistant quartermaster, and Lieutenant McClurg, Ninety-sixth Ohio, acting aide-de-camp—for valuable services during the march and siege. Inclosed you will find a complete list of the casualties of the different regiments in my command from the 17th of March to the 9th of April.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. P. GRIER,

Col. 77th Illinois Vols., Comdg. 1st Brig., 3d Div., 13th Army Corps.

Capt. JOHN D. ROUSE,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

No. 37.

Reports of Col. Henry M. Day, Ninety-first Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 17–April 15.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Blakely, Ala., April 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade since leaving Navy Cove, Ala.:

In compliance with orders from division headquarters the brigade left Navy Cove on the morning of the 17th of March, 1865, and, after a march rendered slow and toilsome by the bad condition of the roads, went into camp on the 23d on the right bank of the North Branch of Fish River, where it remained until the First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, and the supply train came up. The brigade broke camp and moved forward

* Embodied in table, p. 111.

again on the 25th, and, having marched a distance of about fifteen miles, went into camp about a mile and a half from Spanish Fort, Ala., on the evening of the 26th. On the morning of the 27th, the order of battle being formed, the brigade in column of battalions occupied the center of division. The formation of the brigade was as follows: In advance the Ninety-first Illinois, followed by the Twenty-ninth Iowa, after which the Fiftieth Indiana Volunteers, and in the rear the Seventh Vermont Veteran Volunteers. The brigade moved forward to within about 600 yards of Fort Alexis, where in easy range of the rebel batteries it maintained its position during the whole day under a heavy fire. The skirmish line advanced to within 350 yards of the rebel works. In the course of the afternoon a detail from the brigade constructed a temporary breast-work in front of the Twenty-first New York Battery, which occupied a position on the right. Immediately after dark the Fiftieth Indiana and the Seventh Vermont having been moved to the rear about 200 yards, the Ninety-first Illinois and Twenty-ninth Iowa began to dig trenches and construct breast-works a little in advance of the ground occupied during the day, and before morning formed a sufficient protection from the enemy's sharpshooters, who had greatly annoyed us. Early in the morning of the 28th they were relieved by the Seventh and Twenty-ninth, who strengthened the works during the day. On the night of the 28th our skirmishers advanced to within 250 yards of the rebel works and dug rifle-pits. From this time until the 30th of March the trenches were occupied alternately by the regiments of the brigade, and the skirmish line was advanced to within 100 yards of the fort. On the 30th the Twenty-ninth Iowa was temporarily detached and placed on picket duty, and on the 1st of April the Seventh Vermont was also detached and placed on engineer duty, thus leaving only two regiments under my immediate command.

On the afternoon of the 1st of April the enemy made a charge on our rifle-pits occupied by the skirmishers and succeeded in capturing Capt. R. B. Stearns, Company K, Seventh Vermont, and 21 of his men. The enemy lost a number in killed and wounded. At night the rifle-pits lost during the day were retaken and held by our men. The time between this and the 8th of April was chiefly spent in strengthening works already begun, and building others not immediately connected with the brigade. On the evening of the 8th, in obedience to orders from division headquarters, the advance and reserve skirmishers were doubled, and at about 11.45 o'clock Captain Shepherd, Company F, Ninety-first Illinois, hearing a shouting toward the right, and our guns cease firing, pushed forward over the rebel works with a portion of the skirmishers from the Ninety-first Illinois and Fiftieth Indiana and found that the enemy had evacuated. The works in front of our lines were shortly after occupied by the Ninety-first Illinois Volunteers. The works contained two 64-pounder columbiads, two 12-pounder and one 10-pounder rifled guns, which, in obedience to orders, were turned over on the morning of the 9th to a detachment of the First Brigade, Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. At about 1 o'clock on the 9th, the Twenty-ninth Iowa and Seventh Vermont having rejoined the command, the brigade left Spanish Fort, and, arriving at its present camp in the evening, formed on the right of General Hawkins' division, but a successful assault made by the troops of Major-General Steele's command rendered it unnecessary to go into action. Annexed to this report is a list of casualties which have occurred in the brigade, and which I respectfully submit as a part of the same.* I take pleasure in

* Embodied in table, p. 112.

testifying to the prompt and cheerful manner in which both officers and men of my command discharged their duties, and am proud to say that I have no instance of misbehavior on the part of either to record.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. DAY,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Capt. J. D. ROUSE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
Eight-Mile Station, Ala., April 16, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade from the 10th day of April, 1865, to the 15th day of April, 1865, inclusive:

At sunset on the evening of the 11th, the brigade being in camp near Blakely, Ala., orders were received from division headquarters to march at once. The brigade was immediately formed and marched in advance of the division to Starke's Landing, a distance of nine miles, and embarked on board transports. At an early hour next morning the fleet crossed Mobile Bay, landed during the day, and marched to within one mile and a half of the city without encountering any opposing force, the enemy having evacuated the city and defenses during the previous day and night. On the morning of the 13th the march was resumed pursuant to orders; the brigade marched through Mobile to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. To comply with orders from General Benton, commanding division, I took the Ninety-first Illinois and Twenty-ninth Iowa on the railroad track and pushed on to Whistler; the Seventh Vermont and Twenty-ninth Iowa marched with the main column. The two regiments on the railroad track were pushed on to the village as rapidly as possible. Shortly before reaching the place four companies of the Ninety-first Illinois, that had been sent out as advance guard and flankers, were deployed as skirmishers, with orders to push on through the town. When about 150 yards beyond and to the left of the railroad they came in contact with a force of rebel cavalry. The Ninety-first Illinois were immediately ordered up on double-quick, and pushed forward to support the skirmish line, which was closely engaged. Colonel Benton, coming up with the Twenty-ninth Iowa, formed his regiment on the left of the Ninety-first Illinois. This movement was scarcely executed when Colonel Holbrook came up with the Seventh Vermont and Fiftieth Indiana. These last regiments were immediately formed as a support for those in front. The skirmishers had by this time advanced to within a few yards of Eight-Mile Creek bridge, where the enemy had posted about 300 men to burn the bridge, upon which several fires were already lighted. Quite a sharp fire was kept up here for four or five minutes, when I ordered Capt. Augustus P. Stover, Ninety-first Illinois Volunteers, with twenty men of the skirmish line, to charge over the bridge, which he did, driving the enemy from his position. The pursuit was kept up for about a mile and a half, but the enemy being mounted and scattered in confusion, a farther advance was deemed useless. In this affair the Ninety-first Illinois lost 1 mortally and 2 seriously wounded. The enemy's loss, as near as can be ascertained, was 4 killed and 2 wounded. In closing this report I desire to make special mention of the prompt manner in which Col. W. C. Holbrook, commanding Seventh Vermont Veteran Volunteers, brought up his regiment and the Fiftieth Indiana to support the two regiments in advance. The brigade is now

me, and I gave the order to my men to fall back singly, as I foresaw that we should be smoked or burned out, for there were several trees felled close to my position. As soon as the first man left I countermanded the order, for hundreds of bullets were sent after him. I think, however, that he was uninjured.

During the shelling many of my men and others on the left had left their rifle-pits and fallen back. In doing this one of my men was wounded (Private Charles O. Storrs). Just before sunset the fire had extended around my rear and on my left, making so dense a smoke that our lines could not be seen. At this time the shelling was resumed, and in less than ten minutes fifteen shells were exploded inside and directly over the pit in which myself and ten men were stationed. I had my men cover themselves as best they could, and ordered bayonets to be fixed in anticipation of a charge being made. At sunset the shelling suddenly ceased and the charge was made, in which myself and 21 of my men were captured. The assaulting party was composed of Captain Wilcox [Watson], of General Gibson's staff, a lieutenant, and thirty men, fifteen of whom were picked from the entire garrison. The remainder were volunteers. The charge was so sudden and vigorous that we could offer but little resistance. I gave the command to fire, which was obeyed by the majority of my men, but the next instant every man had at least one musket at his head, with a summons to surrender. I found two muskets and a revolver pointing at me, with a request to come out of the pit. I accepted the alternative thus offered, and in a short time found myself before General Gibson, C. S. Army, who paid a very high tribute to the men of my command. He said he had never seen troops stand shelling as we had that day. From him I learned the plan which resulted in my capture, which is as I have described it. The fire was kindled, that the smoke might cover the assaulting party from our batteries. General Gibson informed me that no other part of the line would be molested; that mine was particularly obnoxious to them, as that forenoon we had killed his chief of artillery, Colonel Garnett [Burnet], and wounded several others. I was taken to Mobile the 1st, to Meridian, Miss., the 3d, where I have been confined in a stockade until three days since I came to Jackson, and from there to this place; arrived here last evening. Appended is a list of the men captured.* I do not know how many got away; think some must have been killed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. STEARNS,
Captain, Seventh Vermont Veteran Volunteers.

Lieut. GEORGE W. SHELDON,
Adjutant Seventh Vermont Veteran Volunteers.

No. 40.

Report of Col. Conrad Krez, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations March 17–April 12.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
Whistler, Ala., April 15, 1865.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to orders from headquarters of the division I have the honor to report that on the 17th day of March last my com-

* Omitted.

mand broke up camp near Fort Morgan, Ala., and marched with the rest of the division to Fish Creek, Ala., where it arrived in the afternoon of the 23d day of last month, after a most fatiguing march through quicksand, swamps, and over the bottomless roads of South Alabama, that afforded no foothold to horses or mules. With the few tools in the command my brigade was engaged in making corduroys over the worst part of the roads and dragging the artillery and trains over it by hand. On the 25th of same month the command left Fish Creek and arrived in the immediate neighborhood of Spanish Fort in the evening of the 26th, same month. On the 27th I was ordered to detail one regiment for train guard, to which duty the Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry was assigned. The whole division then marched out, right in front, in column by battalion, my brigade in the rear. When the enemy's works came in sight the brigade was deployed, and two regiments, the Thirty-third Iowa and Twenty-seventh Wisconsin, were ordered to support the Twenty-sixth New York Battery, holding the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin in reserve. After the battery had taken position opposite the enemy's works on their left, the brigade took position in front of the artillery on the extreme right of the line of the division, connecting with the left of General A. J. Smith's line. By that time the enemy had opened his fire, and kept it up until dark without inflicting any loss on the brigade. On the 28th I was ordered to relieve part of the skirmishers of the Second Brigade in my front and to push the line as near as possible to the enemy's works. Four companies, under charge of Capt. James Gunn, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, brigade officer of the day, were ordered out for that purpose, who pushed the line within 200 yards of the middle fort, driving the rebel sharpshooters out of their rifle-pits. This was done in a most gallant manner in open daylight under a heavy musketry fire that commanded the ravine which had to be crossed by my men. The loss in so advancing the line consisted in 8 wounded in the Thirty-third Iowa, amongst whom were Capt. William S. Parmley and Capt. George R. Ledyard; 6 wounded in the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin; 1 killed and 4 wounded in the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin, making a total of 1 killed and 18 wounded. In maintaining that line, which was by far nearer to the enemy's works than any other part of the line, and making the necessary connections I further lost 4 wounded in the Thirty-third Iowa, 1 killed and 6 wounded in the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin, and 2 killed and 6 wounded in the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin, up to the 4th day of April, instant, making a total loss from the 27th day of March to the last-mentioned day of 4 killed and 34 wounded.

On the 2d of April my position was changed from the extreme right of the division to its extreme left, connecting with the right of Colonel Bertram's brigade, opposite Spanish Fort. It is well known to the commanding general how incessantly and how faithfully my men worked night and day in digging rifle-pits, parallels, and approaches in front of the rebel works. In the evening of the 8th instant at about 10 o'clock it became apparent that the enemy was evacuating the fort, and notice to that effect having been sent to me by Maj. C. B. Boydston, Thirty-third Iowa, in charge of the skirmish line, I sent orders to him to take possession of the fort, which he did, placing guards over the magazines and artillery. Having sent to headquarters of the division for instructions, I was ordered not to send any troops in but the skirmishers. Half an hour after I had possession of the fort and all its contents. Part of Colonel Bertram's command on my left entered the fort, and

Major Boydston, not considering it a special claim to honor to keep possession of an evacuated place, allowed his tired guards to be relieved by guards from the command of Colonel Bertram. The day next following the brigade was ordered to Blakely, where I arrived the same day in the evening and encamped until the evening of the 11th instant, resting and recuperating, when I was ordered back to Spanish Fort to embark for Mobile. After a most fatiguing night march the brigade arrived at Starke's Landing on the morning of the 12th instant, and after considerable delay, orders and counter orders to embark, I succeeded at last, shipping the Thirty-third Iowa aboard of the General Banks; the Seventy-seventh Ohio, which had rejoined the brigade at Blakely, and the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin aboard the Tin-clad, No. 46. Although the last to embark, the first troops of the Third Division landed below Mobile on the west side of the bay did belong to my brigade. No transportation was furnished for the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin, and the same was left at Starke's Landing and has not yet rejoined the command. On the 12th instant the brigade reached Mobile and encamped in the outskirts of the city, having done its full share in closing the last campaign of any magnitude in the present rebellion, should the last news of our victories in other quarters prove to be correct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CONRAD KREZ,

Colonel Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infty. Vols., Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. J. D. ROUSE,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

No. 41.

Report of Maj. Gen. Andrew J. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, of operations March 25–April 9.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Montgomery, Ala., May 13, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the operations around Mobile, which resulted in the capture of Spanish Fort and Blakely:

The corps having been concentrated at Dannelly's Mills, the head of navigation on the North Branch of Fish River, on the morning of the 25th of March, the command moved forward northwest by north, menacing both Spanish Fort and Blakely. Continuing the march on the 26th, with some slight skirmishing we reached Sibley's Mills, a point on Minette Creek four miles from Spanish Fort and about seven miles from Blakely. On the morning of the 27th, in obedience to instructions from Major-General Canby, the Second Division of my command, Brig. Gen. K. Garrard commanding, was left at this point in an intrenched camp covering the Blakely road where it crosses Minette Creek, in charge of the supply trains of the corps. With the First and Third Divisions of the corps, I moved southwest of Spanish Fort, driving the enemy's skirmishers and pickets inside their works. The divisions were placed in position as follows: The Third Division, Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr, on the right, with his right resting on Minette Bay, the First Division, Brig. Gen. J. McArthur commanding, on the

left, connecting with the Thirteenth Corps on the left and the Third Division on the right, with their lines advanced to within about 400 yards of the enemy's works, at which distance the first parallel was made. From this parallel saps were worked forward by each brigade, and these again connected by trenches at a distance of about 200 yards from the enemy's works. From the second parallel saps were again worked forward by each brigade to distances varying from twenty-five to seventy-five yards, depending upon the nature of the ground. The saps of the First Division were the nearest to the works of the enemy at the time of the capture of the forts. During the time occupied in making these approaches, siege artillery was brought forward and placed in every available position along the line. Two forts of the enemy, Forts Huger and Tracy, situated on islands above Spanish Fort, enfiladed the right of my line, and, with the assistance of two gun-boats, killed and wounded many men in the Third Division. They so completely enfiladed my right flank that it became necessary to build traverses on the right of every exposed company. Every man in my command was on duty once in twenty-four hours, and at one time in the Third Division the officers and non-commissioned officers held the trenches while the men slept. Two 30-pounder batteries of the First Indiana Heavy Artillery arriving, were placed on the bay in rear of the right of my line, and by them the gun-boats were driven away and the two forts nearly silenced. Siege mortars were placed along the first parallel and the pioneer corps of both divisions instructed to manufacture wooden mortars of 4.62 for use in the saps. Six were made by each division and rendered excellent service. Everything being prepared, on the 8th of April orders were received to open at 5.30 p. m., with every piece that could throw iron into the fort, and continue until dark. Both divisions were ordered into the trenches to be ready for any emergency. Just before dark, pushing forward two companies of skirmishers on the extreme right of the Third Division, supported by the remainder of the regiment, they succeeded in gaining a foothold on the left of the enemy's works, enfilading the left of their line with musketry. The other regiments of the brigade (Third Brigade, Third Division, Col. J. L. Geddes, Eighth Iowa Infantry, commanding) following immediately, they took about 300 yards of the enemy's main line of works, capturing many prisoners in them. As soon as support could be withdrawn from other parts of the line and sent them, they continued advancing slowly, meeting with but little resistance, and by midnight the whole fort was in our possession. About two-thirds of the garrison escaped by crossing the river on a foot bridge to the island on which Fort Huger was situated, and from thence by steamers to Blakely. The captures amounted to 540 prisoners, 46 pieces of artillery, including three 7-inch Brooke in the water battery, and two 8-inch columbiads in front, and 4 stand of colors. Our entire loss during the siege is 26 killed, 319 wounded, and 3 captured; total, 348. The fort and its contents were turned over to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger on the morning of the 9th of April, and my forces withdrawn and sent to the support of General Garrard at Blakely, where he had been ordered to co-operate with General Steele and complete the line of investment on the 3d of April. On the morning of the 9th of April I directed General Garrard to assault Fort Blakely at 5.30 that night, and also directed Generals McArthur and Carr to move within supporting distance and assist him, if necessary. General Garrard made the assault at the time indicated by advancing a double line of skirmishers, followed by a second line of the same kind,

with directions to his main line to occupy their places in the advanced pits as soon as they left them, and charge as soon as the advanced line reached the works. By this happy arrangement but few men were exposed to the enemy's fire until the advance skirmish line was near enough to silence the enemy's artillery, although all were in easy musket-range. The first line advancing under a heavy fire of musketry and canister, covered by a sharp fire from the main line, soon reached the main works, and a cheer was given as a signal to charge. The charge was made successfully and taken up by the Thirteenth Corps and General Steele's command on the right. I am certain that the advance line of General Garrard was on the parapet with their colors at the time the other commands started. He captured in his immediate front 1,624 prisoners, including 2 brigadier-generals and 98 officers, 4 stand of colors, 21 pieces of artillery, and 4 mortars. His loss was 42 killed, 142 wounded, and 4 missing; total 188. This makes the results of the two days at Spanish Fort and Blakely as follows: 2,164 prisoners, 71 pieces of artillery, 8 stand of colors, and nearly 3,000 stand of small-arms. The loss of the command at both places is, killed 68, wounded 461, captured 5, missing 2; total 536. I transmit herewith the reports of division and brigade commanders and a full list of casualties,* with a schedule of the artillery captured. My division and brigade commanders behaved nobly throughout, and to their energy, skill and endurance is due the main credit of the success. I would especially mention Col. James L. Geddes, Eighth Iowa Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, Third Division, for his gallantry and grit in the charge on Spanish Fort. Although suffering with a severe chill at the time, yet he remained upon the field and superintended the movements. Also Lieutenant-Colonel Lackland, One hundred and eighth Illinois Volunteers, serving upon the staff of General Carr, who took a musket and led personally the two skirmishing companies that first gained a foothold within the enemy's works. Capt. Bluford Wilson, assistant adjutant-general, Third Division, particularly distinguished himself during the siege and acted as aide to Colonel Geddes during the assault. Capt. H. L. Wheeler, Ninety-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, acting engineer officer, Third Division, performed his work with great skill, energy, and industry. In the Second Division, Col. T. J. Kinney, One hundred and nineteenth Illinois Infantry, and Lieut. Col. Charles S. Hills, Tenth Kansas Infantry, led the advance skirmish line in front of their respective brigades and have more than earned promotion. First Lieut. and Bvt. Capt. Charles J. Allen, U. S. Army, chief engineer, performed his duty excellently well and rendered efficient help both at Spanish Fort and Blakely by his judgment, ability, and industry. To my staff is due much credit for their intelligent appreciation and prompt execution of the duties pertaining to their several departments.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Chief of Staff, Military Division of West Mississippi.

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*Embodied in table, p. 112.

[Inclosure.]

List of artillery captured at Spanish Fort, &c., Ala., by the Sixteenth Army Corps on the 8th day of April, 1865.

Place of capture.	Number.	Kind of gun.	Caliber.
Spanish Fort	8	6-pounder gun, smooth, bronze	3.67
Do	3	12-pounder gun, smooth, bronze	4.62
Do	2	8-inch columbiad	.....
Do	3	Blakely rifled gun	3.10
Do	9	Coehorn mortar	5.82
Fort Alexis	1	30-pounder Parrott gun	.....
Do	2	24-pounder Dahlgren boat howitzer	.....
Do	1	24-pounder siege howitzer, iron	.....
Do	8	6-pounder gun, smooth, bronze	3.67
Do	2	Rifled gun, bronze	3.67
Do	1	Rifled gun, iron	3.67
Do	1	Coehorn mortar	5.82
Do	1	Brooke rifled gun	6.4
At landing	4	Coehorn mortar	5.82
Do	2	Mountain howitzer	4.62
Water Battery	3	Brooke rifled gun	6.4
Total guns	46		

CLASSIFICATION.

8-inch columbiads	2
Brooke rifled guns, caliber 6.4	4
Parrott 30-pounder gun	1
Blakely rifled guns, caliber 3.10	3
Rifled guns, bronze, caliber 3.67	2
Rifled gun, iron, caliber 3.67	1
24-pounder Dahlgren boat howitzers, bronze	2
24-pounder siege howitzer, iron	1
12-pounder smooth guns, bronze, caliber 4.62	3
6-pounder smooth-bore guns, bronze, caliber 3.67	11
Mountain howitzers, caliber 4.62	2
Coehorn mortars	14
Total	46

I certify that the above is a correct account of artillery captured at Spanish Fort, &c., Ala., April 8, 1865.

JOHN B. PANNES,
Second Lieutenant, Seventeenth New York Veteran Volunteers, and Acting Ordnance Officer, Sixteenth Army Corps.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Ala., April 12, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army and Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward herewith eight Confederate flags captured by the troops of this corps at Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. Five of them were captured in the charge under circumstances which entitle the captors to medals of honor, to wit: Capt. Samuel McConnell,* One hundred and nineteenth Illinois Infantry; Sergt. George F. Rebman,* One hundred and nineteenth Illinois Infantry; Private John Whitmore,* One hundred and nineteenth Illinois Infantry; Private John H. Callahan,* One hundred and twenty-second [Illinois Infantry], each of whom captured a flag at Fort Blakely, Ala., in the charge on enemy's works, April 9, 1865; First Sergt. Edgar A. Bras,*

*Awarded a Medal of Honor.

Company K, Eighth Iowa Veteran Volunteers, who captured a flag from the hands of the color-bearer, in the charge on Spanish Fort, April 8, 1865. I have had the names of the above men written in ink on the flag captured by them. The other three were found in Spanish Fort after it had been taken, and no special credit attaches to the capture.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
April 12, 1865.

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the major-general commanding, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date and of eight rebel flags, captured by officers and men of your command in the charges on Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. The persons named in your communication will be recommended to the War Department for medals of honor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 42.

Report of Surg. William H. Thome, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE MEDICAL DIRECTOR,
Montgomery, Ala., April 30, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with circular No. 25, Surgeon-General's Office, 1865, I have the honor to forward the following report of medical operations of this command in the campaign against Mobile, Ala.:

This command was organized into a corps at New Orleans on or about the 21st of February, 1865. It comprises forty regiments, divided into three divisions, mainly western troops, with one regiment from New York and one from New Jersey. Nearly all have been in active service for two years or more. Their morale was excellent and the sanitary condition good. Each regiment was furnished with a pannier, or a portable medicine chest, which were kept filled by timely requisitions on the division supply contained in one Perot medical wagon and several six-mule teams for each division. The ambulance corps was organized according to law, and a division field hospital at the rate of one tent to a regiment. We left New Orleans on transports about the 12th of March, and after a short stay on Dauphin Island sailed across Mobile Bay and up Fish River to Dannelly's Landing, where we debarked. Thence three days' short marches through the pines brought us to the vicinity of Spanish Fort on the 27th of March, against which we immediately commenced siege operations (and one division of this command against the defenses at Blakely). Spanish Fort was taken by storm on the 8th, and Blakely in the same manner on the 9th of April, up to which period our men were constantly subjected to fatigue duty in the

trenches. The weather during the whole period was fine, neither too hot nor too cold, with very little rain. Water and supplies were considerably abundant and good, and the general health of the command preserved the usual average. During the siege all men who were wounded were conveyed on stretchers or carried by hand to the medical depot in the rear of the trenches, whence, after the proper attention, they were transferred to the division field hospital farther in the rear, where the proper amount of water and shelter could be obtained. Each division hospital was capable of accommodating 200 men, and was provided with bunks, bed-sacks, or leaves, on which the wounded were placed. The wounded were almost daily transferred by steamer to the general hospitals at New Orleans, and at no time were the field hospitals crowded. Medical and hospital supplies were amply sufficient and provisions in reasonable quantity. There were the usual variety of gunshot and shell wounds. But few of the wounded died in hospital, and the whole number treated in the field hospitals was about 500.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. THOME,

Surgeon, U. S. Vols., Medical Director, Sixteenth Army Corps.

Col. E. H. ABADIE,

Chief Medical Officer, Army and Div. of West Mississippi.

No. 43.

Report of Brig. Gen. John McArthur, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations March 19–April 9.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Blakely, Ala., April 12, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the duty performed by my command during the campaign against Mobile, Ala., resulting in the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely:

The division embarked on board transports, part going by sea and part by way of Lake Pontchartrain, the whole command arriving at Fort Gaines, Dauphin Island, Ala., on the 7th ultimo. On the 19th again embarked on steamers and proceeded to the head of navigation on Fish River, where they debarked and intrenched their camp. On the morning of the 25th again moved forward in advance of the army, skirmishing and driving the enemy easily. Intrenched again for the night; moved again next day and encamped within three miles of Spanish Fort. On the morning of the 27th advanced on the fort, skirmishing with the enemy and driving them into their works, taking a position about 400 yards from the fort, and constructed the first parallel of works, behind which the men encamped during the continuance of the siege. The Second Iowa Battery was put in position in a strong work constructed for it 400 yards from what was called the Red Fort; the Third Indiana Battery of Rodman guns in a work about 1,000 yards distant, and to the left of the Second Iowa. The brigades were in line according to their number from right to left, each commencing a sap toward the enemy's works, which were again united by a second parallel, from which a harassing fire was kept up on the enemy's works. The sap was again continued and pushed to within seventy-five yards of the fort, when an attack by the right bri-

gade of General Carr's division on the night of the 8th of April, followed up by the other troops, resulted in the capture of the fort with its contents, the Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry of my command being the first to enter and take possession of Fort Alexis, turning the same over to the troops of the Thirteenth Army Corps on their arrival, in whose front it was situated and to whom it properly belonged.

On the morning of the 9th, in obedience to orders, the division moved to Blakely, with instructions to support the Second Division in its attack on Fort Blakely the same day, but fortunately were not required, with the exception of the Third Indiana Battery, Captain Ginn commanding, which took part with the Second Division, who performed the work in gallant style. About 2,035 yards of sap were dug and about 3,975 yards of parallels, besides two additional works for heavy guns. About 340,000 rounds of musketry ammunition were expended, and about 200 rounds of 12-pounder shell thrown from a battery of wooden mortars constructed by the pioneer corps, and which rendered excellent service in covering the working parties. The number of guns and prisoners, with the exception of 49 prisoners of war and 1 commissioned officer, were taken by the Third Division, who were the first to enter, and who are entitled to the credit of the same, with the exception of Fort Alexis with its guns, eleven in number, which were turned over by the Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, as before mentioned, to the Thirteenth Army Corps. The skirmishers of the Second Brigade, under command of Captain French, of the Fifth Minnesota Infantry, also captured one light 12-pounder gun with a few prisoners near the steamboat landing, who were left in the fort with the others captured. The Third Brigade, Col. W. R. Marshall commanding, were detailed a portion of the time to supply the place of General Veatch's division. For account of these operations while on such duty I respectfully refer you to the report of Colonel Marshall, accompanying this. Please find also report of the list of casualties of the division,* together with a map† of the portion of the works occupied by the division during the siege, prepared by Capt. D. W. Wellman, Ninth Minnesota Infantry, on duty as engineer of the division, to whom my thanks are especially due for efficient and skillful services rendered, and would earnestly recommend him for promotion or transfer to the Engineer Corps of the Regular Army. My thanks are also due to the other officers of my staff for earnest and untiring assistance during these operations. The wounded were promptly taken off the field and attended to under the careful supervision of Dr. M. W. Fish, of the Eleventh Missouri, senior surgeon, afterward by Doctor Hunt, surgeon of volunteers and medical director of division, to whom my thanks are due. The total casualties during these operations were, killed 16, wounded 152. The troops behaved with their usual spirit and gallantry, officers and men vieing with each other in the energetic discharge of their duty. This is attributable in an especial manner to the conduct and skillful management of the brigade commanders, Colonels McMillen, Hubbard, and Marshall. The neglect on the part of the Government to give them their well-merited promotion is felt keenly by the command. Accompanying this please find special recommendations by brigade commanders approved by me.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MCARTHUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixteenth Army Corps.

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*Embodied in table, p. 112. †Not found.

No. 44.

Report of Capt. Hiram A. McKelvey, Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry, commanding Pioneer Corps, of operations March 27–April 13.

HDQRS. PIONEER CORPS, FIRST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Ala., April 13, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the proceedings of the pioneer corps during the siege of Spanish Fort, Ala.:

On the 27th ultimo I built a fortification of four embrasures in front of the right wing of the Second Brigade of this division for Reed's Second Iowa Battery. This work was done in open day on a hill about 400 yards from the enemy. During the work we were under a constant fire of musketry. A. Rogers, of the colored company, received a severe flesh wound in the left shoulder. The afternoon and night of the 30th ultimo were occupied in erecting a fortification of two embrasures in the rear of the First Brigade for a section of the First Indiana Heavy Artillery. The next day we built a magazine for this battery; also one for the small-arms ammunition of the division, and began a lot of hoods to protect the skirmishers. The time up to the 6th instant was occupied in the construction of hoods and wooden mortars. On the 6th instant I began a fortification of four embrasures on the left of the Third Brigade. This night we were exposed to a constant fire of shell from the enemy's mortars, they doing no damage, however. On the night of the 7th this work was continued, and again resumed on the night of the 8th and continued until midnight, when the announcement that the enemy had evacuated his lines rendered further work unnecessary. Up to the present date I have completed 11 wooden mortars and 400 hoods. My command throughout has evinced the utmost alacrity and patience in their work, and, notwithstanding they were often in great danger, they did their work bravely.

H. A. MCKELVEY,
Captain, Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry Volunteers,
Comdg. Pioneer Corps, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

Capt. W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 45.

Report of Col. William L. McMillen, Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations March 27–April 9.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Blakely, Ala., April 12, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the recent operations against the enemy at Spanish Fort:

On the 27th ultimo my command participated in the movement against and investment of the enemy's works known as Spanish Fort. The brigade occupied a position immediately on the left of the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, the Ninety-third Indiana and Tenth Minnesota in the front line; the other regiments camped in their rear.

On my left was Reed's battery; on the left of this still, the Second Brigade. Directly in my front in the enemy's line of works were three bastion forts, the center one of which afterward became known as the Red Fort, all strong earth-works, containing guns of heavy caliber. The intervening ground was nearly level, covered with fallen timber, and a line of abatis formed by the tops of trees. During the night of the 27th ultimo my front line was moved up to within about 500 yards of the enemy's works, and before morning the men were covered by a good rifle-pit, thrown up during the night. The next day was occupied in strengthening the main line and in throwing up defensive works in the various camps. On the evening of the 29th ultimo I commenced a sap from near my left, which was pushed with vigor until within about 150 yards of the enemy's works, where a parallel was constructed covering my front proper in the main line, and that of Reed's battery, connecting on the left with a similar work of the Second Brigade. Continuing my sap to the front a short distance farther, I dug another parallel for the right of my line, which threw it considerably in advance of the Third Division, and with which they did not succeed in connecting at any time during the siege. In these parallels strong bodies of sharpshooters and pickets were constantly kept on duty, and at night skirmishers were thrown out and advanced as far as possible in order to hold the ground and cover working parties. I continued my sap toward the Red Fort until I reached a point some sixty or seventy yards from it, where on the morning of the 7th instant I commenced digging another parallel. This brought my sharpshooters and skirmishers into close quarters with those of the enemy, and a sharp fire was kept up by both sides. I was engaged on this work until the night of the 8th instant, when about midnight hearing accidentally that the right of the Third Division had turned the enemy's left flank and were inside his works, I immediately ordered an advance of the skirmish line and the men in the rifle-pits, but on reaching the enemy's works they were found abandoned. A lieutenant and 16 men were captured on the enemy's picket-line.

In all the duties of the siege commanding officers of regiments and officers and men generally displayed that courage, endurance, and determination which always leads to success. To the officers of my staff I am again indebted for their prompt co-operation and faithful discharge of all duties. I desire, however, to call particular attention to my acting aide-de-camp, Lieut. J. Barber, Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry, who during the siege acted as my engineer and conducted and superintended the works in the saps and parallels. His duties there involved almost continued labor day and night, often exposing him to great danger, but they were performed with courage, fidelity, and energy, as his works will testify, they being nearer those of the enemy than any others along our entire line, as far as I have seen. I recommend him for promotion as captain and aide-de-camp. I am also indebted to Lieut. Col. C. G. Eaton, Seventy-second Ohio, for valuable services in digging my sap. You will please find transmitted herewith a list of casualties.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. McMILLEN,

Colonel Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry, Commanding.

Capt. W. H. F. RANDALL,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

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*Embodied in table, p. 112.

No. 46.

Report of Col. De Witt C. Thomas, Ninety-third Indiana Infantry, of operations March 19–April 9.

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-THIRD INDIANA INFANTRY,
In the Field, Ala., April 12, 1865.

I have the honor to report that this command embarked on steamer J. Brown March 19 and moved up Mobile Bay to the mouth of Fish River, thence up Fish River to Dannelly's Mills, at which place disembarked on the 20th of March and went into camp. On the 22d moved forward about half a mile and intrenched. On the 24th advanced near three miles and put up another line of works. On the morning of the 25th took up the line of march, my regiment being on the right of the brigade, arriving in front of Spanish Fort on the 27th at 10 a. m. Formed a line and advanced about three-quarters of a mile, when we found we were in the rear of one regiment of Third Division. I then moved by left flank until we unmasked, then by the right flank to a commanding position within 300 yards of the strong works of the fort and proceeded to erect fortifications. During the night made works sufficient to render tolerable safety from the enemy's fire, in which position we remained as a reserve for the pickets of the brigade until the evacuation of the fort by the enemy, and the occupation of it by our troops, compelled almost constantly to remain in the trenches and exposed daily to an almost incessant fire of the enemy's artillery and musketry. Frequently the cannonading from the enemy was terrific and well directed. The enemy's sharpshooters were untiring; not an hour, scarcely a moment in the day but the missiles from their guns were flying thick and fast, rendering it impossible to move without being in danger of them. During the night of the 8th it was ascertained that the enemy was leaving. We were ordered to move forward with the brigade; entered the fort, remained a short time, and returned to our position outside the works, capturing in the meantime 1 commissioned officer and 14 enlisted men. My thanks are due to the officers and men of the regiment, being on duty at all times and always prompt in manning the works when there was an alarm. My thanks are also due Maj. S. S. Crowe and Acting Adjutant Tinker for their valuable services rendered in assisting to command and superintending the construction of works, being always on the alert when danger threatened. Also to Hospital Steward L. M. Sackett, for his untiring energy and prompt attention to the sick and being ever present. Also to Sergt. Maj. Selar Mead, for the zeal with which he performed every duty assigned him; to Quartermaster Whiteside, Chaplain Woods, Quartermaster-Sergeant Wilson, Commissary-Sergeant Wood, for the important service rendered by them. Wounded during engagement: Private Absalom Combs, Company G, top of the head, severe; Private John W. Fender, Company F, in the wrist, slight.

DE WITT C. THOMAS,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. THEODORE LIVINGS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., First Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 47.

Report of Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Jennison, Tenth Minnesota Infantry, of operations March 25–April 9.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY,
Near Fort Blakely, Ala., April 12, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my regiment before Spanish Fort, Ala.:

My command left Fish River March 25, 1865, with the rest of the brigade. On the morning of the 27th, having passed somewhat beyond or to the north of Spanish Fort, on the road to Blakely, I was ordered to form in line of battle upon the left of the Ninety-third Indiana Infantry, facing the west, to cover my front with a strong skirmish line, and conform to the movements of the regiment on my right. We were then advanced about half a mile, when it was found that by the convergence of our lines of advance we were lapping the brigade on our right. We were moved to the left, and then forward until I came to the position occupied by Reed's Second Iowa Battery. I halted in rear of this battery and reported the fact to the colonel commanding brigade, who directed me then to remain. Later in the day, when it became apparent that the enemy would not accept battle outside of his works, I was directed to move forward and intrench myself on the right of the Second Brigade. I went to my assigned position about 4 p. m., procured axes and spades, and commenced to throw up works in plain view of the enemy and within 500 yards of their northeast bastion. Part of my front was claimed to plant the Second Iowa Battery. I therefore placed four companies in the front line and intrenched the other companies in rear of the battery. This position we occupied as our camp for twelve days, within which my command threw up a breast-work which resisted the penetrative power of an 8-inch columbiad at point-blank range, covered themselves against splinters of the enemy's shell, assisted to drive forward a sap within seventy-five yards of the enemy's work, built a second parallel and nearly completed a third, constructed substantial works for sixteen siege guns and for lighter pieces, felled the heavy pine timber to give range to artillery upon about forty acres, and expended 23,000 rounds of cartridges in skirmishing. I was present in the advanced parallel with six companies of my regiment the night of the evacuation of the fort by the enemy, and observed the advance of a brigade of the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, which was made at midnight on the 8th instant. Although that advance met no resistance whatever, and I might from my advanced position have preceded all the troops into the fort, I thought best not to experiment without orders, and accordingly remained until directed by the colonel commanding to advance into the fort. Of the duty peculiar to a siege I think no equal number of men ever did more, or better, or more willingly than the regiment I have the honor to command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. JENNISON,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Tenth Minnesota Infantry Volunteers.

Lieut. THEODORE LIVINGS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., First Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 48.

Report of Col. Lucius F. Hubbard, Fifth Minnesota Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 20–April 9.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Blakely, Ala., April 12, 1865.

CAPTAIN: The following report of the part taken by the Second Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, in the operations which have recently culminated in the capture of Spanish Fort and its dependencies, is respectfully submitted:

On the 20th day of March the command broke camp at Dauphin Island and moved by transports up Fish River. Disembarked at Dannelly's Mills on the 21st, and encamped in that immediate vicinity. On the following day a new position was taken and intrenchments constructed covering the front of the brigade, which were occupied as a line of defense until the 25th. On the 23d and 24th our pickets were attacked by the enemy, but each time the latter was repulsed with the occurrence of but a single casualty in this command. At 8 a. m. on the 25th of March the brigade, holding the advance of the corps, moved out on the Deer Park road. A small force of the enemy was soon encountered, with which skirmishing at once commenced. With four companies of the Ninth Minnesota Infantry deployed as skirmishers, and the balance of the regiment as support, the enemy was steadily pressed back and the road made clear for the column to pass. Until ordered to halt and encamp for the night the skirmishers made no pause in their advance. During the following day's march the brigade, being in the rear, encountered no enemy. On the 27th during the progress of the investment of Spanish Fort, the Second Brigade held a position in the center of, and advanced in line of battle with, the First Division. A line of skirmishers deployed along my front met those of the enemy within perhaps a mile of the rebel defenses and engaged them actively, the latter slowly giving way, but contesting the ground quite stubbornly. The line of battle advanced by degrees until a position was secured within about 800 yards of the fort, the enemy the while delivering from his works a spirited fire of musketry and artillery. During the following night a line of investment was established and the command employed intrenching the position. The Second Brigade held a front of four regiments running from right to left in the following order, viz: Eighth Wisconsin, Forty-seventh Illinois, Fifth Minnesota, and Ninth Minnesota, the Eleventh Missouri being held in reserve. My skirmishers were advanced during the night and posted as pickets within 300 yards of the enemy's works. The 28th and 29th were spent in strengthening our defensive works and constructing bomb-proofs for the protection of the men. On the night of the 29th I commenced to run a sap in the direction of the fort, and on the 31st had reached a position and constructed a parallel within 300 yards of the main works of the enemy. This parallel was at once manned with sharpshooters, a detail of 250 picked men, the best shots in the brigade, being made for that purpose, and placed under the command of Capt. A. P. French, Fifth Minnesota Infantry, which detail was retained permanently on duty during the continuance of the siege. These sharpshooters rendered very effective service throughout the siege, greatly annoying the enemy's artillerists, in some instances compelling him to abandon the use of his guns and fill his embrasures with earth. Captain French is entitled to much credit for the efficient management of his command.

The work upon the approaches to the fort was actively prosecuted until the night of the 8th of April. At that date my sharpshooters had

been advanced to a second parallel about 100 yards farther to the front, and my sappers had reached a point and partially constructed a parallel within sixty yards of the enemy's works. My first parallel had been converted into an emplacement, in which I had located a regiment, the Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, as a support to the sharpshooters. At about 2 a. m. of the 9th instant developments upon the right of our lines created a suspicion that the enemy was evacuating his works. Captain McGrew, of my staff, who at that time was superintending the operations of the sappers, directed Captain French to move forward his command as skirmishers and ascertain what enemy, if any, was in his front. The order was promptly obeyed, the enemy's pickets posted outside the fort captured without opposition, and the works found to be abandoned. Captain McGrew immediately moved the Forty-seventh Illinois, Major Bonham commanding, into the fort, and crossing the ravine to the left occupied Fort Alexis, placing guards upon the guns, magazines, and other property left by the enemy. In this work were ten pieces of artillery, one mortar, and much ammunition. In the meantime Captain French moved his skirmishers through Spanish Fort to the bank of the river at the point where the enemy was crossing, capturing several prisoners and one piece of artillery abandoned near the bridge. About half an hour after the occupation of Fort Alexis by the Forty-seventh Illinois the troops of General Benton's division, Thirteenth Army Corps, moved in, and Captain McGrew formally surrendered possession to Major Boydston, of General Benton's staff. At 9 a. m. on the 9th instant the command moved out on the Blakely road and encamped at night near its present location. During the siege of Spanish Fort the brigade excavated 7,000 cubic yards of earth, and expended 169,000 rounds of musket ammunition. The labors of the siege were very arduous. The men were worked by large details night and day upon fortifications and approaches, yet they bore their trials patiently, and cheerfully responded to every call of whatever character. Colonels Marsh, Gere, and Britton, and Majors Green and Bonham, commanding their respective regiments, were untiring in their efforts to facilitate the operations of the siege. Capt. J. G. McGrew, aide-de-camp, rendered very valuable service while performing the dangerous duty of superintending the construction of the approaches to the enemy's works. Captains Cleland and Kendall and Lieutenant Kelly are also entitled to much credit for their activity and energy during the recent operations.

The total casualties suffered by the brigade within the time embraced in the above report is 99, as follows:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
11th Missouri Veteran Infantry	1	5	.....	27	33
8th Wisconsin Veteran Infantry	.....	2	.....	17	19
5th Minnesota Veteran Infantry	.....	.....	.....	16	16
9th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry	.....	2	1	13	16
47th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	.....	1	3	11	15
Total	1	10	4	84	99

L. F. HUBBARD,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Blakely, Ala., April 9, 1865.

Col. L. F. HUBBARD,
Commanding Second Brig., First Div., Sixteenth Army Corps:

Immediately after the evacuation of Spanish Fort, by your order I moved the Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, Major Bonham commanding, into the enemy's works simultaneously with the troops on our right, after which I moved to the left, occupying Fort Alexis, placing guards over the guns, magazines, and various other property before the works were entered by the troops of any other command. After we had been in possession of the works about half an hour I was met by Major Boydston, of General Benton's staff, to whom I turned over the captured property, calling the attention of Major Bonham, Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, as well as other officers of his regiment, to the transaction, when Major Boydston placed guards over the premises. I then directed Major Bonham to return with his regiment to the remainder of the brigade within the works of Spanish Fort.

JAMES G. McGREW,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Blakely, Ala., April 9, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

The within statement is forwarded for the purpose of vindicating the claim of this command to the credit of first occupying and obtaining possession of the property in Fort Alexis. The facts within stated can be sustained by abundant proofs.

L. F. HUBBARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

No. 49.

Report of Col. William R. Marshall, Seventh Minnesota Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations March 20–April 9.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Blakely, Ala., April 12, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the operations against Mobile:

On the 20th of March the brigade debarked from transports at Dannelly's Mills, Fish River. On the 25th marched with the division toward Spanish Fort. During this day's march a small party of the enemy on our left flank fired a volley into the head of the brigade, only one shot taking effect. (I received a severe flesh wound on the left side of the back of my neck, not, however, disabling me or taking me off duty.) On the 27th of March, as we approached within a mile of Spanish Fort, the brigade was formed in line of battle, and moving on the left of General Hubbard's brigade advanced to within 1,200 yards of the fort. Our skirmishers advanced to within 300 yards of the enemy's works. The right of the Thirteenth Corps closed in on my left, and I was ordered to break regiments to the rear to uncover the

Thirteenth Corps. This was done until I had but one regiment in the front line, the others being ployed in the rear. This position was intrenched and sheltered as well as possible from the fire of the enemy, which continually poured upon us both from musketry and artillery. A large detail was set at work on a fort for the Third Indiana Battery, and a sap toward enemy's works begun. This work was continued until the 30th, when I was ordered to report the brigade to General Granger, commanding the Thirteenth Corps. General Granger directed me to occupy the part of his line directly in front of the high fort (Fort Alexis, I believe). This line had just been vacated by General Veatch's division of Thirteenth Corps. I completed work begun by General Veatch's division, furnished heavy details for work on batteries, and advanced the parallels 150 yards, and almost to the rifle-pits of enemy's sharpshooters outside of the fort.

On the 4th of April I received orders to report back to my division commander, and took position on the left of Second Brigade. I immediately opened a trench from General Hubbard's most advanced parallel to the left, connecting with the works of the Thirteenth Corps, and dug saps leading from our main line out to the advanced trenches. On the 8th I had extended a sap, preparatory to opening a new parallel, so near the enemy's works that stones could be thrown to their rifle-pits, when on the night of the 8th instant the enemy evacuated the works. The pickets of the Third Brigade entered the fort with those of the Second Brigade. On the 9th instant the brigade marched toward Blakely, going into camp in line on left of General Hubbard's brigade. That evening the capture of Blakely ended the siege. From the 27th of March to the 8th of April, inclusive, the brigade was constantly under fire. Officers and men throughout the siege were faithful and met every requirement of duty. My acknowledgments are specially due to the commanding officers of regiments—Lieut. Col. William H. Heath, Thirty-third Missouri Volunteers; Lieut. Col. William B. Keeler, Thirty-fifth Iowa Volunteers; Lieut. Col. George Bradley, Seventh Minnesota Volunteers, and Maj. Samuel G. Knee, Twelfth Iowa Veteran Volunteers. Also to the members of my staff—Lieut. Henry Hoover, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. W. A. Clark, provost-marshal (and acting engineer); Lieut. L. W. Collins, picket officer, and Lieut. W. M. Wetherill, aide-de-camp. A list of casualties accompanies this report. The total casualties in the brigade during the siege were: Killed—enlisted men, 2; wounded—officers, 2; enlisted men, 19.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. R. MARSHALL,
Colonel Seventh Minnesota Volunteers, Commanding the Brigade.

Capt. W. H. F. RANDALL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Blakely, Ala., April 12, 1865.

Capt. W. H. F. RANDALL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: In submitting a report of the operations of this brigade in the late siege of the defenses of Mobile, I beg leave to recommend the promotion of the following officers for gallant and meritorious conduct, viz: Lieut. Col. W. H. Heath, commanding Thirty-third Missouri Volunteers; First Lieut. Henry Hoover, Thirty-fifth Iowa Volunteers,

acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, and First Lieut. Loren W. Collins, Seventh Minnesota Volunteers, aide-de-camp. Lieutenant-Colonel Heath has long since earned promotion. He has served since the beginning of the war and been in many of the most important battles of the West—Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the Red River campaign, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Nashville, &c. (He has held a commission as colonel of his regiment since December, 1863, but the regiment, being below the minimum, could not be mustered in.) He has had brigade commands, and is a most capable and deserving officer. Lieutenant Hoover is an officer of long and faithful service, excellent capacity, and great gallantry. Lieutenant Collins has performed the arduous and responsible duties of picket officer for the brigade for nearly a year, and is an officer of unusual intelligence, activity, and gallantry.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. MARSHALL,

Colonel Seventh Minnesota Volunteers, Commanding the Brigade.

No. 50.

Report of Lieut. Col. William B. Keeler, Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry, of operations March 25–April 9.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-FIFTH IOWA INFANTRY,
Near Blakely, Ala., April 12, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the operations at Spanish Fort and vicinity:

In obedience to orders the command broke camp at Fish River, marching and intrenching upon the 25th and 26th. Near noon of the 27th the regiment was formed in line of battle upon the left of the Thirty-third Missouri, with Company B, Capt. William M. Stewart commanding, deployed as skirmishers, and moved forward till ordered to halt and intrench. At 4 p. m. Company B having exhausted their ammunition, Company C, Lieutenant Koehler commanding, was ordered to relieve them. The casualties of the day were light and as per report rendered. The regiment, in accordance with orders received, proceeded to strengthen their position and protect themselves from the fire of the enemy, remaining in that position till March 30, when they were ordered to move to the left and occupy the work before occupied by a portion of the Thirteenth Corps, remaining there until April 4, when they reoccupied their former position to the left of and in rear of the Second Brigade.

March [April] 9 the command moved to camp below Blakely and their present position. During the action and through the entire siege the conduct of both officers and men has been extremely satisfactory, they having performed all duties assigned them with promptness and bravery. I append herewith list of casualties during the siege.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. KEELER,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Col. WILLIAM R. MARSHALL,
Commanding Third Brigade, First Division, 16th Army Corps.

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*Embodied in table, p. 113.

No. 51.

Report of Lieut. Col. George Bradley, Seventh Minnesota Infantry, of operations March 27–April 9.

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGIMENT MINNESOTA INFANTRY,
In the Field, April 12, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the operations at Spanish Fort:

On the morning of the 27th of March the regiment was formed in order of battle on the left of the brigade, which was on the extreme left of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and advanced toward the works of the enemy. Company C, Captain Thomas, was advanced and ordered to deploy as skirmishers in front of the regiment. During the afternoon this company was relieved by Company K, Captain Carter, in consequence of having expended their ammunition. The skirmishing during this day was heavy, and our skirmishers drove the enemy back a considerable distance and established our advanced line about 200 yards from the enemy's main line of works. The ground over which the skirmishers advanced was very much broken and covered with fallen trees, rendering the advance quite difficult. Our casualties this day were as follows: First Lieut. H. F. Folsom, Company C, struck in the fleshy part of the thigh by a fragment of a shell, making a severe bruise, but not sufficient to put him off duty; Private Andrew Agren, Company C, wounded in right leg, suffered amputation above knee joint; Corpl. John Diller, contused wound in thigh, slight, has since returned to duty; Sergt. Omar H. Case, Company E, flesh wound in left shoulder, slight; Private Charles H. Fadden, Company I, shot through the body, injuring the spine, since died. On the evening of the 27th the regiment went into camp in the rear of the Thirty-fifth Iowa, the brigade then being in column of regiments. From this time till the 30th we occupied this camp, furnishing heavy picket details and fatigue parties to push forward lines of intrenchments, erect forts, and do the various work incidental to siege operations. On March 30 we moved with our brigade to the left, occupying a space left vacant by the removal of General Veatch's division, of the Thirteenth Corps. We remained here until the 4th of April, working incessantly night and day. On the night of the 3d our pickets, in connection with those of the other regiments in the brigade, under the direction of Major Burt, of my regiment, advanced the front line of our works from 150 to 200 yards. On the 4th of April we returned to our first place in the line and reoccupied it. On the 6th we commenced intrenchments in an advanced position, with a view to its occupation. The work, however, could be prosecuted only in the night, the ground being open and within short rifle-range from the fort, and the works were scarcely completed when the enemy evacuated and our forces took possession of Spanish Fort and the works adjacent, which occurred on the night of the 8th instant. On the 9th we moved with our command toward Blakely, going into camp about two miles from the works of the enemy, which were captured that day by a portion of our army. Throughout the entire siege the conduct of officers and men was all

that could be desired. They were always ready and willing to brave any exposure or undergo any fatigue which promised to advance the objects of the campaign.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. BRADLEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. H. HOOVER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., First Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 52.

Report of Lieut. Col. William H. Heath, Thirty-third Missouri Infantry, of operations March 20–April 12.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-THIRD MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS,
Blakely, Ala., April 12, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to make the following report of operations of the Thirty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry in the expedition against Mobile, Ala.:

March 20, 1865, the regiment embarked on steamer Lockwood at Dauphin Island and proceeded through Weeks Bay to Fish River, debarking March 21 at Dannelly's or Smith's Mills. Here formed an intrenched camp, in which we remained until March 25, when the regiment moved with the column against Spanish Fort, where it took part March 27 in the assault upon that work. The direct assault having been abandoned and siege operations ordered, the regiment on March 28 constructed bomb-proofs in front of the center of the enemy's line and within easy range of his artillery. March 30, were ordered with Third Brigade to a position in front of the enemy's right and confronting his main fort, relieving General Veatch's division, of the Thirteenth Army Corps. The work here was very severe indeed. The enemy's sharpshooters were bold and vigilant and our works incomplete, the line being in addition very extended. The entire brigade was kept constantly employed day and night in sapping, strengthening half-finished works, and constant skirmishing, and while here advanced the parallel over 150 yards, and nearer to the enemy at that time than any other portion of our lines. April 4, were ordered back to our original position in the center and assisted in advancing our lines there to within 200 yards of the enemy's main works and fifty yards of his skirmish pits. At 10 p. m. April 8 the enemy evacuated his entire line at Spanish Fort and the regiment, with other troops of the command, entered his works. April 9, moved with the division to the support of the Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, confronting the enemy's right at Blakely, which place was captured by assault at 5 p. m. of the same day. The fall of Blakely virtually ended the expedition and compelled the immediate evacuation of Mobile, operations ceasing with the occupation of the city by our forces on the 12th day of April, 1865. The number of casualties was very light, only five men being wounded, and but one of those dangerously. For the report of casualties I would refer you to the lists sent in from day to day.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. HEATH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. HENRY HOOVER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 53.

Report of Capt. Thomas J. Ginn, Third Battery Indiana Light Artillery, of operations March 27–April 9.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD INDIANA BATTERY,
In the Field, Ala., April 13, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the late siege of Spanish Fort and Fort Alexis and storming of Fort Blakely, Ala.:

On the morning of March 27, 1865, while in column of march upon the main road in front of Fort Alexis, I was ordered by Brigadier-General McArthur, commanding First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, to move by the left flank on the left of the Second Brigade, First Division, in the direction of the fort. When the line had advanced to within 2,000 yards of the enemy's works I was ordered by General McArthur to take a position and open fire directly in rear of the Third Brigade, First Division, upon the forts. The firing was continued for one hour, but with what effect I could not ascertain, owing to the dense growth of timber which intervened. About 1 p. m. I was ordered by General McArthur to move one section of my battery to a position on the right of the Second Brigade, First Division. I intrusted the execution of this order to Lieut. Richard Burns, of my command. In these two positions we kept up a desultory fire on the enemy's works until dark. During the night earth-works were constructed upon a point opposite the lower end of Fort Alexis at a distance of 1,400 yards, and early in the morning of March 28 I received orders from General McArthur to move my battery under cover of this work, which was done, and during the day we fired, at intervals, about eighty shots with good effect, often striking the enemy's works quite near the embrasures. In this manner I kept up a slow fire, at irregular intervals, from day to day, always doing good execution, until April 4, at 5 p. m., pursuant to orders from Major-General Canby, my battery, with all the others around our line, shelled the enemy vigorously for a space of two hours. From this time until April 8 we fired but little, though always with the same telling effect upon their embrasures, and rarely failed in silencing any guns which opened fire upon us directly in front. At 6 p. m. April 8 we took part in shelling the enemy's works one hour. On the morning of April 9, the forts having succumbed during the night, I was ordered by Brigadier-General McArthur to take up the line of march toward Blakely, following the Second Brigade, First Division, and at 3 p. m. went in camp about three miles southeast of Fort Blakely, which was then invested by General Steele's army and the Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. At 4 p. m. April 9 I was ordered by General McArthur to report with my command for temporary duty to Brigadier-General Garrard, commanding Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. Upon arriving on the field I was unable to find Garrard, and therefore ordered my battery into position in the open field in rear of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, where, with the other batteries, I co-operated in shelling the enemy's works for about half an hour, when our infantry assaulted and carried them by storm. During the thirteen days and nights in which my command was constantly under fire I suffered no loss in men or material, and I here take great

pleasure in acknowledging the excellent conduct of both officers and men of my command during the entire siege.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. GINN,
Captain Third Indiana Battery.

Capt. W. H. F. RANDALL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 54.

Report of Capt. Joseph R. Reed, Second Battery Iowa Light Artillery, of operations March 24–April 8.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND IOWA BATTERY,
Near Fort Blakely, Ala., April 12, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the recent operations against the enemy:

On the 24th of March I disembarked from steamer at Fish River, and by direction of Capt. J. W. Lowell, chief of artillery, Sixteenth Army Corps, reported to the general commanding First Division, and was assigned my position in the line and column of march. On the 29th ultimo, when the division arrived in front of Spanish Fort, my position was between the First and Second Brigades. In this position I formed in battery in front of the enemy's works, and was engaged during the day in firing at what is now known as the Red Bastion. At 3 o'clock next morning I moved forward and occupied a work constructed for me by the pioneer corps of the division. I occupied this work until the evacuation of Spanish Fort by the enemy, and was engaged daily with his batteries, firing in the aggregate 1,200 rounds. My loss during the siege was but a single man, Private George W. Stephenson, who was wounded by a minie-ball in the foot during the first day.

I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. REED,
Captain, Commanding Second Iowa Battery.

Capt. W. H. F. RANDALL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 55.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Kenner Garrard, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations April 3–9.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Blakely, Ala., April 11, 1865.

COLONEL: In anticipation of a detailed report of the capture of Fort Blakely, I have the honor to report that on the 9th instant I advanced my lines, carried the works, captured 21 guns, 4 mortars, and 1,524 enlisted men, and 100 officers, including 2 brigadier-generals, one of them, Brigadier-General Liddell, commanding East District of the Gulf. My loss was 41 killed and 123 wounded. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of my officers and men, who most gallantly executed all orders given them, notwithstanding the serious obstacles in their front. Three

officers, Col. Charles L. Harris, Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade; Col. John I. Rinaker, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois, commanding First Brigade, and Col. Thomas J. Kinney, One hundred and nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, I would earnestly recommend for promotion as brigadier-generals. The two brigade commanders in the assault commanded most efficiently and gallantly their brigades, and Colonel Kinney had command of the advance regiment of his brigade in the charge, and enjoys the reputation of being the first man of his regiment on the rebel works. I sincerely trust that the soldierly and noble conduct of these officers will be recognized and rewarded by the Government by bestowing upon them a rank most meritoriously earned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. JOHN HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixteenth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Blakely, April 11, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my division in the siege and capture of Fort Blakely:

On the 3d instant, in obedience to orders from General Canby's headquarters, I moved to this point and took position on the left of General Steele's command, with a view to commence the siege and to complete the investment. Owing to the nature of the ground and want of information it was several days before my line was extended to Bay Minette. My orders were to co-operate, advising and consulting with General Steele. On the 9th instant, the morning after the capture of Spanish Fort, General A. J. Smith, commanding corps, visited my headquarters and instructed me to assault Fort Blakely at the earliest practicable moment, and for that purpose he would order up to my assistance McArthur and Carr, and all the artillery I wanted. I would here express my thanks to him for his generous conduct, though I was fortunate enough not to be compelled to avail myself of his kind offer of more troops. During the morning I placed in position on my extreme left, to guard my lines from the fire of gun-boats, Hendricks' and Cox's batteries, of the First Indiana Heavy Artillery, consisting each of four 30-pounders. Three of these pieces were turned on the enemy's line until 5 p. m., when they ceased by my orders. At 3 p. m. on my extreme right I placed in position behind my rifle-pits Mack's Black Horse Battery of six 20-pounders, with orders not to fire except when the enemy opened, and then to silence his guns; that I did not wish a bombardment, but wanted my lines in their advance protected. Similar orders were given to the other batteries under my command, viz, Rice's Seventeenth Ohio Battery (four Napoleons), Lowell's Second Illinois Battery (four 10-pounder Parrotts), and Ginn's Third Indiana Battery (four 10-pounder Parrotts). At 2 p. m. I sent for my brigade commanders—Brig. Gen. J. I. Gilbert, commanding Second Brigade; Col. C. L. Harris, Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade, and Col. J. I. Rinaker, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Volunteers, commanding First Brigade—and gave them the following orders. Brigadier-General Veatch, commanding First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, was present at the interview. I directed them to

move their commands into the trenches, placing one-half in the rifle-pits of the skirmishers and one-half in those of the reserves. That at 5.30 p. m. a single line of skirmishers should advance, and as soon as it appeared that they were advancing with success that a second line of skirmishers should follow, and when the first line reached the enemy's works then the main line should charge. I was induced to adopt this plan owing to the terrible obstructions in my front and to avoid loss of life, and hoped to silence the enemy's guns and drive off their sharpshooters before I exposed a large mass of my men to the enemy's fire. My brigades were in line from right to left in the following order: Gilbert, Harris, and Rinaker. As the right of Rinaker's and left of Harris' lines were the most advanced, I ordered that at this point the attack should commence and be taken up to the right and left as rapidly as possible. Rinaker's advance was the One hundred and nineteenth Illinois, Col. T. J. Kinney commanding; Harris', part of the Eleventh Wisconsin, One hundred and seventy-eighth New York, and Fifty-eighth Illinois; and Gilbert's was the Tenth Kansas, Lieut. Col. Charles S. Hills commanding, and one company of the Twenty-seventh Iowa. At the appointed time, under a brisk fire from all of the artillery, the first line moved, then the second, then the artillery ceased firing, and I saw our men on the enemy's works. I immediately ordered a cheer and a charge. This cheer was taken up on the right of my division, and as I advanced in the charge I looked to the right and saw our whole army in front of Blakely, most gallantly taking up my movement. My division carried the enemy's works, capturing 100 officers, including 2 brigadier-generals, and 1,524 enlisted men, and 4 sets of colors, 21 pieces of artillery, and 4 mortars. My loss, I am most happy to report, owing to my plan of attack, was very small, only 2 commissioned officers killed and 7 wounded; 39 enlisted men killed and 117 wounded.

I am extremely gratified to be able to speak in the highest terms of praise of my whole division, and am indeed proud to be the commander of so noble a body of soldiers. Among the many who distinguished themselves I desire to invite special notice to my three brigade commanders and to Col. T. J. Kinney, One hundred and nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, and Lieut. Col. Charles S. Hills, Tenth Kansas. The two last-mentioned officers had command of the skirmishers in front of their brigades, and for their special gallantry and good conduct well merit promotion. To my three brigade commanders—Brig. Gen. James I. Gilbert, Cols. Charles L. Harris, Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers, and John I. Rinaker, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Volunteers—I am greatly indebted for their efficiency in the management of their brigades and for the prompt and cheerful execution of all my orders. I would earnestly recommend that their good service be recognized by their promotion. First Lieut. Angus R. McDonald, Eleventh Wisconsin, especially distinguished himself at the parapet and received one gunshot wound and two from the bayonet. To my staff I am under many obligations for their zealous, efficient, and intelligent discharge of the duties intrusted to them and would be much gratified to see officers of such merit and fine soldierly qualities encouraged and rewarded by being brevetted. The following is a list of their names: Maj. James B. Sample, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. Robert W. Healy, Fifty-eighth Illinois, acting inspector-general; First Lieut. Alexander H. McLeod, One hundred and fortieth New York Volunteers, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. Sargeant McKnight, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. Richard Rees, Twenty-first Missouri, acting assistant inspector-general, and First

Lieut. George W. Fetterman, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, commissary of musters; also First Lieut. Thornton G. Capps, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Volunteers, provost-marshal. Inclosed I have the honor to transmit the reports of my brigade commanders and a list of casualties,* and also a report of guns captured.†

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixteenth Army Corps.

ADDENDA

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Blakely, Ala., April 11, 1865.

Lieut. Col. JOHN HOUGH:

I have the honor to forward herewith four battle-flags captured in the enemy's works at Blakely, Ala., on the 9th instant by men belonging to the First Brigade of this division. The following are the names of the captors: Capt. Samuel McConnell, One hundred and nineteenth Illinois Volunteers; Sergt. George F. Rebman, Company B, One hundred and nineteenth Illinois Volunteers; Private John Whitmore, Company F, One hundred and nineteenth Illinois Volunteers; Private John H. Callahan, Company B, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Volunteers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. SECOND DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Blakely, Ala., April 12, 1865.

The general commanding the division desires to express his heartfelt thanks to the brave officers and men of his command for their heroic and noble conduct in the battle of the 9th instant. To your gallantry in action, your daring advance over terrible obstacles, and your cheerful and prompt obedience to orders, is due the fall of Fort Blakely.

K. GARRARD,
General, Commanding Division.

No. 56.

Report of Col. John I. Rinaker, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations April 3–9.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Blakely, Ala., April 11, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report of the First Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, in the

* Shows 2 officers and 39 men killed; 7 officers and 117 men wounded. For casualties from March 30 to April 9, inclusive, see table, p. 113.

† See Rice's report, p. 267.

operations before Blakely from the evening of April 3 up to and including the storming and capture of the rebel works on the evening of April 9, 1865:

At noon on the 3d instant, in obedience to orders, the First Brigade broke camp three miles east of Spanish Fort, and marched out on Blakely road about three miles and a half, and halted on the high hill overlooking the rebel works around Blakely on the left of General Steele's command, then investing the place, and on the left of the Blakely road. As soon as the ground was examined in our front and by sunset the same day skirmishers were advanced and established within 800 yards of the enemy's works in front of the First Brigade, which rested on the Blakely road, on the right of the Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. The skirmishers and reserves were covered with light works under fire of the enemy's musketry and artillery. I continued to cause the line to be advanced cautiously and strengthened each day and night until the afternoon of the 5th instant, being then within 600 yards of rebel fortifications in our front, our line connecting with the Second Brigade on the left and with the Thirteenth Army Corps on the right. On the afternoon of the 5th instant, in obedience to orders from general commanding division, the First Brigade skirmish line was withdrawn from the right of the division and established on the left of the division, being the extreme left of our line fronting Blakely. My line was then and there established within 350 yards of rebel works and beyond the creek, left resting on a swamp and right connecting with Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. This line was established under a heavy fire of artillery from the enemy's works, provoked by driving his skirmishers into the fort when our line was first advanced. This line was advanced and strengthened each day and night with suitable works on the skirmish and reserve lines until the afternoon of the 9th instant, then being within 300 yards of the enemy's works and under cross-fire from three different points. A few casualties had occurred during these operations. On the 9th, about 3 p. m., the general commanding ordered the brigade to be moved into position to support the advance of a strong skirmish line, which was to feel of the enemy's strength of forces and works, to move the skirmishers forward at 5.30 p. m. I thereupon ordered Col. T. J. Kinney, One hundred and nineteenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, to be ready to move his regiment forward to the skirmish line, relieving the skirmishers then on duty, and to put the whole of his regiment into the advance rifle-pits. After he had examined the ground his regiment was put into the advance line about 5 p. m. The relieved skirmishers were ordered to join their regiments, and ammunition was brought forward to the advanced reserve line for distribution. As Colonel Kinney's regiment moved into the rifle-pits beyond the creek, the Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, under Lieut. Col. Hervey Craven, and Twenty first Missouri Veteran Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Charles W. Tracy, were moved forward in line of battle just in Kinney's rear to the creek, which is about thirty yards in rear of the rifle-pits, on the left not so far. The One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Lieut. Col. James F. Drish, was formed in reserve opposite to and about 100 yards in rear of the center. Anticipating that it was necessary, in order to save my skirmish line in the advance (as the two supporting regiments must gradually separate in supporting the wings of the skirmish line), as soon as Colonel Kinney's line was ready I ordered the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Infantry to move forward and overlap the Eighty-ninth Indiana and Twenty-first

Missouri, and to move straight forward as the line advanced, following Colonel Kinney's center, and to fill up the space between the Eighty-ninth Indiana and Twenty-first Missouri, as these two regiments separated to the right and left, the Eighty-ninth connecting with Colonel Harris and the Twenty-first Missouri supporting the extreme left of the skirmish line. This line was formed tolerably well under cover and within 350 yards of the rebel works. I then went forward to the rifle-pits to see when Colonel Kinney was ready to start and to superintend the general movement of my command. Colonel K[inney] was on the extreme right of his skirmish line. I was at this time notified by Major Healy, of General Garrard's staff, that all was ready and waiting for me to start. About the same time an artillery officer (Captain Ginn) reported to me that he had some guns with which he was to report to me, but had not found me till that moment. He told me where his guns were, and I asked what he could do with them there; could he do execution with them? He replied that he could. I told him to open on the enemy's works to my left, which he did promptly, and, I am happy to state, with effect. In a moment the rebel skirmishers commenced running.

Colonel Kinney started his line rapidly forward; his reserves were ordered out to support his skirmishers, and the buglers sounded "forward." I at once put the whole line out on double-quick, knowing that under the artillery fire of grape and canister which was opened on my skirmish line it must either be destroyed or go into the fort; and from that moment the whole brigade was, with a shout, going over the fallen trees, tangled vines and brush, and through the swamp at a full run, and that under severe and rapid fire from artillery and musketry. In from five to ten minutes from the advance of the skirmish line the enemy's works were carried and the national flag waved over them. The regiments were reformed in the fort as soon as possible after entering it, and the trophies and wounded which belonged to the command looked after and taken care of. Among the trophies were 4 rebel battle-flags, 3 of which were captured by the One hundred and nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and 1 by the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry; 10 pieces of artillery and 2 mortars. There were a great many small-arms, much ammunition, and some wagons and mules fell into our hands when we entered the works. We captured 520 prisoners, 37 commissioned officers, among whom were 2 brigadier-generals, viz, General Thomas and General Liddell, the latter of whom was in command of the fort and rebel forces, 483 enlisted men. The casualties in the brigade during the charge were 60 in all, 14 killed and 46 wounded. During whole siege and assault, 16 killed and 54 wounded. Too much praise cannot be given Col. Thomas J. Kinney for the gallant, able, and efficient manner in which he did his whole duty in the gallant charge with his skirmish line over the rebel works on the 9th instant, which kept as well in advance as their physical strength permitted them to do. Each of the regimental commanders did well their whole duty, as did also the line officers and men of the several regiments. All rushed forward and entered the works almost simultaneously with the skirmishers. Lieutenant-Colonel Drish, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois, fell severely wounded just before reaching the first line of abatis, and the command of the regiment devolving upon Maj. J. F. Chapman, he gallantly led it on. I also take pleasure in stating that my staff officers did their respective duties well. Lieutenant McLean, who was immediately with me in starting the troops forward from the rifle-pits, behaved with great bravery. But to particularize where all did their duty well, were invidi-

ous, and to enumerate would be too tedious. I hereby return my thanks to each of the officers of the brigade for their able, zealous, and gallant assistance in attaining a result at once beneficial to our cause and glorious for our arms.

With congratulations to all of them and to our able division commander, I have the honor, major, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN I. RINAKER,
Colonel 122d Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. J. B. SAMPLE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 57.

Report of Col. Thomas J. Kinney, One hundred and nineteenth Illinois Infantry, of operations April 3–9.

HEADQUARTERS 119TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Blakely, Ala., April 10, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the siege and capture of the works around Blakely, Ala., on the 9th instant:

We broke camp at Sibley's Mills on the 3d instant, at 12 m., and marched on Blakely. Went in camp at the left of Blakely road and on the right of the division. Advanced strong skirmish line and threw up rifle-pits in our front, and remained in this position until the afternoon of the 6th, when our brigade moved to the left of the division and on the right of the rebel works. Formed heavy skirmish line and continued to advance that until we had pressed the enemy back within about 200 yards of his works. This was done with great difficulty and some loss in wounded. It, however, continued until the morning of the 9th instant, when it was determined to feel of the enemy. When this was decided I was ordered to take the skirmish line with my regiment. I accordingly reconnoitered the ground well, and at 5 p. m. marched my command out and occupied the rifle-pits, and at 5.30 p. m., everything being ready and the charge about to commence, I discovered that the rebel skirmish line had anticipated our movements and broke from their rifle-pits in great disorder. This, in my judgment, being the appropriate time for prompt action, I ordered my skirmishers to charge the works. As a cloud, we raised from the rifle-pits and with a shout and cheer onward we went. At this juncture the enemy opened with artillery from all the guns they could bring to bear on us, but it only had the effect of hurrying on their own destruction. Onward we went, over fallen trees, ravines, &c., until the main line of his works was reached, sweeping everything before us, and instead of feeling the enemy we had captured his works with all their contents; not, however, until we were compelled to shoot down several of their artillerists, who continued to work their guns upon our advancing lines after we had occupied the forts, but they were soon silenced, and the Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, was in quiet possession of the works. The fruits of the engagement were many prisoners, among whom were 2 generals, 3 stand of colors, 10 pieces of cannon, 2 mortars, ordnance stores, commissary supplies, and small-arms without number. To the officers and men of my command I tender my thanks for their gallant conduct. I would also say that the command

ing officers of division and brigade have my hearty congratulations for the manner in which they directed this engagement, and I most humbly ask their pardon if I have committed one of the blunders to which military men are subject, by taking the enemy's works with a skirmish line when the intention was only to feel of his lines and learn their strength. But it seemed to me to be the only way to save the lives of my men and add one more victory to the invincible Sixteenth Army Corps, and particularly to the Second Division, which never was drilled in the art of feeling an enemy's lines without taking it in out of the cold.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. KINNEY,
Colonel, Commanding 119th Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

Lieut. S. D. SAWYER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—A list of casualties was forwarded to you on last evening, to wit: 2 killed, 14 wounded, 1 of which has died.

T. J. K.

No. 58.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Best, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, of operations March 22–April 12.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIRST MISSOURI INFTY. VETERAN VOLS.,
Mobile, Ala., October 31, 1865.

COLONEL: In compliance with your request I have the honor to make the following report of operations of this regiment:

* * * * * * *

March 22 * * * the regiment proceeded per steamer to join the army on the west side of Fish River, Alabama, near its mouth, at which place it arrived and went into [camp] on the 24th day of March. On the 25th and 26th of March it moved with the army to within three miles of Spanish Fort, where the Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, threw up fortifications facing to the rear. Remained there until April 3, when the division moved to and began operations against Fort Blakely, Ala. It took part in the many skirmishes in the approach and siege of Fort Blakely and lost several men killed and wounded and on the 9th of April did their whole duty in the charge on and capture of the fortifications and their rebel defenders. In the capture of that place two of the color-bearers were killed, but the colors were successfully planted on the works before that of any of the many others that were fully as anxious as the Twenty-first to have their flag first. The loss of the regiment was about equal to that of the whole brigade, it being on the extreme left of the army, which was not equal to the front of the enemy's works, causing a cross-fire of artillery and musketry to be given it from the enemy's right. After the capture of the fort the regiment marched about four miles and a half to brigade headquarters, having in charge and reporting over 500 rebel prisoners, officers and enlisted men, among them two rebel generals.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH G. BEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Col. SAMUEL P. SIMPSON,
Adjutant-General of Missouri.

No. 59.

Report of Brig. Gen. James I. Gilbert, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations April 3–9.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Blakely, Ala., April 10, 1865.

I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my command in the siege, charge, and capture of Fort Blakely, Ala.: My brigade consisted of the Sixth Minnesota Infantry, Lieut. Col. H. P. Grant commanding; Tenth Kansas Veteran Infantry, Lieut. Col. Charles S. Hills commanding; Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, Maj. G. W. Howard commanding; Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, Lieut. Col. G. A. Eberhart commanding, and One hundred and seventeenth Illinois Infantry, Col. R. M. Moore commanding. Aggregate effective force, 1,995. On the afternoon of April 3 my command moved into position in front of the rebel works, holding the center of General Garrard's division, which was upon the left of General Steele's command. I immediately threw out a strong skirmish line, which advanced in gallant style under brisk fire 200 yards, driving in the rebel skirmishers, and then threw up a strong line of intrenchments, with a loss of three men wounded. This line was held until the evening of the 6th, when my skirmish line was again advanced 300 yards. Continued skirmishing occurred, with brisk artillery fire from the enemy. On the evening of the 7th the enemy made a sortie upon the advance line, but were handsomely repulsed without loss to us. My whole number of casualties up to the afternoon of April 9 was 7 enlisted men, 2 mortally wounded, since dead, and 5 wounded. At 3 p. m. April 9, in obedience to orders from General Garrard, I moved my command to the reserve intrenched lines preparatory to charging the enemy's works. The Tenth Kansas and Company B, Twenty-seventh Iowa, occupied the picket-line as skirmishers; the Twenty-seventh Iowa, One hundred and seventeenth Illinois, and Companies D, H, and K, of the Thirty-second Iowa, in order from right to left, formed the advance line; the Sixth Minnesota and the other seven companies of the Thirty-second Iowa formed the reserve. At 5.30 p. m. a rapid and severe artillery fire commenced, which was soon followed up by a general advance and charge. My main line of battle was 1,100 yards distant from the rebel fortifications; the intervening ground was covered with timber felled in every possible direction, torpedoes planted in front of the works, wire stretched from stump to stump, a double line of abatis, and in rear of all a very strong line of fortifications. At the command to advance the line raised a shout, pressed rapidly forward, reached and carried the enemy's works, and pursued the disconcerted enemy to the river-bank, capturing 9 pieces of artillery and 573 prisoners, and in fact every rebel in our front, although the enemy's gun-boats lay in the Tensas River only a few rods in advance. Leaving a picket of 300 men the command returned with its prisoners to camp. Officers and men throughout the entire command did their duty and did it well. The Tenth Kansas, a little band of heroes, rushed forward as into the jaws of death, with a determination to conquer or die. Company B, Twenty-seventh Iowa, acted with the same valor. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon them. I am at a loss for words to express my admiration for them and their gallant officers, and when I say that Lieutenant-Colonel Hills is worthy to command such men language is exhausted in his praise. Major Hutchison, of the Thirty-second Iowa, also distinguished himself both in the assault

and in the capture of prisoners. My list of casualties is comparatively light, being 27, of which are 8 enlisted men killed and 19 wounded (2 commissioned officers and 17 enlisted men).

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES I. GILBERT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. B. SAMPLE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 60.

Report of Col. Risdon M. Moore, One hundred and seventeenth Illinois Infantry, of operations April 3–9.

HEADQUARTERS 117TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Blakely, Ala., April 12, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the part the One hundred and seventeenth Illinois took in the siege and capture of Fort Blakely:

I moved with my command the 3d instant, from Sibley's Mills, with the balance of the brigade, and took position in the investment of the enemy's works here. The same evening Lieut. Col. J. Merriam, in command of skirmishers from my regiment, and the others of the brigade advanced our line in a very handsome style much beyond that of any other brigade. The usual routine of skirmish and siege duties were performed by officers and men from that time until the command charged the rebel works, April 9, at 6 p. m. The One hundred and seventeenth was in the line on the left of the brigade and charged the works in a very gallant manner, every officer and enlisted man doing his whole duty. In less than ten minutes after the command "forward" was given the regiment swept over half a mile of dense abatis and a line of very formidable earth-works, in which were at least eleven guns bearing on the line. The regiment captured a due proportion of prisoners and artillery taken by the brigade, 750 of the former and 9 pieces of the latter. Corporal Beedle, Company I, also captured 1 small color. Inclosed you will find a list of casualties.*

Respectfully,

R. M. MOORE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. JAMES I. GILBERT,
Comdg. Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 61.

Report of Maj. George W. Howard, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, of operations April 9.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SEVENTH IOWA INFANTRY,
Blakely, Ala., April 11, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry in the charge and capture of Blakely, Ala., April 9, 1865:

At 3.30 p. m. the regiment moved toward the enemy's works, taking position on the right of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, in line of intrenchments 250 yards in the rear of the line

*Embodied in table, p. 113.

of skirmishers. Company B was immediately ordered to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Hills as skirmishers. We remained in this position until 5.30 p. m., when the entire line advanced. The regiment moved rapidly forward, not being able to preserve a good line, however, because of fallen timber. When we reached the line of intrenchments from which the skirmishers had advanced when the charge was ordered, a temporary halt was made. Resting but a moment in these intrenchments, we again advanced with rapidity and carried the enemy's works without serious resistance. When the works were carried we again formed line and rapidly pursued the disconcerted foe to Blakely. Here was a large number of the enemy which we assisted in capturing. The enemy's gun-boats were lying in the Tensas River immediately and only a few rods in our advance. From this position we returned to camp without unnecessary delay, Companies E, K, and G as guards of prisoners. Company B returned to camp during the evening. The conduct of both officers and men on the occasion was, so far as my knowledge extends, unexceptionable and commendable. The following is the list of casualties: Sergt. Robert T. Jackson, Company B, wounded severely in the face and neck; Private Albert Tennis, Company C, wounded severely in right hand.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. HOWARD,
Major, Commanding.

Lieut. W. G. DONNAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Second Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 62.

Report of Lieut. Col. Gustavus A. Eberhart, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, of operations April 9.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SECOND IOWA INFANTRY,
Blakely, Ala., April 11, 1865.

SIR: As to the part taken by my regiment in the action on the 9th instant, I have the honor to report as follows:

My command moved to the reserve line of intrenchments at 4.30 p. m., and with the Sixth Minnesota on our left formed the reserve line of the brigade. While in this position Companies D, H, and K were detached under command of Maj. J. Hutchison, and formed on the left of the One hundred and seventeenth Illinois Infantry as part of the first line. These companies participated in the assault on the enemy's works at 5.30 p. m. and aided in the capture of a large number of prisoners. The other portion of the regiment being in reserve did not take an active part in the engagement. Too much praise cannot be given the officers and men participating in the assault, and I beg leave to make special mention of Major Hutchison, who with eight men checked 300 of the enemy who were endeavoring to get under cover of the guns of their fleet, and held them in such a manner as to secure the safety of our own forces, preventing an artillery fire from the gun-boats of the enemy, they fearing to endanger the lives of their own men. I have no casualties to report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. EBERHART,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. W. G. DONNAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Second Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 63.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles S. Hills, Tenth Kansas Infantry, of operations April 9.

HDQRS. BATTALION TENTH KANSAS VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Fort Blakely, Ala., April 11, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part in which the troops under my command participated in the assault on the enemy's works in rear of Blakely, Ala., April 9, 1865:

At 10 a. m. on that day I received orders from Brigadier-General Gilbert, commanding brigade, to hold my regiment in readiness to move at a moment's notice, which order was immediately transmitted to company commanders. At 1 p. m. I received orders to move immediately to the outer line of works and relieve the picket then occupying those works. A detail of fifty men under Lieutenant Bryan were then already on the reserve skirmish line, and twenty-five men of the command were absent from camp with a working party. At 2 p. m. I occupied the outer picket-line, relieving the old picket, and at 3 p. m. Lieutenant Bryan reported to me with the picket reserve of fifty men, and at 3.30 p. m. was strengthened by twenty-eight men under command of Second Lieut. W. S. Sims, Company B, Twenty-seventh Iowa, which completed the skirmish line in front of the entire brigade, consisting of 148 men, in the following order: Right wing, detachment Company B, Twenty-seventh Iowa, and Company B, Tenth Kansas, commanded by Capt. W. C. Jones, Tenth Kansas, with Lieut. W. S. Sims, Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and Lieut. John Bryan, Tenth Kansas, subordinate; left, Companies C and D, Tenth Kansas, commanded by Capt. George D. Brooke, with Lieut. George W. May subordinate; center, Company A, Tenth Kansas, commanded by Capt. R. W. Wood, with Lieut. Porter M. Phillips subordinate. At 4 p. m. General Gilbert notified me that the advance on the rebel works would be made at 5 p. m., commencing on the left and continued through the line, each man immediately following the man on his left, my left following immediately the right of the Third Brigade skirmishers; that I should advance my line with the right retired and drive the enemy's pickets from their pits, draw the fire of his main line, and ascertain his strength, as well as his weak point; and in the event that he should open on my line with spirit and expose them to too hot a fire I should take advantage of what cover the fallen timber and irregular ground offered, and lie down and await the arrival of the main line. At 5.30 p. m. the movement commenced as directed. The men, leaping over our intrenchments, advanced on a run to the enemy's first line of rifle-pits, which were abandoned without much resistance, as was also his second line. While descending the slope to the ravine which lay in my front, the enemy opened with a galling fire of artillery and musketry, using shell, spherical case, canister, and grape, which induced me to look for shelter in the ravine, in accordance with previous orders, but which, on reaching, I found to be enfiladed, and afforded no shelter whatever. For this reason no halt was ordered, our safety depending on breaking through the main works on my left, if possible; if not at any point, take him on the flank and double him up.

On gaining the high ground past the ravine the firing became more rapid, and had it been well directed would have been very destructive. No man in the line returned the fire, but each one devoted his whole energy to reach the works as soon as possible, climbed over fallen trees with

scarce an effort, cleared each line of abatis at a single leap, and, scarcely noticing the ditch, mounted the parapets or poured through the embrasures at the recoil of the guns that their last discharge had opened for them, and their line was broken. Turning the left of my line (which after entering the embrasures had become a column) to the right, and being joined by those who had climbed the parapets, it swept down on their flank with fixed bayonets with scarcely any opposition, the men throwing down their guns and surrendering, officers waving their white handkerchiefs and delivering up their swords. Here for the first time I discovered the left of the skirmishers of the division of the Thirteenth Corps did not connect with my right, but had made an interval of some eighty yards and having a greater distance to pass over than my line had not yet reached the works. Fearing that the enemy's line in their front might, with those who had escaped from my column, discover our weakness and give us trouble, I pushed on down the line, so that the enemy might not have time to recover from his panic, and found that my right had already captured the men and guns at the center fort and the infantry support on its right, most of the left having run down the ravine to the rear and for the time escaped capture. A portion of the Thirteenth Corps having now arrived, and all resistance at an end and prisoners all secure, I halted my command, reformed them, and rested the men till I received orders to join the brigade. The distance from my right, where it left the picket-line to the point where it struck the enemy's works, is 550 yards, and the length of works captured 560 yards. I am unable to give the exact number or rank of prisoners captured by my command, as the success of the assault depended on its being rapidly followed up after the line was broken and leaving the prisoners and trophies in other hands, which was done. I cannot, however, do justice to my command in fixing the number of prisoners captured by them at less than 800, being one entire brigade and two batteries, 800 stand of small-arms and accouterments, and 8 pieces of artillery, as follows, viz, one 30-pounder Parrott, carriage and limber with chest; one 7-inch siege gun with carriage; six field pieces with limbers. List of casualties.* The conduct of both officers and men, during the assault and after the works were carried, was unexceptionable. All seemed to know what was to be done, and vied with each other in doing it first. Not a man faltered or deemed himself incompetent to accomplish the task. To Lieut. John E. Thorpe, acting adjutant, Tenth Kansas Veteran Volunteer Infantry, I am indebted for the general direction of the colors and his efficient services in conveying orders under the most difficult circumstances, and to each officer whose name appears above, I wish to make special mention for the cool and systematic manner with which they executed my orders and handled their men. To them I am greatly indebted. To each soldier I owe much for the success of the assault, and, would space permit, I would mention each by name.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. HILLS,

Lieut. Col. Tenth Kansas, Comdg. Second Brigade Skirmishers.

Lieut. W. G. DONNAN,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Second Div., 16th Army Corps.

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 6 men killed, 1 officer and 10 men wounded.

No. 64.

Report of Lieut. Col. Hiram P. Grant, Sixth Minnesota Infantry, of operations April 9.

HDQRS. SIXTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, Ala., April 10, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor herewith to report that my regiment, in accordance with orders received April 9, 1865, broke camp at 4.30 p. m., and with one day's rations and no transportation took up the line of march for the position assigned to us in the assaulting column in front of the fortifications at Blakely, Ala., viz, the left center, Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. Our lines were advanced to within 1,700 yards of the enemy's works, where I was ordered to remain with the reserve of the assaulting column. We remained in this position until after the charge was made, having received no orders to advance. A detachment of 250 officers and men was ordered to guard the prisoners captured by the brigade. I have the honor to report also no casualties in the action.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. GRANT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. W. G. DONNAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Second Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 65.

Report of Col. Charles L. Harris. Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations April 3–9.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Blakely, Ala., April 10, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the operations of my command from the date of the advance on Blakely, as follows:

At noon of the 3d instant, in obedience to instructions from the general commanding, I advanced with my command in the direction of Blakely and went into position on the left of the army. As soon as my line was formed I advanced a strong skirmish line, supported by the Eleventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry, with instructions to advance as close as possible to the enemy's works (connecting with the brigade on my right), then to intrench and hold their position. This they successfully accomplished, the skirmish line occupying a ridge directly in front of the enemy's works and distant about 900 yards, with the support close up, the command working all night throwing up strong rifle-pits. In this position I remained until the evening of the 6th instant, when I ordered the Eleventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry and One hundred and seventy-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry to advance a line of skirmishers still nearer to the enemy and drive them from their pits in front of their main works. This they succeeded in accomplishing with a loss of but 1 killed and 4 wounded, although exposed to a heavy fire from both artillery and musketry. I then advanced my main line to the position formerly occupied by my skirmish line, and commenced strengthening my works and making connections with the works occupied by my

advance. On the afternoon of the 7th I sent forward the Fifty-second Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry and Battalion of Fifty-eighth Illinois Veteran Volunteers to relieve the Eleventh Wisconsin and One hundred and seventy-eighth New York Volunteers, leaving one company of the Eleventh Wisconsin on the left as sharpshooters. The Seventeenth Ohio Battery having been ordered to report to me, I commenced at dark building a work for their guns on the right of my line. About midnight the enemy opened with artillery in my front and kept up a severe fire for about two hours. They at the same time advanced a strong line of skirmishers on my right with the evident intention of capturing my advanced works. My men allowed them to come up within about forty yards of their works when they opened fire on them. They evidently were not anticipating so bold a front, and rapidly retreated to their works with a loss of 15 killed and 22 wounded. During the day of the 8th instant the enemy kept up a continuous fire from their artillery on my line, but did no damage. At 5 p. m. I moved forward the Thirty-fourth New Jersey Volunteers and relieved the Fifty-second Indiana and Fifty-eighth Illinois, and during the night completed the fort for the Seventeenth Ohio Battery and moved their guns in, with instructions to open on the enemy at daylight of the 9th, but the enemy did not seem anxious to draw our fire and only fired at long intervals. During the afternoon of the 9th I was sent for by the general commanding Second Division, and there met General Gilbert and Colonel Rinaker, brigade commanders of this division, and General Veatch, commanding a division of the Thirteenth Army Corps, and it was then decided that this division should move on the enemy's works in two lines, with a strong line of skirmishers in advance at 5.30 p. m. in the following order: First Brigade, Third Brigade, Second Brigade, with Veatch's division on our right as a support. At 5 p. m. I moved my brigade into our works, putting the Eleventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry, One hundred and seventy-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, and Battalion Fifty-eighth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry in the front line, with the Thirty-fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry and Fifty-second Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry as the second line. At 5.45 o'clock I received an order from Brigadier-General Garrard to advance my skirmish line (the First Brigade not moving promptly), which was promptly moved forward, and I immediately after started my first line, which moved as rapidly as the nature of the ground would admit, it being covered with fallen timber and two lines of abatis over a distance of 450 yards on the left and 600 yards on the right, and although exposed to a galling fire of grape, canister, and musketry on the left flank and front, my first line soon reached and carried the enemy's works. The Eleventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry having the shortest distance to go, first entered their works, and fighting hand to hand succeeded in breaking their lines (rebel officers and men captured give that regiment this credit), the One hundred and seventy-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry and Fifty-eighth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry following close up, rendering good service. When the first line got near the enemy's works the second line was ordered to move forward, which they did without loss. Immediately after occupying the works I collected my brigade together and sent out detachments to collect prisoners, the result of which was the capture of 30 officers, 505 enlisted men, 3 cannon, 156 muskets, 6 ammunition chests filled with ammunition, 1 blacksmith shop, and a large quantity of cartridge-boxes, belts, plates, &c. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of both officers and men of my command. Where all behaved so well it is hard to make any distinction, but I cannot

neglect to mention First Lieut. Angus R. McDonald, of the Eleventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry, who on mounting the parapet was attacked by six men. He knocked down five of them with his saber, and in return received a shot through the thigh and two bayonet wounds. Inclosed is a list of casualties.*

Respectfully submitted.

C. L. HARRIS,
Colonel Eleventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Comdg.

[Maj. J. B. SAMPLE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.]

No. 66.

Report of Capt. John Murphy, Fifty-eighth Illinois Infantry, of operations April 3-9.

HDQRS. BATTALION FIFTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS VOL. INFTY.,
Fort Blakely, Ala., April 10, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to orders received this morning I have the honor to submit the following report:

My battalion was ordered on the morning of the 3d instant from the position occupied near Spanish Fort to this point. In obedience to instructions from the brigade commander, at 11.45 a. m. we were on the road and under way. Arriving near Blakely we were halted at 2.15 p. m., and rested until a camp-ground was selected. At sunset we were in comfortable quarters, having made a distance of about five miles. One commissioned officer and twenty men detailed for picket. They advanced and took up a new line after a sharp skirmish. Casualties, one killed. At 12 m. of the 4th we took our position on the picket-line. Not many of the enemy showed themselves, and during the tour of duty comparatively few shots were exchanged. Two deserters came into our line surrendering to Capt. Henry Smith, of Company C, on the morning of the 5th. They were turned over to Colonel Harris the same evening. The battalion was not relieved until 5 p. m., making the time of duty thirty hours. No casualties. During the evening of the 7th orders were received to lie on our arms, which was done. At 2 a. m. of the 8th notice was received that we must re-enforce the picket at 4 o'clock. The company commanders were immediately notified, and promptly at the appointed hour the battalion fell in line. The morning was very dark, but without difficulty I found the reserve and reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Gandolfo, One hundred and seventy-eighth New York. The enemy had a very accurate range, and threw a number of shell which burst directly in front and over us, but did no injury. Two of the companies, B and D, were relieved at 8 o'clock; the other two companies remained on the line until 12 m. At 5 p. m. the battalion was again under arms and on the picket-line, relieving the One hundred and seventy-eighth New York and a portion of the Eleventh Wisconsin. We occupied on the advance a series of short ditches which had been dug by the command above named, keeping a sharp lookout. The officer in charge of the advance kept the larger part of his force at work digging to connect the short trenches and make a continuous work. Before the work was half completed, at 12 midnight, the enemy made a sudden dash in considerable force, their old and new picket forming a heavy skirmish line, which was backed by a strong reserve.

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*Embodied in table, p. 113.

The extreme left of our line was the point of attack.. The skirmishers, Companies B and D, met them with a galling fire at short range, but they continued to advance until the whispered orders of the officers could be distinctly heard in our pits. There we held them at bay, and eventually drove them back with an acknowledged loss of 6 killed and some 30 wounded. The affair lasted forty-five minutes. Captain Pulis, the officer in charge, reports that when the enemy retreated he had only four rounds of ammunition to a man left, his command having expended an average of sixty rounds, and fixed bayonets to repel the expected charge. Our entire loss was three men wounded. After repelling the charge the line of works was completed. We were relieved from duty on the skirmish line at 6 p. m. of the 8th instant by the Thirty-fourth New Jersey. In obedience to instructions received yesterday afternoon, 9th instant, at 5 p. m., we were in line and relieved the Thirty-fourth New Jersey on a part of its line. We had only just time enough to assume our position when a general advance was ordered. The battalion mounted the works with a yell, and rapidly as the nature of the ground would permit advanced to the enemy's position. Regular lines could not be maintained, as far the greater portion of the ground over which we charged was utterly impassable, but there was no skulking in this battalion. Every officer and man reached the rebel works, most of them entering the fort before the guns to our right and left had been silenced. Where all did their whole duty it would be unjust to particularly mention any. I regret to report First Lieut. Thomas Malloy, of Company A, killed. He was a brave officer, a noble, generous man. Lieut. Benjamin F. Atwater, of Company C, severely wounded. Among the enlisted men the loss is as follows: Killed, 1; mortally wounded, since died, 1; wounded, 10.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MURPHY,
Captain, Commanding Battalion.

Capt. R. E. JACKSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 67.

Report of Lieut. Col. Zalmon S. Main, Fifty-second Indiana Infantry, of operations April 3–9.

HDQRS. 52D REGIMENT INDIANA VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Fort Blakely, Ala., April 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Fifty-second Regiment Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry from the 3d instant up to the taking of this fort last evening:

For some days previous to the 3d instant my regiment occupied a position on the left of the Thirty-fourth New Jersey Regiment Volunteer Infantry as a reserve in the rear of Spanish Fort, doing picket duty and making gabions for the troops of our corps who were advancing on that fort. On the morning of the 3d instant I was ordered to strike tents and follow the Thirty-fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry for this place, where we arrived late that afternoon and pitched tents. During that night I was ordered by the colonel commanding the Third Brigade to move the Fifty-second Indiana in support of the pickets of the Third Brigade, where the most of the regiment remained on duty until the evening of the 5th instant, advancing and connecting the rifle-pits and strengthening the works occupied by the reserve pickets,

which were commenced the night previous by the Eleventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry. The Fifty-second Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry was again placed on picket duty on the evening of the 7th instant. About 1 a. m. on the 8th instant the advance pickets were attacked by the enemy in strong force, who were (after meeting a spirited resistance from the pickets composed of the Fifty-second Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry and the Fifty-eighth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry) forced back with a loss of 15 men killed and 22 wounded from Law's regiment Alabama infantry, occupying the works in front of the pickets of the Third Brigade, according to an official report of that regiment found in their works after having been taken from them. (The said report is in my possession.)

On the afternoon of the 9th instant I was ordered by the colonel commanding the Third Brigade to move the Fifty-second Indiana from camp to the reserve line of the picket and form on the left of the Thirty-fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry; that the Thirty-fourth New Jersey and Fifty-second Indiana would form the third assaulting line of the Third Brigade, and the assault would be made by a line advancing from the advance picket-line at 5.30 p. m. At about this time, or a little later in the day, the advance line moved forward, at which time the colonel commanding the brigade gave the order for a general attack upon the enemy's works. As soon as this order was communicated to my regiment they sprang over the works with a determination and with a seeming eagerness that but few troops exhibit under similar circumstances. Every officer and man in the regiment, so far as I know, used every exertion to reach the enemy's works as soon as possible, to assist in its capture; and although it was not possible for the regiment to be the first over the enemy's works, as the distance was so much farther for them to go than it was for some, yet it arrived in time to capture twenty-seven prisoners of war, including one captain and one lieutenant, which seemed to end hostilities, so far as the Fifty-second Indiana was concerned, for the night. The casualties in the regiment during the engagement, considering the exposure it was subject to, were very light, there being but 1 corporal and 1 private killed. The following is a list of casualties: Corpl. Charles M. McCright, Company C, killed; Private Joshua Barnes, Company B, killed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. S. MAIN,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Fifty-second Indiana Veteran Vol. Infty.

Capt. R. E. JACKSON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., Second Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 68.

Report of Col. William Hudson Lawrence, Thirty-fourth New Jersey Infantry, of operations April 3–9.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLS.,
Before Mobile, Ala., April 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of my regiment since its arrival at this camp:

April 3, arrived within two miles of Blakely, Ala.; encamped in line of battle; furnished a detail for the skirmish line to commence the investment for Blakely. April 4, in camp all day. April 5, the regiment went to the front at 5 p. m.; relieved the skirmish line of the Eleventh

Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers by 250 men; the balance of the regiment was engaged in building a redoubt for two guns and running a covered way. April 6, still engaged on redoubt and covered way; two privates wounded on the skirmish line; relieved at 5 p. m. and returned to camp. April 7, in camp all day. April 8, the regiment went to the front at 5 p. m., relieving the Fifty-second Indiana and Fifty-eighth Illinois. The reserve was engaged all night in completing redoubt for four guns commenced by Fifty-second Indiana and in running saps and completing connections of the skirmish line. April 9, still engaged on saps, having completed the redoubt last night at 5.30 p. m. Formed as reserve line of battle preparatory to a charge on the rebel works at 5.45, our first line of battle driving all before them. The reserve was ordered to charge, which they did in gallant style. Our loss during the day was 2 killed, 1 wounded, and 1 missing. Returned to camp at 8 p. m., Blakely having been gloriously captured.

WM. HUDSON LAWRENCE,
Colonel, Commanding Thirty-fourth New Jersey Volunteers.

Capt. R. E. JACKSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 69.

Report of Lieut. Col. John B. Gandolfo, One hundred and seventy-eighth New York Infantry, of operations April 3–9.

HEADQUARTERS 178TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, Ala., April 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the operations about this place:

Early in the morning of the 3d instant I broke camp, in the rear of headquarters of the army, and marched to the landing, to load and escort the train on its return to division headquarters, where I arrived next day. On the night of the 6th instant, my regiment being on picket, I advanced the line and occupied the rifle-pits of the enemy, placing my reserve where the skirmish line had been. At daylight next morning the enemy advanced in order to retake their rifle-pits, but were unsuccessful. On the afternoon of the 9th I received orders to advance upon the enemy's works, being connected on the right by the Fifty-eighth Illinois Infantry and the left by the Eleventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry. On arriving on the line of skirmishers I ordered my regiment to charge rapidly and not halt until the enemy's works were in our possession. The rapidity of the advance was greatly impeded by fallen timber, and although exposed to a galling fire of grape and canister on each flank, as well as musketry in front, I gained the breast-works of the enemy with trifling loss, and planting my colors, the first upon their works, I pushed on to the river after those of the enemy who had fled in that direction and occupied a small earth-work on the right, leaving the prisoners in my rear to be cared for by the supporting column. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of both officers and men of my regiment. Where all behaved so nobly it were useless to make distinction.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. GANDOLFO,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. R. E. JACKSON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., Second Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 70.

Report of Maj. Jesse S. Miller, Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry, of operations April 3–9.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH WISCONSIN VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
In Front of Blakely, Ala., April 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this regiment in front of Blakely:

About 11.30 a. m. Monday, April 3, the regiment, with the balance of the brigade, broke up camp near Sibley's Mills and marched to the support of Major General Steele, commanding forces in front of Blakely. Reached this place at 4 p. m., and joined on the left of Veatch's division, extreme left of Thirteenth Army Corps, in front of enemy's right. At sundown the Eleventh was ordered to support a line of skirmishers thrown out to ascertain the enemy's position. The skirmish line advanced and drove in the enemy's pickets and took position on the brow of a hill within 1,000 yards of the rebel works. The regiment halted about 100 yards in rear of skirmish line, and then proceeded to intrench themselves. By daylight a rifle-pit capable of holding the whole regiment was completed. No casualties up to this time occurred, though the enemy kept up a constant artillery fire all night. The regiment was relieved from the front at noon of the 4th, with the exception of Company I, which was sent to the skirmish line as sharpshooters, and remained there until 5 p. m. of the 5th, when it was relieved by Company E. At 5 p. m. on the 6th the regiment was again sent to the front, and Company E was relieved. Up to this no advance of the lines had been made. An advance of the whole line having been ordered, at 10 p. m. Companies A, C, F, and H moved forward 200 yards in front of the position taken on the 3d instant, and established a front line connecting on the right and left. The balance of the regiment occupied the rifle-pits vacated by the skirmish line and was held in reserve. During the advance one of Company A was slightly wounded in left hand. The regiment was relieved from the front at dark on the 7th, and Company E again sent out as sharpshooters. April 8, at sundown, Company E was relieved by Company I. At 5 p. m. April 9 received orders to move out to advance rifle-pits and form on the left of One hundred and seventy-eighth New York Volunteers and Fifty-eighth Illinois, preparatory to assaulting the enemy's works. Companies A, F, and D were deployed as skirmishers in advance of the pit, and were ordered to lie down. At 5.30 the order was given to move forward, when the regiment rushed from their concealment with a yell and made for the enemy's works in its front under a murderous fire, mounted the parapets, and carried them at the point of the bayonet, capturing over 300 prisoners, 2 guns, and several horses and mules. The loss of the Eleventh in this charge was 15 killed and 48 wounded, of which 1 second lieutenant was killed and 2 first lieutenants wounded.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. MILLER,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. R. E. JACKSON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., Second Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 71.

Report of Capt. Charles S. Rice, Seventeenth Battery Ohio Light Artillery, of operations April 9.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH OHIO BATTERY,
Near Blakely, Ala., April 10, 1865.

I have the honor to report the following as the amount of artillery captured April 9, 1865, by the Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, at Blakely, Ala.:

Eight light 12-pounder bronze guns, smooth; two 10-pounder Parrott guns, rifled; one 6-pounder bronze gun, rifled; three 6-pounder bronze guns, smooth; one 12-pounder howitzer, bronze; two 12-pounder howitzers, iron; one 7-inch siege gun, marked J. R. A. & Co., T. F., 1861; two 8-inch siege guns, marked R. L. B., Nos. 4 and 10; one 30-pounder Parrott gun, Selma, March, 1865; 4 iron mortars, Coehorn; total, 21 guns and 4 mortars. Also 9 caissons and limbers complete; 11 limbers for guns; the complete running gear for 4 guns and 4 caissons; 1 battery wagon complete; 1 forge.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. S. RICE,
Captain Seventeenth Ohio Battery.

Maj. J. B. SAMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 72.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Eugene A. Carr, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations March 27–April 9.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Spanish Fort, Ala., April 9, 1865.

COLONEL: In making, according to verbal instructions, a report of the operations before this place, I have the honor to state that on the 27th of March, at 10 o'clock, we closed up on the rebel works, and since that time have been incessantly occupied in making approaches, parallels, and batteries till its final fall at 12 o'clock midnight last night. For the first two or three days we suffered severely from the enfilading fire of Batteries Huger and Tracy and the rebel gun-boats, but were relieved by the batteries we erected on the shore above our camp. Yesterday afternoon, a bombardment having been ordered to commence at 5.30 p. m., I directed Col. J. L. Geddes, Eighth Iowa (commanding my Third Brigade), to press with skirmishers on his right against the rebel left, feel their strength, ascertain the nature of the ground, and take as much as he could hold. Colonel Geddes was, while I was giving him his instructions, shaking with a chill, but executed my orders and commanded his brigade with as much efficiency as a man in perfect health. I also directed all the mortars and artillery bearing on the enemy's left to keep up a continued fire, carrying it forward, so that the projectiles would take effect in front of our advancing line; ordered the next brigade to keep up a hot skirmish fire, and at the proper moment caused the brigade on my extreme left to raise a cheer to call the attention of the enemy and make them expect an assault in front. The advance of Colonel Geddes succeeded admirably. He took possession of about 300 yards of the rebel works, and we might have gone at once over the whole interior, but I did not feel justified in risking too much on my own responsibility. As soon as the rebels found that they were flanked

they commenced to evacuate. My skirmishers, sent forward to feel their position, met with little resistance, and at midnight the whole work was in our possession. Our captures amount to 4 flags, 46 pieces of artillery, large and small, including three 7-inch Brookes in the water battery, and two 8-inch columbiads in front, 700 small-arms, and 540 prisoners, including 20 officers, and a large amount of ammunition. Twenty-six of the enemy's dead were buried on the field by my men this morning.

I cannot commend too highly the conduct of the officers and soldiers of my division during this trying, dangerous, and laborious siege. The men were all on duty at least once in twenty-four hours. On one occasion the officers and non-commissioned officers of a brigade held the trenches during the day while the men slept. It will not be improper for me to mention especially my brigade commanders, Col. James L. Geddes, Eighth Iowa Infantry, commanding Third Brigade; Col. Jonathan B. Moore, Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry, commanding First Brigade; Col. Lyman M. Ward, Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding Second Brigade. Colonel Moore and his brigade were distinguished during the siege for the energy and intelligence which they displayed in pushing the approaches, and for their promptness in supporting Colonel Geddes' assault. Lieut. Henry Vineyard, Company G, Eighth Iowa Volunteers, was especially distinguished as leading the charge of his regiment, and is dangerously wounded in the thigh and arm. My loss during the whole siege is 29 killed, 195 wounded, and 1 missing, including 7 killed and 19 wounded in the assault.* My staff officers all behaved with gallantry, and showed the utmost energy and perseverance. Their names are Lieut. Col. W. R. Lackland, One hundred and eighth Illinois Infantry, picket officer, distinguished for leading his regiment, musket in hand, on the day of investment and on the day of the capture; Maj. C. B. Loop, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. Bluford Wilson, assistant adjutant-general, who is a most gallant and energetic officer, and acted as aide to Colonel Geddes during the assault; Capt. W. L. Scott, Thirty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. H. M. Bush, Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteers, assistant commissary of musters; Capt. E. Morgan, jr., Seventy-second Illinois Volunteers, provost-marshal; Capt. A. Geddes, Eighth Iowa Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. Charles A. Harms, Forty-third Illinois Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Lieut. W. B. Walker, Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Surg. E. Powell, Seventy second Illinois Volunteers, surgeon-in-chief; Capt. J. P. Reese, commanding pioneers. Capt. H. L. Wheeler, Ninety-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, acting engineer officer, displayed great energy, pertinacity, and untiring industry. I would also mention Bvt. Capt. C. J. Allen, U. S. Engineers, on General Smith's staff, acting chief engineer for the corps; Capt. J. G. Patton, acting engineer and acting assistant inspector-general military division; Major Connelly and Captain Hendricks, First Indiana Heavy Artillery; Captain Craig, Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery; Captain Blankenship, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, commanding mortar batteries, and Captain Gillis, U. S. Navy, all for rendering great assistance in constructing and working batteries in my front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. JOHN HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixteenth Army Corps.

* But see table, p. 114.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Montgomery, Ala., April 26, 1865.

COLONEL: In accordance with paragraph 1, General Field Orders, No. 19, current series, headquarters Army and Division of West Mississippi, I have the honor to report that 4 battle-flags and 540 prisoners were captured by my division in the engagement at Spanish Fort, which have been delivered to the commanding general of the Sixteenth Army Corps. Also 46 cannon and 700 small-arms were captured by my command in connection with the other troops, of which a list was made out by my ordnance officer and a receipt for which was signed by the officer who was ordered to occupy the place, but this officer afterward tore his signature off, and has no doubt made out a new list and properly accounted for the property. The battle-flags were captured as follows: One by Sergt. E. A. Bras, Company K, Eighth Iowa Volunteers, who took it from the rebel color-bearer; one by Eighth Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry Regiment; one by One hundred and eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment; one by One hundred and twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment. The prisoners and ordnance were captured in the general capture. The following-named individual officers and men distinguished themselves in that engagement in the manner set forth below, viz: Col. James L. Geddes, Eighth Iowa, commanding Third Brigade (although quite ill), for great bravery, endurance, and activity in pressing the siege, and being the first to storm with his brigade a part of the enemy's works, taking four colors and many prisoners, and causing the enemy to evacuate. Col. Jonathan B. Moore, Thirty-third Wisconsin, commanding First Brigade, for great bravery, endurance, activity, pertinacity, and skill in pressing the siege, and promptness on all occasions. He has already been brevetted brigadier for Nashville, but official intelligence has not arrived. Col. Lyman M. Ward, Fourteenth Wisconsin, commanding Second Brigade, for bravery, energy, and activity in pressing the siege. Col. Charles Turner, One hundred and eighth Illinois, for bravery, energy, and activity in pressing the siege and efficiency in the assault. Lieut. Col. William R. Lackland, One hundred and eighth Illinois, picket officer of the division, for bravery, energy, activity, and perseverance in his especial duties, and generally as a staff officer in the siege, and also in taking a musket and leading the men on two occasions, viz, when pressing up the investment and when making the final assault. Sergt. E. A. Bras, Company K, Eighth Iowa, for capturing flag from standard-bearer with his own hands. Capt. Bluford Wilson, assistant adjutant-general, for great bravery, endurance, and activity in pressing the siege, acting frequently as aide, and being particularly conspicuous in the assault, where he volunteered as aide to Colonel Geddes. He has frequently distinguished himself heretofore and is well worthy of promotion. Capt. Henry L. Wheeler, Ninety-sixth U. S. Colored, acting engineer officer, for great industry, pertinacity, bravery, and untiring assiduity in conducting the works of the siege, constructing batteries, providing materials, making maps, &c. First Lieut. Charles A. Harms, Forty-third Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, my aide-de-camp, for bravery, energy, and activity, and I specially request his promotion. I inclose the reports of the commanders of the three brigades of my division, marked A, B, and C; also special reports of the commanders of the First and Third Brigades, marked D and E, giving credit to individuals, which I cordially indorse; as also the mention by Colonel Ward, commanding Second Brigade (in his report of operations), of Capt. M. S. Lake, Company G, Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infan-

try. I would respectfully recommend that the officers and soldiers mentioned receive promotion or some other appropriate acknowledgment of their services.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army and Division of West Mississippi.

No. 73.

Report of Col. Jonathan B. Moore, Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations March 27–April 9.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Blakely, Ala., April 11, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the First Brigade in the siege and capture of Spanish Fort, Ala.:

At 10 a. m. of the 27th of March when within one mile and a half of the enemy's works we struck his line of pickets. By order of the general commanding I immediately formed my brigade in line on the left of the Third Brigade, and threw out a heavy skirmish line and ordered the brigade forward in line on the left of the Third Brigade, the Second Brigade being on the left, our skirmishers driving the enemy briskly before them, they falling back upon their works. By 11 a. m. my skirmish line had advanced to within 300 yards of the enemy's works. I then, by order of the general, moved my main line up near to the skirmish line and formed to support the First and Fourteenth Indiana Batteries, which were both placed in my line. At dark Col. L. M. Ward, commanding Second Brigade, was ordered to relieve my left regiment (the Forty-fourth Missouri), which I placed in reserve in rear of my right flank. This left me but three regiments in line, the Thirty-third Wisconsin on the right, Ninety-fifth Illinois on the left, and Seventy-second Illinois in the center. These regiments, as soon as it was dark, I advanced to the position gained and held by my skirmish line during the day, about 300 yards from the enemy's main line. I threw up my first line of works immediately, and while this line was being established I ordered each regiment to advance its skirmish line to the crest of the ridge in our front, which was about 150 yards distant, and if possible intrench them in that position, forming my second line of works. At daylight of the 28th I found that Colonel Blanden, of the Ninety-fifth Illinois, had advanced his line under Captain Schellenger, of his regiment, and had gained the position and intrenched themselves as I had directed. I immediately ordered the Seventy-second Illinois and Thirty-third Wisconsin to advance their skirmishers to the line of the Ninety-fifth Illinois, which was effected by 9 a. m. During the day and night this line was opened found my second line within 150 yards of the enemy's works. On the morning of the 29th I ordered Col. L. Blanden to open a sap or covered way from the left of his front line to his second. I also ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Virgin to open a covered way from the center of his rear to his front line. Col. L. Blanden pushed his work with so

much vigor that by 11 a. m. of the morning of the 30th he had a safe communication between his two lines. During this day the enemy opened a battery on my right, almost enfilading my front line, wounding several of my men. The 31st was occupied in widening and perfecting my saps and works, the enemy again enfilading my front line with his battery on the right, badly wounding several of my men. Long before this we had silenced all the batteries in our front, but this one was so far to the right we could not reach it with our musketry. At night I prepared and masked a Rodman gun of the First Indiana Battery between my two lines of works to bear upon the enemy's gun, which had done this damage, so that when he opened on us the morning of April 1 he was able to fire but four shots until our Rodman silenced him, and never allowed him to open again during the siege. This night I determined to advance my line again thirty yards, opening up my third line of works. This third line of works I subsequently opened out so as to permit the passage of artillery through my entire works under cover. On the evening of the 2d of April I started two saps from my front line, one from my right and one from my left center. These saps were driven with such vigor that by the evening of the 8th we were within twenty-five or thirty yards of the enemy's works.

At 6 p. m. on the evening of the 8th I received orders to man my trenches with 300 men, and moved with the balance of my brigade to the right to support the Third Brigade, which had turned the enemy's left. My orders were to report my presence to Colonel Geddes, commanding Third Brigade, and to offer him any needed support. I found that Colonel Geddes had left the field, leaving his brigade in command of Colonel Turner. I immediately threw out the Thirty-third Wisconsin to cover his flank, which seemed threatened, and ordered the Ninety-fifth Illinois to open a road through the enemy's abatis, so as to be able to move troops and artillery to his assistance if he were pushed. This work was finished by 8 p. m., when I received orders from the general commanding to open a line of works from the front trenches of the Third Brigade to the left of the enemy's trenches, which had been turned and was occupied by the Third Brigade. At about 10 p. m., finding that the skirmishers of the Third Brigade had not pushed out to develop the enemy's position, as I had understood the general to order, upon a conference with yourself I determined to move my command back in my trenches and form them and push the enemy's works in my front. I immediately gave the orders, and while my staff officers were bringing up and forming my brigade, I ordered Major James, of the Seventy-second Illinois, who was field officer of the day and in charge of the 300 men in the trenches, to deploy his men in strong skirmish line and break through the enemy's skirmish line, which was covered in rifle-pits in front of their main works, and which had kept up a constant fire on our front. Finding that this movement should be made with great rapidity, in order, if the enemy were evacuating, to prevent him from escaping, destroying, or getting off his property or if, as was the general theory, he was falling back and forming a new line, by a rapid attack to break him and throw him into confusion, I gave orders for the brigade to move forward rapidly, pushing forward the skirmishers as rapidly as possible to the enemy's works, capturing his entire skirmish line. Immediately upon reaching the enemy's main line I ordered my lines to swing to the left and charge down the enemy's works, and if possible develop his position, in this manner passing near

and capturing the entire line of forts and works from in front of the right of my trenches to near Fort Alexis, capturing the entire picket-line, the guns, and a portion of his garrison and all the mortars on this line, some fifteen or twenty pieces of artillery. Failing to develop the position of the enemy, Fort Alexis being in my front, a strong fort off on my right flank, and believing, as I did, that the enemy must occupy either the one or the other of these positions, and Colonel Geddes failing to come up with his brigade as I had supposed he would, I determined to halt and reform my brigade, facing the fort and position on my right, this reformation occupying about thirty minutes of time. When learning that Colonel Ward had moved up to support me with his brigade, I sent and asked him to leave a regiment to watch our rear and left flank from any dash which might be made from Fort Alexis. I then ordered forward my brigade in line in the new direction to the right upon the water battery until my skirmish line reached the water battery and the bay. Soon after reaching this position Colonel Geddes came up with his brigade. Here I heard for the first time (I heard from prisoners captured) that the enemy was escaping to Fort Tracy by boats and narrow foot bridge, which was reported to be about two miles up the bay from my present position. I immediately moved with the Thirty-third Wisconsin and one company of the Seventy-second Illinois for this point, leaving my brigade under command of Colonel Blanden, of the Ninety-fifth Illinois, with orders to move to my support if he should find I had discovered the enemy. On reaching the point off Fort Tracy I found that the enemy had made good his escape to the forts and gun-boats which lay off the point. Finding farther pursuit impossible, I ordered the troops back to quarters, leaving guard over the guns and mortars captured. I think the result of this rapid movement was the capture of the enemy's entire picket-line, and prevented him from destroying his guns, stores, and ammunition. I take great pleasure, captain, in thanking you for the aid you afforded me in making this movement. No man could have behaved with more gallantry than you did on that occasion. During the entire operations before Spanish Fort the officers and soldiers of my command worked day and night with an energy and zeal rarely equaled. My regimental commanders each supported me with unusual energy. Col. L. Blanden, of the Ninety-fifth Illinois, for the manner in which he pushed his works and handled his men, deserves especial notice. Of my own staff officers—Capt. George B. Carter, Thirty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Charles W. Stark, Thirty-third Wisconsin, acting aide-de-camp, and Capt. A. Schellenger, trench officer—I cannot speak in too high terms. Up at all hours superintending the trenches and advancing lines, snatching an hour's sleep now and then, at all times displaying the true energy and perseverance of the determined and unconquerable soldier.

I hereto append the list of casualties of the brigade,* all of which is respectfully submitted.

J. B. MOORE,
Colonel, Comdg. First Brig., Third Div., 16th Army Corps.

Capt. B. WILSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

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*Embodied in table, p. 113.

No. 74.

Report of Col. Leander Blanden, Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, of operations March 27–April 9.

HDQRS. NINETY-FIFTH REGT. ILLINOIS VOL. INFANTRY,
April 15, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Ninety-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the siege of Spanish Fort, Ala.:

On the morning of March 27 when the brigade line of battle was formed I threw out my skirmishers and immediately moved my command forward, skirmishing briskly with the enemy and driving him back toward his works. At noon of the same day I had advanced to within 300 yards of his main line and took position nearly in front of what is known as the Red and White Forts, under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery. My skirmishers were active during the remainder of the day, and at dusk I set my men at work building my first line of works, and on the 28th occupied them with my regiment. I then commenced running a sap from my works across a ravine in my front, and on the 29th my rifle-pits were completed on the opposite ridge, where my sharpshooters (now advanced to within 150 yards of the forts) silenced his heavy guns. My command after this was kept busily employed day and night advancing our rifle-pits under the fire of the rebel sharpshooters, and on the 8th instant my trenches were within twenty-five yards of the opposing line. During the bombardment by our artillery on the 8th instant my command (except heavy details which were busy in front) remained in camp, no order to the contrary having been received, until the rapid firing commenced on the extreme right of our whole line, held by the Third Brigade. In accordance with orders I then formed my command in line and moved at once into my advanced rifle-pits, holding my men in readiness for any movement. After remaining in this position about one hour I was ordered to move my regiment around to support of Colonel Geddes' brigade (Third), which was then charging the enemy's works. This order was executed promptly, and I arrived at the point designated in time to co-operate. I remained there in position until late in the evening of the 8th, when orders were received to move back to my rifle-pits, and I accordingly moved my regiment to that point on the double-quick. On arriving there I immediately led my regiment over my own rifle-pits and charged over the Red and White Forts, tearing away the chevaux-de-frise in our course. At this time there were no other Federal forces preceding me, and I ordered my command forward toward the bay and halted until the regiments of the brigade came up to the place where the brigade line was first formed after the general charge into the works of the enemy. In accordance with orders then received I moved forward to within a short distance of Fort Alexis, taking possession of the same and placing proper guards over the guns. In compliance with orders, I afterward marched my command back to camp, arriving about 4 a. m. the morning of the 9th, having captured during the movement 2 commissioned officers and 30 privates. The following are the casualties that occurred in my command during the siege of the fort.* In concluding this report I deem it due to the officers and enlisted men of my com-

* Nominal list (here omitted) shows 1 man killed and 1 officer and 26 men wounded.

mand to praise them for the brave, efficient, and persevering manner in which they have conducted themselves throughout the siege of Spanish Fort, from the first to the last day of the investment. They have labored unceasingly night and day with pick and shovel, as well as with their arms, all striving to accomplish the common object.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEANDER BLANDEN,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. GEORGE B. CARTER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Third Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 75.

Report of Col. Lyman M. Ward, Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 27–April 9.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, April 14, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the recent operations against Spanish Fort:

On the morning of the 27th instant [ultimo] left camp near Sibley's Mills and moved with the division in the direction of Spanish Fort. At about 10 a. m., in accordance with orders, I formed my brigade in line of battle on the left of the First Brigade, left of division, and immediately sent out skirmishers, shortly after which moved forward one regiment in support of the Fourteenth Indiana Battery. In the meantime my skirmishers advanced, driving those of the enemy inside their works, both in my front and in a portion of that afterward occupied by General McArthur's troops. Toward evening I advanced the Fortieth Missouri and five companies of the Forty-ninth Missouri to a position afterward known as the main line, leaving the Fourteenth Wisconsin and the remaining companies of the Forty-ninth Missouri in reserve. During the night works were constructed in the main line, and rifle-pits were made on the line then held by the skirmishers. From this line of rifle-pits I continued to advance by sapping and the construction of other rifle-pits until the night of the capture of the fort. In this connection I would make special mention of Capt. M. S. Lake, Company G, Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry, officer in charge of advance works, for meritorious conduct and untiring energy in pushing forward his works in the most exposed position. I would further state that the greater part of the labor in the construction of the fort on the main line occupied by the Parrott battery, Naval fort, and also the Bay fort, was performed by details from my command. In conclusion I take pleasure in stating that the conduct of both officers and men in my command in performance of their arduous duties was highly commendable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. M. WARD,
Colonel Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry,
Comdg. Second Brig., Third Division, 16th Army Corps.

Capt. B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

No. 76.

Report of Col. James L. Geddes, Eighth Iowa Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations April 8–9.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Spanish Fort, Ala., April 9, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with verbal instructions received from Brigadier-General Carr, about 6 o'clock on the evening of the 8th instant I ordered the Eighth Iowa Infantry, Lieut. Col. W. B. Bell commanding, to occupy my right gabion approach, and at the same time to deploy about two companies as skirmishers, with directions to feel the enemy's left flank. Previous to this movement I ordered the One hundred and eighth Illinois, Colonel Turner commanding, and the One hundred and twenty-fourth Illinois, Brevet Colonel Howe commanding, to man the rifle-pits on their front and open a continuous fire on the enemy, obliquing the fire to their left as the skirmishers of the Eighth Iowa advanced along the left of the rebel works. These instructions were carried out admirably. I also placed the Eighty-first Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers commanding, in supporting distance of the Eighth Iowa. Perceiving that my skirmishers were advancing rapidly along the enemy's works from the left to their right, and that the enemy's fire was mostly directed to his front, apparently unconscious of the danger threatening his flank, I immediately ordered the remaining portion of the Eighth Iowa to advance in support of the skirmishers. This order was promptly and nobly executed; the men, leaping over the gabion approach, rushed through intervening obstructions and were on the enemy's works in a moment. About this time over 200 prisoners were captured and hurried to the rear. Being convinced that the enemy was taken by surprise, I ordered the Eighty-first Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers, up to support the Eighth Iowa, and finally the One hundred and eighth and One hundred and twenty-fourth Illinois, thus lodging my entire brigade on the rebel works. As the enemy appeared to be firing along their line of works not yet taken, and the heavy fire from our own left precluded my advance for the time being, with the concurrence of the commanding general I commenced intrenching, running the line of defense from the enemy's work and at right angles with it, thus enfilading his entire northern defenses. After remaining in this position for some time and placing two guns captured from the enemy in position, I advanced a line of skirmishers, from whom I received the information that the enemy were evacuating their position and retreating in disgraceful haste to their landing on the bay. I immediately ordered an advance, and sweeping with my command their northern front for about half a mile captured a number of cannon and a large amount of small-arms, ammunition, &c. I was ordered by the commanding general to proceed to the landing. On reaching that place we found that the remaining force of the enemy had retreated across the bay, having abandoned all their guns. After ascertaining this, about 3 a. m. 9th instant I returned with my command to quarters. I cannot conclude this report without mentioning the heroic conduct of Lieut. Henry Vineyard, of the Eighth Iowa Infantry, while leading the skirmish line on the rebel works, and who nobly and conspicuously stood on the rebel work encouraging his men as they advanced, until he was severely, if not mortally, wounded. Lieut. Col. W. B. Bell, Eighth Iowa Infantry, was throughout the advance cool, deliberate, and prompt, and deserves much credit for the manner in which he handled

his regiment during the assault. Success was insured undoubtedly by the coolness and prompt compliance with all my orders on the part of the regimental commanders mentioned above. Most of the movements having taken place on ground covered with almost impenetrable obstructions, rendered it a very trying situation for my staff officers, who were obliged to carry orders on foot from point to point, but the officers of my staff, Major Cowens, Captain Henry, and Lieutenant Hall, rendered very efficient service. I am also under many obligations to Capt. B. Wilson, assistant adjutant-general, for his efficient aid during the whole movement. I would also state that Captain Craig's mortar battery rendered almost incalculable service in covering my advance. I claim for my brigade the honor of having driven the enemy from nearly half a mile of his left line of works, capturing over 650 prisoners, the Eighth Iowa alone capturing 450 of that number, 4 rebel battle-flags, a large number of cannon, small-arms, ammunition, &c., compelling him to evacuate his entire position and abandon 46 pieces of artillery of various calibers. Hereto appended is a list of casualties sustained by the brigade during the siege, including the losses sustained during the assault.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES L. GEDDES,

Colonel Eighth Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. B. WILSON,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 77.

Report of Bvt. Col. John H. Howe, One hundred and twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry, of operations April 8–9.

HDQRS. 124TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Spanish Fort, Ala., April 9, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with request received from your headquarters this morning, I send you the following report:

Soon after 5 p. m. yesterday our regiment went into the front rifle-pits. We remained there about an hour with but little musketry firing, but about 6.30 commenced a sharp firing, according to orders received. A report soon came along the line that the right of our brigade had effected a lodgment in the enemy's rifle-pits and taken twenty-seven prisoners, and soon after we were ordered down to the right and to cross over, which we did, entering the enemy's works on the hill about 8 o'clock. Soon after Company B and about half of Company G were sent and deployed as skirmishers down in the flat, where they remained till the final forward movement. About 9 o'clock the remainder of our left wing was ordered to the front of our brigade with tools to enlarge and lengthen a rebel trench. Three companies and a half, as soon as the tools could be secured, reported to Colonel Geddes for orders, and commenced work about 9.30 o'clock. The right wing of the regiment was brought up about 10.30 and sent out in front and on the right flank of the working party. Between 11 and 12 two companies (A and F) of the right wing were sent forward as skirmishers. The working party continued till 12 o'clock, when a general forward movement of the brigade was ordered. The skirmishers had moved forward to a fort of four rebel

*Embodied in table, p. 114.

guns and left a guard with them. The forward movement was even joined in by the First Brigade of our division, and afterward by other brigades which had come in across the hollow. Amid cheers upon cheers, with colors flying, the whole force moved down to the large fort on the south, and after a brief rest returned to camp about 2.30 o'clock this morning. No casualties have occurred in our regiment from the enemy. Two men were wounded, both in the left hand, from the discharge of one of our own guns. We claim as trophies the capture of 4 cannon, 1 battle-flag, and 15 prisoners.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. H. HOWE,
Brevet Colonel, Commanding 124th Illinois Infantry.

Capt. WILBUR F. HENRY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., Third Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 78.

Report of Lieut. Col. William B. Bell, Eighth Iowa Infantry, of operations April 8.

HDQRS. EIGHTH IOWA VETERAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
In Front of Spanish Fort, Ala., April 9, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Eighth Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry in the action of Spanish Fort, April 8, 1865:

About 5 p. m. on said day, in compliance with the directions of Col. J. L. Geddes, commanding brigade, I proceeded with my regiment from its position in line to the extreme right of our line, with orders to deploy two companies and advance them well up the ridge or slope on the enemy's extreme left and effect a lodgment on the crest of the hill, if practicable, and hold the position if possible; to hold the remainder of my regiment in rear and under cover of the line of works partially completed across the swamp on our extreme right to the bay, but not to expose the regiment, and to commence the deployment and advance of these skirmishers at 6.10 o'clock. I formed my command in obedience to the above instructions, and at precisely 6.10 o'clock I ordered Company A, Capt. Henry Muhs commanding, and Company G, Lieut. Henry Vineyard commanding, to move around the right of the works in the swamp above referred to, and deploy forward on the center, which order was promptly and gallantly executed by Captain Muhs, who commanded the line of skirmishers. The line advanced through an almost impassable swamp, thickly strewn with fallen trees and brush, and in which the water and mud were very deep, and this under a heavy fire from the enemy. The left of the line gained the crest of the hill, attacking the enemy on his flank; the right moved forward by a left turn, attacking the enemy in his rear. In the meantime I ordered Lieutenant Ball, commanding Company H, to advance his company around the right of the works and move forward in support of Companies A and G, then hotly engaging the enemy. I had now executed all the orders that I had received from Colonel Geddes, except holding the position if possible. I soon became convinced that the best way to secure that end was to push forward my entire force, for the reason that the fire from our forces in the rifle-pits would protect the left flank, and a swamp the right flank of my regiment, leaving us

only our front to contend with. I, however, dispatched Lieutenant Clark, of Company E, to report the above facts to Colonel Geddes, and requested orders, which I awaited for some time. The regiment was impatient to go to the assistance of their comrades, who were fighting in full view and but a short distance off, and, believing that to wait longer for orders was dangerous, I ordered the regiment forward over our works. The movement was executed with as much regularity as could be expected considering the nature of the ground. As soon as the regiment gained the crest of the hill where our skirmishers were the fight commenced in full force, but of such a character that it is difficult to describe. The regiment moved by the right flank in rear of the enemy's rifle-pits, and carried them for a distance of 500 yards, either killing, wounding, or capturing the entire force of the enemy occupying the same. One thing that was very much in our favor was that the enemy's works from their extreme left for a considerable distance up consisted of a series of small pits without direct connection with each other. This enabled us to attack them in detail, and we had carried a considerable portion of their works before their main force was aware that we had turned their left. We here witnessed the spectacle of dying in the last ditch, as quite a number of the rebels refused to surrender and were shot in their ditches, and on the other hand quite a number of them who were taken prisoners ought, in justice to our men, to have been killed, as they would first fire at our men after being ordered to surrender, then throw up both hands and surrender. At the time we had carried some 500 yards of the enemy's works, and were yet advancing in them by the right flank, Colonel Geddes came up and directed me to place my command outside the enemy's works and facing toward them, using them for breast-works, and to throw out a company as skirmishers to my right and front, which orders were promptly complied with. After making some further disposition Colonel Geddes placed Colonel Turner, of the One hundred and eighth Illinois (whose regiment had by this time come up to our support), temporarily in command. Soon after this Captain Kettenring, of my command, reported the enemy advancing in heavy column. They advanced until within thirty or forty yards of us, calling out "we surrender," and then fired on us. When they got within twenty-five yards of us I ordered my command to fire and fix bayonets, which was done with a will. The enemy broke and ran, but soon after rallied and returned, and when within fifty yards of us halted. I ordered two companies to give them a volley, which caused them to break, and we saw them no more. Soon after this Colonel Geddes returned, formed his brigade, and marched it through the fort and to the bay beyond, after which by his direction I moved my command to camp.

I claim for my regiment the honor of making the attack, and of being the only regiment that engaged the enemy inside of his works; also of capturing 3 stand of colors, 5 pieces of artillery, and 450 prisoners, 7 of them commissioned officers. I have receipts for 350; the remainder were turned over to the troops most convenient to our rear. My regiment might have had a greater number of flags had they been less anxious to engage the enemy. Where all do their duty it is a difficult and delicate matter to make any discrimination. The several companies of the regiment were commanded by the following officers: Company A, Captain Muhs; Company B, Captain Kettenring; Company E, Lieutenant Clark; Company F, Lieutenant Harper; Company G, Lieutenant Vineyard; Company H, Lieutenant Ball; Company I, Sergeant Taylor; Company K, Captain Weeks. I would respectfully present to

the favorable notice of the colonel commanding brigade the following-named officers: Capt. Henry Muhs, who was conspicuous for his coolness while in command of the skirmish line; Lieut. Henry Vineyard, commanding Company G in skirmish line, who was wounded in the arm early in the engagement, but continued in command of his company until he received a wound which broke his leg and will probably prove fatal; Captain Weeks, who was conspicuous for his bravery throughout the engagement; Captain Kettenring, who was severely wounded while bravely leading his company; Lieutenant Gardner, who took command of his company after Captain Kettenring was wounded and led it through the engagement with ability; and Sergeant Betz, Company G, who took command of his company after Lieutenant Vineyard was wounded and handled it well. I am under obligations to Adjutant Marsden for valuable assistance rendered me in communicating instructions to the command. In addition to the names above mentioned, many enlisted men deserve honorable mention, but they are so numerous that it would make this report too voluminous. A full list of the casualties has already been forwarded from these headquarters.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM B. BELL,

Lieut. Col. Eighth Iowa Veteran Vol. Infty., Comdg. Regiment.

Capt. W. F. HENRY,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., Third Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 79.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele, U. S. Army, commanding U. S. Forces operating from Pensacola Bay, Fla., of operations March 11–April 9.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES OPERATING FROM PENSACOLA BAY,
Camp near Blakely, Ala., April 12, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in pursuance of Special Orders, No. 57, Military Division of West Mississippi, I arrived at Barrancas and commenced organizing the forces to operate from Pensacola Bay on the 1st ultimo.

On the 11th Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews, with two brigades of his division, was sent to Pensacola to repair the central wharf, which, as well as the other wharves at that place, had been nearly destroyed by the rebels. This work was accomplished in a most satisfactory manner, and a railroad track laid along the wharf and up to the store-houses in town, to which our supplies were afterward taken. On the 19th a general forward movement commenced. Colonel Spurling, Second Maine Cavalry, was ordered by water to Creigler's Mills with the effective force of his regiment and that of the Second Illinois and First Florida Cavalry, aggregate 847. The rest of the command concentrated at Pensacola, as follows: Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews, infantry and artillery, effective, 5,201; Brig. Gen. J. P. Hawkins, infantry, effective, 5,037; Brig. Gen. T. J. Lucas, cavalry, effective, 1,766. Total, 12,004. Colonel Spurling, having sent in advance a party to Milton to drive away the rebel outpost there and cover his landing, succeeded in getting his command ready to move from Creigler's Mills early on the morning of the 21st, and proceeded to carry out the instructions already reported.

*Nominal list (here omitted) shows 6 men killed and 3 officers and 41 men wounded.

On the 20th the column at Pensacola moved on the road toward Pollard. The head of the column reached a point eleven miles and the rear only four miles from Pensacola that day, a heavy rain having set in which rendered the roads almost impassable. Henceforward in order to get our artillery and trains along it became necessary to corduroy the roads. The streams were higher than they had been for many years. On reaching Pine Barren Creek on the 23d we found the bridge gone, and spent all the next day in replacing it with one 300 yards long, and built on piles which the men sunk by hand, diving under the water to start them. Up to this time a few of the enemy's pickets had been encountered and dispersed. On the 25th Lucas' cavalry brigade, in advance, drove the enemy from a line of log defenses stretching across a narrow ridge over which the road passed. This work commanded the road and crossing over Cotton Creek. General Lucas was directed to push on until he should get possession of the bridge over the Big Escambia, and to pursue the enemy so closely that he could not destroy the bridge. At Mitchell's Creek the enemy partially destroyed the bridge and made a stand on the opposite bank, but was soon driven from his position. At Bluff Springs the enemy, under command of Brig. Gen. J. H. Clanton, drew up in order of battle, skirmish line dismounted. General Lucas immediately charged, completely routing the enemy, killing and wounding some, and capturing 119 prisoners. Among the latter were 18 commissioned officers, including the general commanding, who was severely wounded. Of those who escaped capture, some sought refuge in the swamps and the rest were so hotly pursued to Big Escambia bridge that some of them, not knowing that a span had been swept away by the flood, jumped into the river and were drowned with their horses. Major Perry, of General Lucas' staff, and a few of the men in hot pursuit of the rebels, also jumped off the broken pier, but escaped with the loss of their horses and equipments. The enemy had a field-work on the opposite side of the river mounting two or three pieces of artillery, which opened upon Lucas, but were soon silenced by Marland's battery and gotten off before men enough to capture them could get across the river. The work was occupied by the cavalry until General Andrews came up with one of his brigades. Detachments of cavalry had been kept out to drive in the enemy's pickets and outposts on our flanks to cover our movements and bewilder the enemy. General Lucas in the management of his command exhibited such skill and boldness as to take the enemy by surprise. The charge at Bluff Springs was headed by the First Louisiana Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Badger. Both officers and men behaved in the most gallant style. Our loss in this affair was only 1 officer killed and 1 wounded, and 1 man killed and 3 wounded. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was much greater than ours, but the number is not definitely known. The battle-flag of the Sixth Alabama Cavalry was captured by Private Thomas Riley,* Company D, First Louisiana Cavalry.

General Andrews was sent early on the morning of the 26th to Pollard to take possession of Government property, collect supplies, and if possible to communicate with Colonel Spurling. Cavalry detachments were also sent out for similar purposes. Most of the corn and subsistence stores collected in the depot at Pollard for the rebel troops had been carried off by the local troops and citizens on learning that Clanton was defeated. Our subsistence stores and forage were now getting short, we having failed to get a supply up the Escambia by

*Awarded a Medal of Honor.

steamer. A bar was formed at the mouth of the river during the late freshet which interrupted navigation. The country through which we were passing was almost destitute of supplies. Spurling arrived at Pollard with his command on the evening of the 26th, having fully accomplished the object of his expedition. He cut the telegraph line and railroad track between Evergreen and Greenville before day on the 24th, and captured both the up and down trains, 2 locomotives, and 14 cars loaded with Government stores, which he destroyed. One hundred officers and men were taken on the train going to Mobile. Having done sufficient damage to the road to prevent its being used by the rebels he proceeded toward Pollard. At Sparta 6 more cars were destroyed and the depot with a large amount of stores burned. Before reaching Pollard he captured 20 more prisoners in skirmishes, and brought in 200 negroes and 250 horses and mules, without the loss of a man. General Clanton signed a parole for himself and the wounded men who were pronounced by the surgeons unable to travel. For the same reason Colonel Spurling paroled Lieutenant Watts, son of the Governor of Alabama, of General Clanton's staff. On the 27th head of the column reached Canoe Station in heavy rain; roads very bad. This had been headquarters of General Armistead's brigade, composed of the Sixth and Eighth Alabama Cavalry. Armistead in his flight from Bluff Springs passed here with a few of his men, and has not been heard of since by anybody in this region. Considerable corn was found at the depot, but the citizens from the surrounding country had made the best use of the time allowed them in carrying off the rebel supplies. Some ox teams sent there for this purpose were used as beef for our troops. The roads continued to grow worse and supplies more scarce to Weatherford, which was reached by part of the command on the 29th. Two hundred picked cavalrymen, under Major Perry, were sent to Montgomery Landing to obtain information, capture a steamboat if possible, and bring back corn and cattle. This detachment rejoined the column on the 30th at the junction of the roads ten miles from Stockton, bringing beef enough for distribution. We had succeeded in communicating with the major-general commanding, and here received orders to proceed to Holyoke, but want of forage and rations compelled us to turn toward Stockton, which we reached on the afternoon of the 31st, and found in the vicinity corn and beef enough to supply the command for several days and a good gristmill.

On the 1st Colonel Spurling's command was sent ahead of the column to ascertain the best route to Holyoke to communicate with headquarters in regard to our movements, &c. About four miles and a half from Blakely and one mile from where the road forks toward Holyoke he found the road barricaded, and a strong picket or outpost, composed of cavalry and infantry, which he charged, capturing the battle-flag of the Forty-sixth Mississippi Infantry and 74 prisoners, including 3 commissioned officers. Just as Lucas' cavalry and Hawkins' division were about to encamp at Carpenter's Station, information was received that Spurling was fighting in advance, and they moved rapidly to his support. The enemy was driven into his works at Blakely by the cavalry, withdrawing his outposts at Sibley's Mills, where there were several pieces of artillery in position. During Spurling's charge a horse was blown to pieces and the rider badly wounded by the explosion of a torpedo. The prisoners were made to dig up those remaining in this road. Major McEntee returned with communication from General Canby, directing me to make Holyoke that night if practicable. Hawkins' division had marched eighteen or nineteen miles, and Andrews was

unable, being in rear, to get beyond Carpenter's Station before sunset. He was ordered to encamp here and tear up a portion of the railroad track. A regiment of Hawkins' division was sent to relieve the cavalry in possession of the bridge at Sibley's Mills. It was my intention to move toward Holyoke as soon as Andrews should get up in the morning, but the enemy made an attack upon our picket-lines with a strong line of skirmishers well supported. Hawkins was directed to repel this attack, which he did, advancing in line of battle, one brigade in reserve and his front covered by a line of skirmishers, until the enemy was pushed back to his works. General Andrews' two brigades now came up. As I had been informed by the general commanding that Blakely was soon to be invested, I thought it best to hold the ground we had gained, as it would deprive the enemy of his works commanding the bridge across Bayou Minette at Sibley's Mills, and would render it impossible for him to plant subterra shells on the approaches which we could hold. I directed Andrews to take position on the left of Hawkins, and reported to headquarters for further orders. The infantry of my command had now completed a march of about 100 miles from Barrancas, 70 of which the road passed over swamps and quicksands, 50 of which they corduroyed and bridged. Although they could not move with celerity enough to engage the enemy, they gave moral force to the expedition, which probably would not have been successful without this part of the command. I desire to call the attention of the general commanding especially to the following-named officers: Brig. Gen. T. J. Lucas, U. S. Volunteers; Lieut. Col. A. B. Spurling, Second Maine Cavalry; Lieut. Col. A. S. Badger, First Louisiana Cavalry; First Lieut. Alfred Shaffer, First Louisiana Cavalry; Capt. Joseph L. Coppoc, Forty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, for valuable services in building bridges. Attention is respectfully invited to the inclosed copies of the reports of subordinate commanders.

Very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

F. STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi.

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HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES EAST OF MOBILE BAY,
Blakely, Ala., April 17, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to continue my report of operations from the time that the forces under my command commenced to invest Blakely:

The place was inclosed by a line of works about two miles in extent, composed of redoubts constructed of earth and timber, with ditches in front, which redoubts were connected by continuous rifle-pits, with salients and stockade work, making a continuous line from the enemy's left, on Tensas River, to his right, which rested on an impassable swamp and thicket. The two principal avenues of approach were known as the Stockton and the Pensacola roads. The former entered the works to the left of the center, and the latter to the right of the center. The redoubts commanded the ground in their front, and had an enfilading fire on portions of the roads and a cross-fire on almost every point of them within the range of their guns. Three marshy ravines, entering the works at different points, were obstructed by fallen timber and traversed by stockades which connected with the

rifle-pits on either side. The forts were mounted with both light and heavy guns, and Coehorn mortars were distributed along the faces. There were two continuous lines of abatis around the works, and at some points three. Outside of these were rifle-pits for sharpshooters. Our engineers pronounced these works strong. The timber was slashed in front of the works for about 1,000 yards, and the character of the ground such as to require the construction of approaches. In reply to my application for orders Major-General Osterhaus, chief of staff of the general commanding, visited me in person and directed me to hold my position, and informed me that re-enforcements would be ordered up to complete the investment. Brigadier-General Comstock, chief engineer of the lieutenant-general, having reconnoitered the enemy's works the same evening, gave me the benefit of his advice. Hawkins' division, on our right, occupied from the Tensas River to near the Stockton road, and Andrews' division extended from Hawkins' left to near the Pensacola road. Before day next morning (3d instant) Brigadier-General Veatch, of the Thirteenth Corps, reported with his division and was placed in position on Andrews' left. On the same evening Brigadier-General Garrard, commanding Second Division, Sixteenth Corps, reported and went into position on the left of Veatch to complete the investment. The enemy's gun-boats, Huntsville, Nashville, and Morgan, took position in Tensas River opposite Hawkins' right, and, with occasional intervals, kept up a constant fire night and day, which was very harassing and destructive, especially to Hawkins' division, which, together with the determined fire kept up from the redoubts and advanced rifle-pits, rendered it very difficult for us to continue our approaches. The enemy was enabled to continue his artillery fire for several days and nights with impunity, as we had no heavy ordnance to reply. Our troops, however, continued making their approaches and skirmishing with the enemy night and day. Sites for batteries were selected by Captains Burnham and Newton, engineers, and on the evening of the 8th instant an excellent work constructed with gabions by the colored troops on the right of our line was ready for the reception of four 30-pounder Parrotts. These guns were put in position by Captain Wimmer, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, and manned by his company. They soon drove the gun-boats away, seriously damaging the Morgan, and were then turned upon the redoubts and the steam-boat landing at Blakely. Light guns had been put in position along the line, which were doing good execution. Mack's six-gun battery of 20-pounders came into position on the Pensacola road on the 9th instant, and did good service, dismounting one of the enemy's heavy guns. Another battery of heavy guns was established on our extreme left. Spanish Fort surrendered on the night of the 8th instant, and, having consulted with the major-general commanding, next day orders were given to advance our skirmish line, well supported, to feel of the enemy and if possible to carry his works. At 5.30 p. m. the 9th instant was the time fixed for this movement to commence. Soon after the appointed time our skirmishers advanced in gallant style, followed by their supports, and all passing over the obstructions of slashed timber, abatis, and telegraph wire under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, and in spite of exploding torpedoes, carried the enemy's works by assault in about twenty minutes. Each division carried everything in its front, and all are alike deserving for the unflinching bravery which they manifested on this occasion and for the magnificent results. About 3,200 prisoners, 40 pieces of artillery, a large amount of ordnance and subsistence stores, &c., fell

into our hands. Generals Liddell, Cockrell, and Thomas were among the prisoners captured. I forward herewith reports of subordinate commanders, which give an account of the operations in detail. There are so many instances of personal gallantry and merit among the officers of the command that it is difficult to particularize. I wish, however, to call the attention of the general commanding especially to the division commanders, Brig. Gens. J. P. Hawkins, C. C. Andrews, J. C. Veatch, and K. Garrard; also brigade commanders, Brig. Gens. Dennis, W. A. Pile, C. L. Harris (Eleventh Wisconsin), F. W. Moore, C. W. Drew, and W. T. Spicely. To my own staff, not mentioned in another report, I am indebted for the most efficient and valuable services, viz, Lieut. Col. L. H. Whittlesey, assistant inspector-general; Bvt. Maj. C. S. McEntee, assistant quartermaster; Surg. P. A. Willis, medical director; Capt. J. F. Lacey, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. L. Rhoades, commissary of subsistence; Capt. A. H. Burnham, engineer (temporarily assigned); Capt. E. H. Newton, engineer; First Lieut. J. Lyman, aide-de-camp; Second Lieut. R. A. Kent, aide-de-camp. The officers of the signal corps attached to my headquarters deserve special mention for their zeal and industry; they were always at their post, night and day, and did valuable service outside of their appropriate duties, viz: First Lieut. W. F. Warren, Signal Corps, U. S. Army; First Lieut. R. P. Strong, Signal Corps, U. S. Army; First Lieut. J. C. Kinney, acting, Signal Corps, U. S. Army; Second Lieut. E. P. Adams, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi.

No. 80.

Report of Surg. Plyn A. Willis, Forty-eighth Ohio Infantry, Chief Medical Officer.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES OPERATING FROM PENSACOLA BAY,
OFFICE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
Blakely, Ala., April 15, 1865.

COLONEL: Agreeable to orders from your office I forward the following report of this command in the recent campaign from Pensacola, including the march from that point to Blakely and the operations for the reduction of the latter place:

The command, consisting of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews' division of the Thirteenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. J. P. Hawkins' division of U. S. Colored Troops, and Brigadier-General Lucas' brigade of cavalry, numbering in all about 12,000 men, moved from Pensacola, Fla., on the 20th of March, 1865. The command was in an excellent sanitary condition, having left all the sick and disabled in the general hospital at Barrancas, and having been well fed and clothed in anticipation of the campaign. The morale of the command was also of the first order, each regiment trying to stand at the head of the list for efficiency and good discipline. The command was supplied with the full amount of medical stores, hospital tents, and ambulances allowed by the existing orders, and all in good condition except the ambulance train of General Hawkins' divis-

ion, which was hardly serviceable. On the first day's march from Pensacola it began to rain and continued almost without intermission for forty-eight hours, rendering the condition of the roads almost impassable. The condition of the men during this long rain-storm was miserable in the extreme, being unable to dry their clothing during the time, and owing to the flat condition of the ground unable to find a dry place to sleep or rest. But little sickness resulted from this exposure and the spirit of the troops was not depressed in the least. From this point the roads had to be covered with corduroy bridge for many miles, and while half the command were engaged in laying it the other half were assisting the artillery and wagon trains. On the 25th we reached the vicinity of Bluff Springs, where we found Brigadier-General Clanton, with a small force, prepared to oppose our farther progress. Brigadier-General Lucas, commanding cavalry forces, ordered the First Louisiana Cavalry to charge, which it did in fine style, killing several and capturing General Clanton with 140 men. General Clanton was wounded through the body and left with the other wounded of his command in a small house near the battle-field. Doctor Grigsby, surgeon, C. S. Army, was left with a sufficient number of attendants to care for the wounded. Our casualties were slight, only two being killed and a few slightly wounded, who were taken with the command in ambulances. On the 26th the whole command was put on one-fourth rations and large details were employed each day in laying corduroy bridges, while others were assisting in extricating artillery and wagons from the mud. In many places the trains had to be moved entirely by the men, it being utterly impossible for the animals to get through. We reached Stockton on the 30th, where we found large quantities of corn and a grist-mill, and the command halted twenty-four hours, in order that a supply of meal might be obtained.

On the 1st of April we arrived in the vicinity of Blakely, having marched a distance of 120 miles over the worst of roads, many estimating that thirty miles of corduroy bridge were made. For several days the troops were on one-fourth rations, were working every day as well as marching for days without dry clothing, and yet there was scarcely any sickness, nearly every man being able to take his place in the ranks when the advance was made. Field hospitals were established in the rear of the center of each division, the corps of operation reported promptly, and everything made ready to care for the wounded. The hospitals had to be moved several times on account of the shells from the rebel gun-boats reaching so far to the rear, but finally secure positions were secured, that for General Andrews' division near Mr. O. Sibley's house, and that for General Hawkins' division near the house of Mr. Wilson, on the Stockton road. The ambulances were stationed in localities secure and easy of access from the several regiments, and the wounded promptly removed from the field to the ambulance stations on hand litters. General Hawkins' division suffered severely on the 1st, 2d, and 3d from shells thrown from the rebel gun-boats, but after they were driven off the daily list of casualties was small until the evening of April 9, when the works were carried by assault and hundreds of wounded were hurried to the hospitals. Finding the hospital accommodations in General Andrews' division were inadequate, I had the wounded removed to the house of Mr. O. Sibley, where there was plenty of shelter and excellent water in abundance. By 10 p. m. all the wounded had been removed from the field and before morning every man had received attention. The wounded were not exposed to

wet or rain at any time and the changes of atmosphere proved no detriment to them. The supplies of food, water, stimulants, and medical supplies were abundant, and no case of suffering came under my notice from neglect or scarcity of supplies. The wounded were removed in ambulances to the steam-ship Saint Mary's, at the landing below Spanish Fort, and shipped from that point to the U. S. general hospitals at New Orleans. Most of the wounded from General Andrews' division were shipped on the 12th, and the remainder, with those from General Hawkins', on the 13th of April, and a sufficient number of medical officers and attendants were sent to care for the wounded. The several medical officers belonging to the command have done their duty nobly and well; laboring under the many difficulties of an active campaign they did all within their power to ameliorate the condition of the wounded.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. A. WILLIS,
Surgeon 48th Ohio, Chief Medical Officer, General Steele's Army.

Col. E. H. ABADIE,
Surg., U. S. Army, Chf. Med. Officer, Army and Div. of West Miss.

No. 81.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John P. Hawkins, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, U. S. Colored Troops, of operations March 20–April 9.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Near Blakely, Ala., April 8, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of operations in my front during the past twenty-four hours: In front of Drew's brigade (the right) the skirmishers are about 600 yards from the fort. A battery for Napoleon guns is being constructed about 300 yards in rear of the skirmish line on the right. The battery for four 30-pounder Parrott guns on the right is finished and is about 1,200 yards from the fort. Scofield's brigade (center)—The advance line of works is between 700 and 800 yards from the fort. In rear of the line a battery for two guns is ready for the pieces. Pile's brigade (left)—The average distance to the fort from the advance line is between 500 and 600 yards. General Pile reports that on his right center there is a very fine position for a battery, which can be made to bear upon all the enemy's guns in his front. As far as known, there are on his front nine guns—one 32-pounder, two 24-pounders, one 18-pounder, and one 12-pounder, the caliber of the other four unknown. No advance has been made during the last twenty-four hours. The men being engaged in constructing batteries and strengthening the parallels and approaches already made, a greater number of picks is required. The ground is hard, and the shovel is a poor instrument without a greater number of picks to assist it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. HAWKINS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. J. F. LACEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Blakely, Ala., April 16, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command, commencing with our march from Pensacola and ending with the capture of this place on the 9th instant:

The division left Pensacola on the 20th of March, and going northward to within four miles of Pollard reached the vicinity of this place on the evening of the 1st instant. The march was a severe one on the men, being attended with constant labor, making corduroy roads to get the wagons through the almost impassable swamps. On the morning of the 2d the cavalry pickets between my command and the Blakely fortifications were attacked by a strong party of rebel skirmishers. The troops were under arms at once, and preceded by skirmishers the division marched in line of battle toward the enemy's position, Scofield's brigade in reserve. Very soon our skirmishers reached the place where the fighting was going on, and pressing forward kept the enemy on the run till they were driven behind the abatis or rifle-pits, when according to orders we ceased pressing them and commenced the construction of rifle pits. From the 2d to the 9th instant the troops were busy night and day making approaches toward the place, all this time under a heavy fire from the fort and from the gun-boats of the enemy. From the latter the fire was particularly annoying and destructive. On the evening of the 8th a battery was completed for four 30-pounder Parrotts and the guns put in position. After a few fires from these guns the boats were driven away, one of them being apparently seriously disabled. Captain Wimmer, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, had charge of this battery. On the afternoon of the 9th instant orders were sent to the brigade commanders to strengthen and advance their skirmish lines at 5.30 and drive the enemy as far as possible. Before this order reached them their lines had been put in motion at 5 o'clock, and skirmishing continued until 5.30, when, taking up the yell and forward movement commenced by the other divisions on the left, the whole front, re-enforced with other troops from the rear, went at the works of the enemy and were soon piling over the parapet, and the rebels confronting us threw down their arms. The prisoners captured amounted to 21 officers and 200 men—a small number, owing to the fact that when we entered many of the enemy, fearing the conduct of my troops, ran over to where the white troops were entering. Of cannon captured there were nine pieces of different kinds. I learn from the letter book of the rebel commander that he had ordered his best troops to oppose my division. To my brigade commanders—Brigadier-General Pile, Colonel Drew, and Colonel Scofield—my thanks are due for the zealous energy displayed by them in making their approaches and the good judgment with which their troops were handled. Captain Newton, engineer of General Steele's staff, merits my especial thanks for his assistance to me, being without an engineer officer for my division. My own staff also have performed all their duties with industry and promptness. The reports of brigade commanders and a list of casualties* are herewith inclosed.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN P. HAWKINS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. J. F. LACEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, General Steele's Headquarters.

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*Embodied in table, p. 114.

ored soldiers, fearing violence after surrender. All my officers and men behaved splendidly. My staff officers discharged their respective duties faithfully, promptly, and fearlessly. Sergt. Edward Simon, Company I, Seventy-third U. S. Colored Infantry, has been recommended by his regimental commander to be mentioned in orders for his bravery. The Eighty-second Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, although in reserve and consequently late in starting on the charge, preserved their regimental organization throughout, the officers exhibiting both skill and bravery. A list of the casualties has already been furnished you.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. PILE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. SAMUEL B. FERGUSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, U. S. Colored Troops.

No. 83.

Report of Col. Hiram Scofield, Forty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations April 2-9.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Blakely, Ala., April 11, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the siege and capture of Blakely, Ala.:

During the first two days of the siege, commencing upon the 2d instant, the brigade which I have the honor to command was, by the order of the general commanding the division, retained in reserve, and though subjected to a heavy artillery fire without the privilege of in any manner returning it, calmly and coolly labored in the construction of gabions and fascines to be used by our more fortunate comrades who were in the front. Upon the second day of the siege, April 3, 1865, officers and men received with pleasure the order to move to the front, taking the center of the division, relieving a regiment from each of the other two brigades. The Fiftieth and Fifty-first Regiments were placed in the trenches, the former on the right, the latter on the left, the Forty-seventh Regiment being held in reserve. The ground over which the advances were made was flat and wet and very unfavorable for the health and comfort of the men, confined as they were to the trenches; but stimulated by the love of country and pride of soldiers, neither labor, hunger, nor danger caused any murmurs. Heavy skirmish lines were pushed out and supported under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. The men were compelled to fight with the musket at the same time that they labored with the spade, and in this manner the lines were advanced about 400 yards. Upon the seventh day of the siege the Fifty-first Regiment was placed in reserve and reluctantly yielded its place to the Forty-seventh Regiment. Not until the eighth and last day of the siege did the command receive the support of artillery, and then of only two light pieces, which, owing to what would seem a mistake of the engineer in the plan of the work to cover them, could not be used upon the enemy's guns in our front. Upon this last day of the siege our hearts were made glad by the report of the capture of the Spanish Fort, and each one seemed animated by a desire to

*Embodied in table, p. 114.

emulate the example of our comrades in arms. The enemy's skirmish line yielded less stubbornly to-day and the artillery fire was not so heavy as formerly. This caused a general belief that the place was being evacuated, and fears were entertained and expressed that the prize was slipping through our fingers. About 4 p. m. the skirmish lines were almost simultaneously advanced around the whole line, and without, so far as I can learn, any orders; and as the enemy rallied, offering a more stubborn resistance, our skirmishers were strengthened, and such was the enthusiasm of the troops that had there been concert of action it is believed the place might then have been captured. As it was the rebels were driven within their works, from which they opened a withering fire of musketry and of grape and canister, temporarily checking the advance. The order was then given to intrench and hold the ground gained. The reserve regiment was then brought up to the advance line of intrenchments. About this time the order came to advance the skirmish line and feel of the enemy's force and position, stating that it was believed the place was being evacuated. This order had been already obeyed, disclosing the fact that the artillery, though before silent, had not been removed, and that there was at least a strong force of the enemy remaining. Just at this time other portions of the line advancing, permission was obtained to move forward and assault the enemy's works. The order was at once given to the Forty-seventh and Fiftieth Regiments to advance, supported by five companies of the Fifty-first Regiment, the balance of that regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Buck, being retained in the advanced line of rifle-pits as a reserve. The command moved with a yell through the abatis and over torpedoes, several of which exploded, driving the rebels from their works and guns, and in conjunction with the regiments of the other brigades which entered the works almost simultaneously, captured a large number of prisoners. The day was won, and Blakely, with all its garrison and munitions of war, was ours. I cannot mention with more praise than they merit Col. Charles A. Gilchrist, commanding Fiftieth U. S. Colored Infantry; Col. A. Watson Webber, commanding Fifty-first U. S. Colored Infantry, and Lieut. Col. Ferd. E. Peebles, commanding Forty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, who led their regiments in the thickest of the fight, vieing with each other, though in the most friendly manner, in deeds of noble daring. Instances must be very rare in which better officers than those named were supported by better officers and men. The spirit and enthusiasm of the troops could not be excelled. Men actually wept that they were placed in reserve and could not go with their comrades into the thickest of the fight. To the impetuosity and bravery of the charge may, I think, be attributed the comparatively small number of killed and wounded. The ground covered by the fire of the enemy's guns was soon passed over, and the enemy, intimidated by the determined bravery of the men, sought safety in flight. Quite a number of men were killed or wounded by the explosion of torpedoes, which were exploded by stepping upon them. One man, Private Josias Lewis, Company K, Forty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, was, while under my own observation, severely wounded, losing a leg by the explosion of one of these infernal machines while guarding prisoners to the rear after they had surrendered, claiming the rights of prisoners of war. To the members of my staff—First Lieut. T. Sumner Greene, Forty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. Silas L. Baltzell, Forty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry,

aide-de-camp; First Lieut. George W. Weeks, Fifty-first U. S. Colored Infantry, aide-de-camp; Second Lieut. Ebenezer Denney, Fiftieth U. S. Colored Infantry, picket officer—great praise is due for the prompt and fearless manner in which they discharged their duties. Inclosed I send you the report of regimental commanders, together with a full list of casualties.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. SCOFIELD,

Col. Forty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, Comdg. Second Brigade.

Capt. SAMUEL B. FERGUSON,

Assistant Adjutant-General

No. 84.

Report of Lieut. Col. Ferdinand E. Peebles, Forty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, of operations April 1–9.

HDQRS. FORTY-SEVENTH REGT. U. S. COLORED INFANTRY,

Blakely, Ala., April 10, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Forty-seventh Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry in the operations against and capture of Blakely, Ala.:

On Saturday, the 1st instant, the head of the column to which the regiment belonged arrived before Blakely, and on the succeeding day drove the enemy into their works and commenced throwing up intrenchments with a view to its reduction. Much to its regret the Forty-seventh was held in reserve engaged in the construction of gabions, fascines, &c., and not allowed to enter the pits until the evening of the 8th, when it relieved the Fifty-first Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, taking possession of the pits they had constructed. About 4.30 p. m. of the 9th our skirmishers participated in a general advance of the skirmish line along the entire front, and I at once ordered the right wing of the regiment forward to their support, which was almost immediately followed by the other wing. In the charge the regiment was subjected to a most withering fire of shell, grape, canister, and musketry, which for a time checked its advance. It was but a check, however, and the entire line moved impetuously forward over abatis, through the swamp, and the flag for whose supremacy we fight was soon planted on the parapet of the rebel works, and the fort, its guns and garrison, were at our feet. Inclosed please find a report of casualties.† With so general an exhibition of gallantry and courage on the part of both officers and men, it would be invidious to make special mention of any. To have assisted in the achievement of a victory so important in its results is a sufficient warrant for all.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FERD. E. PEEBLES,

Lieut. Col. 47th Regt. U. S. Colored Infantry, Comdg. the Regt.

Lieut. T. SUMNER GREENE,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., U. S. Colored Troops.

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* Embodied in table, p. 114.

† Nominal list (here omitted) shows 2 men killed and 1 officer and 17 men wounded.

No. 85.

Report of Col. Charles A. Gilchrist, Fiftieth U. S. Colored Infantry, of operations April 3–9.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTIETH U. S. COLORED INFANTRY,
Blakely, Ala., April 13, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the siege of Blakely and the assault of the 9th instant:

On the 3d of April I moved with my command from the rear to the front in obedience to orders, and took my position as then and there directed, sending out at once two companies, C and D, as skirmishers, covering my front and relieving two companies of the Forty-eighth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry. I found that a parallel had been commenced, but no approaches had been constructed. Under cover of the night I advanced with a working party detailed from each company sufficient to work all the spades, shovels, and picks at my disposal, and commenced work on a new parallel 230 yards in advance. Soon after arranging my men as I desired my adjutant brought me the verbal order of Colonel Scofield to return to the first parallel, stating that the order to advance had been countermanded. I then commenced working on a sap, approaching from a ravine about seventy yards in the rear, to the first parallel, and before daylight had a safe passage way for my men, which was used during the siege by the whole brigade and portions of other commands. I also completed the trench already commenced that night and during the next day. As soon as it was dark on the evening of the 4th instant I again advanced my working parties to nearly the same position they had occupied the night previous, and worked vigorously all night. On the morning of the 5th the work of this second parallel was so far progressed that the men were protected sufficiently to work in the daytime, and as soon as practicable I moved four companies out and occupied it, working by reliefs under charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Tuttle and Major Barnes, who relieved each other. On the 6th and 7th the work was pushed forward, a sap dug connecting the right of the first and second parallels, the other companies brought forward, and on the 8th nearly all the men had safely burrowed themselves in the ground and were well protected against shells. Previous to this time my officers and men were exposed to a constant fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, skirmishers, and batteries and his gun-boats to our right.

Sunday, April 9, I had two companies engaged during the day constructing an approach from my second parallel, which was at that time 612 yards distant from the nearest battery of the enemy, which was the first on his left. The approaches had formerly been constructed during the night, but owing to our coming upon some torpedoes, and the fire of the enemy's skirmishers being slack, I decided to work during the day. Two companies were on the skirmish line, a part of each being held as reserve. Lieutenant Jarvis, of Company D, had charge of the advanced line, and it appears had received orders from Lieut. Col. M. H. Tuttle, Fiftieth U. S. Colored Infantry, and brigade officer of the day, to advance his skirmishers in the same line with those of the Forty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry. The skirmishers advanced about 4 p. m., and it seems moved up at that particular time on account of an advance being made by troops farther on the left. The line advanced as if to make a charge instead of a line of sharpshooters,

firing their pieces and cheering loudly. I was at the time near the first trench at the battery recently constructed, and on hearing the rapid firing I instantly ran out into the trench, and upon seeing Major Barnes, Fiftieth U. S. Colored Infantry, asked him what was the matter. He said no orders had been received by him, but that the major of the Seventy-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry had just informed him that he had orders to advance at 5 p. m., and as they were at that time forming I concluded to follow the example of other regiments, as I had no orders, and at any rate I could with propriety advance to the support of my own skirmishers and hold the ground they had so gallantly won. The companies were moved out in the advanced sap and marched up to the first line of rebel rifle-pits, from which our skirmishers had already driven the enemy, and as the line was considerably broken by the heavy firing of the enemy's artillery and the fallen timber, it was halted and reformed under cover of the rifle-pits, fallen timber, &c. I then sent an officer to the rear to procure 100 spades and picks for the purpose of intrenching. Before they arrived an officer came up and said that it was General Steele's order that we were to advance no farther at present, but hold the ground we then had. About the time the tools arrived, Colonel Drew, commanding Third Brigade, came up to my right, and in a very ungentlemanly and unofficer like manner ordered some of my companies' officers to take their companies forward, and when informed that they were there by my orders, and could not move without orders from some of their superior officers, he still continued in a perfect tirade of abuse and finally went to the rear. About this time the white troops on the left of the colored division opened fire and commenced cheering, which relieved us from most of the enemy's fire, and when they advanced and my adjutant arrived with a verbal order from Colonel Scofield to advance, if I thought it expedient, and hold all the ground I could, we ceased digging and soon moved forward, but before we had passed over half the remaining distance to the fort my skirmishers, together with the skirmishers of the Forty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, had entered it, but not till after the white troops had taken the batteries farther to our left. Lieutenant Jarvis, who had charge of the skirmish line, was killed within about 100 yards of the fort. The abatis in front of and near the fort where we entered it was almost impassable, and could not have been overcome had we attempted it under fire. The enthusiasm of the men was unbounded, and they manifested their joy in every conceivable manner. The siege of Blakely was ended and we returned at about 7 p. m., picked up our wounded and buried our dead. A complete list of the casualties* from the 3d to the 9th, inclusive, is forwarded herewith, and foots up 25 killed and wounded, including two officers, Lieutenant Jarvis, killed, and First Lieutenant Hall, wounded. During the siege I am happy to be able to state the officers and enlisted men under my command did their duty nobly. The conduct of none could be criticised to their discredit, and the behavior of the men when constructing trenches under fire, than which there could scarce be a more trying position, was a convincing proof that the former slaves of the South cannot be excelled as soldiers.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, yours,

CHAS. A. GILCHRIST,

Colonel Fiftieth U. S. Colored Infantry, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. T. SUMNER GREENE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Nominal list (here omitted) shows 1 officer and 5 men killed and 1 officer and 18 men wounded.

No. 86.

Report of Col. A. Watson Webber, Fifty-first U. S. Colored Infantry, of operations April 1–9.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-FIRST U. S. COLORED INFANTRY,
Blakely, Ala., April 11, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the attack upon and capture of Blakely:

With the rest of the brigade my regiment was held in reserve the 1st and 2d days of April, during which time but one slight casualty occurred. On the evening of the 2d the regiment was ordered to the front, taking position on the left of the Fiftieth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry and connecting on the left with the right of General Pile's brigade (First Brigade, First Division, U. S. Colored Troops). The command remained at the front, partaking in all the active operations of the division, until the evening of the 8th, when it was relieved from duty in the trenches by the Forty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, until then held in reserve. On the 9th, at 5 p. m., the regiment was again ordered to the front and participated in the successful assault made upon the enemy's works. While making the charge six men in one company were severely wounded by the explosion of one of the enemy's subterra shells. A full list of casualties is forwarded herewith.* The gallantry of the officers and men of my command during all the operations was so universal that to enumerate special cases would be invidious. There can be no doubt now, in the minds of their officers at least, but that our colored soldiers are brave and will fight.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, your very obedient servant,
A. WATSON WEBBER,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. T. SUMNER GREENE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., U. S. Colored Troops.

No. 87.

Report of Col. Charles W. Drew, Seventy-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations April 1–9.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Blakely, Ala., April 13, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command from the commencement of the siege to the occupation of Blakely by our troops:

On the night of April 1 my brigade was ordered to encamp in line of battle to the right of the Stockton road about two miles and a half from the enemy's works, which was done in the following order: The Sixty-eighth Regiment on the right, the Seventy-sixth in the center, and the Forty-eighth on the left, the command occupying the advance and extreme right. The next morning about 7.30 our pickets becoming warmly engaged, I formed line as quickly as possible, when I received an order to advance in line of battle. I immediately ordered two companies from each regiment deployed forward as skirmishers, and commenced the advance, which was continued for two miles through a thickly wooded and broken country, my skirmishers fighting about half the way. Notwithstanding the numerous obstacles

* Nominal list (here omitted) shows 2 men killed and 1 officer and 14 men wounded.

in the way, there was scarcely a break in the line the whole distance. The precision maintained by the line, as well as the bold and steady advance of the skirmishers under a heavy fire, were sufficient, I think, to command the admiration of all. Arriving within half a mile of the works I received an order to halt, which order was at once communicated to the skirmish line. Our position was then immediately in rear of a ravine about half a mile from the works of the enemy, my right resting on the swamp and my left connecting with General Hile's brigade. By direction of the general commanding division I afterward moved my command into the ravine for protection from the enemy's artillery, but not, however, until two shells had exploded in the ranks of the Forty-eighth Regiment, wounding fifteen men. From this time up to the 9th instant we were engaged running saps and parallels toward the enemy's skirmish line, in which attempt we were quite successful, although at times, from the severity of the fire constantly kept up, it was necessarily slow. During this time my command built a strong earth-work, Battery Wilson, in rear of the right of my skirmish line for the introduction of four 30-pounder Parrotts, intended to drive off the gun-boats which had been constantly shelling my skirmishers with disastrous results. On Saturday, at 2 p. m., everything being ready, the wood was cleared away in front and the battery opened on the Morgan with good effect. She as well as the Nashville, which lay under cover of the wood below, returned the fire for some time with considerable spirit, but were finally compelled to drop downstream to trouble us no more. The battery then turned its attention to the iron-clad Huntsville and soon placed it hors de combat. Sunday, the 9th instant, I ordered the Sixty eighth and Seventy-sixth Regiments (then in the trenches) to double their skirmish lines at 5 p. m. and drive the enemy from his rifle-pits, and if necessary to do it I should order out the regiments entire. Before the work was fairly commenced, however, I heard cheering on my left and saw the skirmishers of the First Brigade advancing. I immediately gave the command forward, and forward the entire command (except the Forty-eighth Regiment left in reserve) swept with a yell. In this advance my extreme right reached a point within 150 feet of the enemy's parapet, but so reduced in numbers and exhausted that I ordered them to fall back to a ravine where they would be safe from the fire of the enemy's gun-boats (which were getting upstream) until I could order up the Forty-eighth Regiment and charge the works with some hope of success. Before I could get up with the regiment they had fallen back to the abatis. The Forty-eighth Regiment coming up was deployed behind the abatis, and when the charge became general they, with the rest, went forward with a shout and did all that brave men could do. The result was soon accomplished and Blakely was ours. I cannot speak in terms of too much praise of the officers and men of my command. Each and every one did willingly all that was asked, working incessantly night and day a large portion of the time. The support and assistance rendered me by regimental commanders entitles them to my warmest gratitude. I could ask for none better. The casualties, as will be seen by regimental reports, herewith inclosed, amount to 5 officers killed and 11 wounded, and 23 enlisted men killed and 166 wounded. Total, 28 killed and 177 wounded. Aggregate, 205.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. W. DREW,
Colonel Seventy-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, Commanding.

Capt. S. B. FERGUSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 88.

Report of Col. Frederick M. Crandal, Forty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, of operations April 1–9.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-EIGHTH U. S. COLORED INFANTRY,
Blakely, Ala., April 12, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report, in accordance with circular from brigade headquarters, that the Forty-eighth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry arrived in front of Blakely on April 1. Went into camp and remained until Sunday morning, when skirmishing commenced in front. The regiment was ordered into line of battle, forming the left of the brigade, with one company of skirmishers in front covering the battalion. We moved forward, the skirmishers driving the enemy within about 500 yards of their works. The regiment lost fifteen men killed and wounded by the explosion of shell in the ranks. The regiment being in an exposed position was moved to the right into a ravine; remained there until night, skirmishers still in front. Sunday night this regiment commenced work on the first parallel, and worked until 11.30, when it was relieved by the Seventy-sixth Regiment. Remained in camp in ravine Monday, sending out three companies as skirmishers. Tuesday afternoon the regiment moved back a short distance into another ravine as a reserve, and remained there until Saturday, the 8th, with very heavy details working on battery for 30-pounder Parrott guns. Saturday moved up to the original position to support a battery, and remained there until Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock, when the regiment was ordered up to support the Seventy-sixth and Sixty-eighth Regiments in the charge on the enemy's works. The Forty-eighth participated in the charge with but slight loss, as it was not brought up under fire until the last rush was made, and then the fire of the enemy was wild and most of the shots passed over. The men and officers deserve great praise for the cheerfulness with which they did hard and disagreeable work. All did well, and there was less skulking than is usual in actions of as great severity.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. M. CRANDAL,
Colonel Forty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry.

Lieut. G. D. CRANDAL,
Aide-de-Camp.

No. 89.

Report of Lieut. Col. Daniel Densmore, Sixty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, of operations April 1–9.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-EIGHTH U. S. COLORED INFANTRY,
Near Blakely, Ala., April 12, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the evening of the 1st instant this regiment, then commanded by Col. J. Blackburn Jones, camped with the brigade about two miles from the left of the enemy's works around Blakely, Ala. This regiment occupied the right in the encampment. About 6 o'clock on the following morning heavy skirmishing began with the enemy. The brigade being formed in line this regiment still occupied the right. Companies F, H, and K, commanded, respect-

ively, by Captains Norwood and Root and Lieutenant Rogers, were thrown out as skirmishers, whereupon the line advanced. The enemy, being pressed, retired into his works. The regiment was then placed in the shelter of a neighboring ravine, and the skirmishers closed in closely upon the enemy's rifle-pits and occupied the extreme right of the line of investment, reaching from the swampy ground bordering upon the Blakely River, thence up a steep bluff some seventy feet in height and out upon the tableland, in all about 300 yards. The enemy's works in front of this line consisted of slashing, both on the bluff side and on the plateau above and extending to their main earth-works about 1,000 yards distant Midway in this slashing the enemy had a well-constructed line of rifle-pits in which his skirmishers were safely posted. Close about the main works was an abatis. The firing by the skirmishers was very accurate and heavy during the 2d, the enemy evidently having excellent sharpshooters posted. Notwithstanding their efforts, the companies of skirmishers, under the supervision of Col. J. B. Jones, were posted and firmly held their position within close range of the enemy's pits. At 11 o'clock of that day First Lieut. E. R. R. Talbot, of Company E, received a severe wound in the left side of the face, from the effects of which he died on the 5th instant. The other casualties of the day were eight enlisted men wounded. Throughout the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th the skirmish line thus established was continued in operation, being, however, from time to time advanced in places. On the night of the 5th a line of rifle-pits for our skirmishers was opened under direction of Colonel Jones and on the following night enlarged. On the night of the 7th these rifle-pits were opened out so as to connect, and on the following morning the regiment was moved into the trench thus made. Up to this time the line had suffered much annoyance from the enemy's gun boats, the Nashville and Huntsville, causing several injuries by concussion, the most severe case of which is that of Lieut. George W. Buswell, Company K, on the 7th; but on the afternoon of the 8th the gunboats were driven away by the 30-pounder or Drew battery. Skirmishing continued on the 9th until 4.10 p. m. by this regiment, at which time the skirmishers were thrown forward to occupy the rifle-pits just being deserted by the enemy by reason of some movement of our troops some distance toward the left. The skirmishers had just reached the pits when the regiment was ordered to charge. Passing rapidly beyond the rifle-pits, the men of the Seventy-sixth (also charging) and Sixty-eighth Regiments became mingled amid the slashing, and to avoid the severe fire of the enemy's artillery as well as to take advantage of the open pathway along the crest of the bluff, the greater portion of them gained ground to the right and on the bluff side. A few of the skirmishers pushed forward on the upper land, and occupying a somewhat covered place poured a steady fire into the enemy's embrasures, keeping the men from the guns and at the same time preventing any sally by the enemy upon our men on the bluff side, who had then reached a point within a few yards of the left of the enemy's parapet, and who, reduced to a few, and those greatly exhausted by their exertions in traversing the bluff side covered with slashing, were unable to proceed farther without a supporting force. No such force appearing, after some time spent in waiting, and the enemy's gun-boats having got in range, they were ordered to fall back, and reached our line just in season to join in the general charge ordered at 5.30 p. m., by which in less than ten minutes the enemy's works were carried. In this charge Lieut. Charles Manhardt, Company I, was killed; Capt. George Geiger, Company C, received a wound from which he died in the night, and Col. J.

B. Jones, Capt. O. H. Holcomb, Company B, Capt. F. W. Norwood, Company F, and Lieut. Clark Gleason, Company B, were severely wounded, and Capt. W. A. Poillon, Company E, Lieutenant Rogers, Company K, and Lieutenant Taisey, Company G, were slightly wounded. There were also 7 enlisted men killed and 54 wounded in the charge. Total commissioned officers killed and died of wounds from the morning of the 2d until the occupation of the enemy's works, 3; total wounded, 7; total enlisted men killed, 9; total enlisted men wounded, 81; total aggregate, 100.

Respectfully submitted.

D. DENSMORE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. G. D. CRANDAL,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 90.

Report of Maj. William E. Nye, Seventy-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, of operations April 2–9.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-SIXTH U. S. COLORED INFANTRY,
Near Blakely, Ala., April 12, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 2d instant this regiment moved with its brigade, of which it formed the center, from its encampment, about two miles north of this place, against the enemy, with Companies A and B thrown forward as skirmishers. He was quickly pressed back into his rifle-pits and held there by the skirmish line; the regiment then sought shelter from his artillery fire in a ravine about 600 yards in the rear. On the night of the 3d this regiment assisted in throwing up a rifle-pit in front of the ravine, which was subsequently occupied by a portion of the Second Brigade. On the 5th, 6th, and 7th, our skirmish line in the meantime having been steadily getting in a more advantageous position, a line of intrenchments was thrown up immediately in its rear and the regiment moved into it on the 8th. On the 9th I received orders to re-enforce my skirmishers at 5 p. m. and drive the enemy from his pits. About 4.30, and while this order was about being carried into execution, I received orders from the brigade commander to advance my regiment. This was done and the rifle-pits carried with a rush, although well protected in front by an abatis of slashed timber, very intricate and difficult to move over. The advance continued to press forward, under a terrific fire of artillery and musketry, to within short range of the enemy's main works, the most advanced portion of the line being within a few yards of it; the line was checked here until the arrival of the reserve, when the charge was again taken up and the works carried. The loss suffered by my command from the investment of the place until its capture is 2 officers killed and 3 wounded; enlisted men, 12 killed and 65 wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. NYE,
Major, Commanding.

Lieut. GEORGE D. CRANDAL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 91.

Reports of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Benjamin H. Grierson, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Forces, of operations April 17–May 29.

HDQRS. CAVALRY FORCES, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Eufaula, Ala., May 1, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in obedience to instructions from the general commanding I moved from Blakely on the 17th of April, reaching Greenville on the morning of the 22d, where I overtook the Sixteenth Corps. At this place I heard of the capture of Columbus by the forces of General Wilson. Accordingly I swept east to this point, intending to co-operate with him if necessary in the capture of Macon and Augusta. Upon arrival here I received through General Wilson official notice of the existence of an armistice between Generals Sherman and Johnston, since which time my command has been quietly encamped near Georgetown, Ga., except Lucas' brigade, which is in the vicinity of Union Springs, Ala. All Confederate officers and soldiers captured by my command have been paroled. I have just received from General Wilson official copies of dispatches from General Sherman, announcing the termination of the war east of the Chattahoochee River, official copies of which are herewith inclosed.* I shall move from here to Montgomery, which point I expect to reach about the 7th, and where I will await further orders. The command is in good condition and ready for movements in any direction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brevet Major-General.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. CAVALRY FORCES, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 4, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in obedience to instructions from the major-general commanding, I moved from Blakely, Ala., on the afternoon of the 17th of April, 1865, with the brigades of Brig. Gen. T. J. Lucas and Col. Joseph Kargé, in all about 4,000 effective men, in two columns northeast to Greenville, Ala.; thence with one brigade, via Troy, Louisville, Clayton, and Eufaula, Ala., to Georgetown, Ga., and with the other to Union Springs, Ala. Upon arriving at Eufaula, April 29, I learned of the existence of an armistice between Generals Sherman and Johnston. Accordingly I encamped Colonel Kargé's brigade near Georgetown, Ga., to await further developments, and communicating with General Lucas at Union Springs directed him to report to me with his command at Eufaula, Ala., that I might have my entire force in a good position should hostilities be renewed. Before his arrival, and upon receipt of the information of the surrender of all forces east of the Chattahoochee, I immediately communicated with him and moved with my entire command by parallel roads to Montgomery, Ala. Upon arrival at this point, I received your communication directing me to

*See Special Field Orders, No. 65, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, April 27, Vol. XLVII, Part III, p. 322; also General Orders, No. 18, Army of the Tennessee, April 27, *ibid*, p. 843.

report for duty to Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith. Accordingly, on the 10th of May, in obedience to his orders, I sent the Second New York Cavalry to Talladega, Ala., and on the 11th I moved with the balance of the command northwest, via Kingston, Centerville, Marion, Greensborough, Eutaw, and Pickensville, to Columbus, Miss., reporting my arrival at that point on the 20th of May by telegraph to you. On the road from Montgomery, at a point near Marion, I sent the Second Illinois to Tuscaloosa, and with numerous detachments scoured the country and watched the crossings of the Black Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers, with a view of capturing Jeff. Davis, who was reported to be trying to reach the Trans-Mississippi Department through Alabama. Upon reaching Columbus I sent one regiment (Thirteeth Indiana) south along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to Macon for the purpose of collecting and guarding all Government property at and near that point. On the 27th of May, in obedience to telegraphic instructions, I ordered Brig. Gen. T. J. Lucas to move with his brigade by the most practicable route to Vicksburg, Miss., and leaving Col. Joseph Kargé in command at Columbus, Miss., with my staff I proceeded with all dispatch by rail via Mobile to this point, arriving on the 29th.

During the entire march of my command on this expedition, private property, except where it was necessary for the sustenance of men and horses, was respected; and immediately upon the receipt of the news of an armistice between Sherman and Johnston, as also of the suspension of hostilities pending the surrender of General Dick Taylor, the most stringent orders were issued and enforced forbidding the impressment of stock, and vouchers were given for all subsistence stores taken. The utmost good order prevailed, as was testified to by the inhabitants along the entire line of march, and I take pleasure in expressing my thanks to the officers of the command, without reference to rank, for their hearty support in enforcing orders. Almost the entire line of march was through country which had never been visited by Federal troops since the commencement of the war, and much of it was the richest portions of the State. The march of the various columns had a good effect upon the people. The entire distance marched was about 700 miles, and over 10,000 Confederate officers and soldiers were paroled. On the line of march we passed at least 300,000 bales of cotton, much of it Government property; also, considerable quantities of commissary and quartermaster's stores. Not deeming it good policy to destroy property when the close of the war was becoming so apparent, no cotton was burned, believing it would find its way to market and come under the control of the Government. Such Confederate commissary and quartermaster's stores as could not be made use of by the command, together with the unserviceable animals, were, by my directions, believing it would meet with approval, distributed to the poor, many of whom were suffering and entirely destitute. The country is filled with bands of armed marauders, composed mostly of deserters from the late rebel armies, who have returned to find their families suffering from the neglect and persecution of the wealthy leaders, at whose instigation they joined the rebel ranks. The poor people, including the returned Confederate private soldiers, are, as a general thing, now loyal; but the far greater portion of the wealthy classes are still very bitter in their sentiments against the Government, and clutch on to slavery with a lingering hope to save at least a relic of their favorite yet barbarous institution for the future. The former class I most earnestly commend to the forbearance and generosity of the Government, but the spirit of resistance still manifest in the latter should

by some means be entirely broken down, and the false pride built upon the institution of slavery must be completely humbled before they can become a truly peaceful and contented people.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brevet Major-General.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 92.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Lucas, U. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations March 25 and April 9–June 6.

HEADQUARTERS SEPARATE CAVALRY BRIGADE,
In the Field, near Escambia River, March 27, 1865.

I have the honor to forward to you the following report of the engagement of the 25th instant:

About 10 a. m. of that date my advance, the First Louisiana Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Badger, came upon the enemy's vedettes near Cotton Creek, four of whom were captured. From them I learned that Clanton's (rebel) brigade, consisting of the Sixth and Eighth Alabama Cavalry, was in our front. At Cotton Creek the enemy, posted behind strong breast-works and about 100 strong, disputed the crossing. I dismounted three companies of the First Louisiana Cavalry, who advanced over the creek. The enemy immediately retiring, I pushed forward to Mitchell's Creek, where the enemy had fired the bridge and otherwise obstructed the crossing. Again dismounting a portion of the First Louisiana Cavalry, a passage was effected, the enemy falling back, making but feeble resistance. The bridge was quickly repaired, and being close upon the enemy's rear I ordered Colonel Badger with his regiment, supported by a battalion of the Second New York Veteran Cavalry, under Major Van Voast, to press forward as rapidly as possible and charge the enemy if he deemed it expedient. About 11 o'clock the enemy, consisting of Clanton's brigade, about 600 strong, were formed in line of battle in a strong position on the north bank of Canoe Creek, mostly dismounted, commanded by General Clanton in person. Having gained the opposite bank of the creek, Colonel Badger formed his regiment for the purpose and charged the enemy in a most gallant manner under a heavy fire, leading the charge in person. I ordered the battalion of the Second New York Veteran Cavalry to move forward as a support as soon as they could cross the creek. The First Louisiana Cavalry swept down upon the enemy, breaking their lines instantly. The charge continued about four miles, giving the enemy no time to reform their lines, prisoners being secured all the time. I continued the pursuit to the Escambia River, where, the bridge having been previously destroyed, I captured a portion of a detachment of rebels who were in my front. Several driving their horses off the broken end of the bridge were drowned; many escaped through the swamps and woods on either flank, my advance being so rapid the main column was not able to keep up and secure them. I remained with two companies, with which I had advanced several miles beyond the head of the column, at the river

until the column closed up. The enemy on the opposite bank having opened upon my party with artillery, I ordered the Second Massachusetts Light Artillery forward, which soon drove the enemy from his position, when I crossed a detachment of the Thirty-first Massachusetts (mounted) Infantry, who took possession and held their works until relieved by the infantry. The victory was most complete. The enemy was demoralized to such a degree by the resistless force with which I pressed them, that arms, clothing, and everything that impeded their flight was thrown away and scattered along the road and through the woods. The following are some of the results of the engagement: Brigadier-General Clanton wounded and a prisoner; 18 commissioned officers and 111 enlisted men prisoners. A battle-flag of the enemy was captured by Private Thomas Riley, Company D, First Louisiana Cavalry. A number of horses, mules, and the arms of the prisoners were also captured. The casualties in my command were: First Lieut. Alfred Shaffer, commanding Company C, First Louisiana Cavalry, killed; First Lieut. A. O. Daniels, Company B, First Louisiana Cavalry, severely wounded; 2 enlisted men First Louisiana Cavalry killed; 2 enlisted men First Louisiana Cavalry wounded; 26 horses lost. The loss of the enemy I am unable to give, but it was much larger than ours. I take pleasure in calling the attention of the major-general commanding to the prompt and gallant manner in which Colonel Badger with his regiment charged upon the enemy, pressing upon him so closely as to admit of but little resistance after his lines were once broken, fully sustaining the high reputation they have already acquired on previous occasions. The battalion of the Second New York Veteran Cavalry was kept up as closely as the nature of the roads and the rapidity of the advance would admit, and would have rendered efficient aid had their support been required. In the death of Lieutenant Shaffer the country has lost the services of a brave and efficient officer. The names of the prisoners captured will be forwarded as soon as the rolls are completed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. LUCAS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. J. F. LACEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Montgomery Hill, April 18, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward to you the following report of the expedition to Claiborne made by a portion of my command:

On the 9th instant, having received instructions from Major-General Canby to proceed to Claiborne and await orders, I left camp at Blakely at 12 m. with the Second New York Veteran Cavalry, First Louisiana Cavalry, detachment Second Illinois Cavalry, numbering 1,554 cavalry, and two sections of Second Massachusetts Light Artillery, provided with four days' rations and two days' forage, in light marching order, with no wagons and one ambulance to each regiment, reaching Stockton, a distance of twenty miles, at dark, where we encamped for the night. Next day met a few of the enemy and captured several. Encamped at Montpelier at night, a distance of thirty six miles from Stockton. Leaving camp at daylight the next day, my advance was detained two hours repairing the bridge over Little River, which had

been swept away, and news of my coming having anticipated our arrival at the river, I was unable to surprise the rebel picket there, which I desired to do to enable me to surround Claiborne and capture a force I had learned was at that place. Crossing the river, I sent forward a battalion of the First Louisiana Cavalry, under Major Ives, in advance to Mount Pleasant, where a militia company had been stationed, but was unable to surprise their camp, which they had hastily evacuated. Pressing forward, my advance came upon a skirmish line of the enemy three miles beyond Mount Pleasant, which was speedily driven back upon their line of battle strongly posted in the woods in the rear of a piece of low, marshy ground, which covered their front and flanks. The advance being pressed by the enemy's force, which was all engaged, I maintained my ground, and ordering the remainder of the First Louisiana Cavalry forward and into line, charged them. As the regiment swept down upon them their line was broken, and they retreated in disorder in all directions. I pursued them four miles, capturing prisoners all the way. The force of the enemy was utterly demoralized and scattered. Among the results of the engagement were the capture of 2 commissioned officers and 70 men, 2 battle-flags (1 taken by the Second Illinois), horses, arms, &c. Having no transportation I was compelled to destroy the arms. Many of the enemy escaped on the flanks in consequence of the difficulty in pressing over the soft, spongy ground.

Our casualties were 3 men killed, 1 commissioned officer, Lieutenant Boyle, First Louisiana Cavalry, and 8 men wounded. Those of the enemy, 2 killed. 3 mortally, and 6 slightly wounded. The troops engaged were a detachment of the Fifteenth Confederate Cavalry (regulars), numbering 450, which had a few days previous arrived at Claiborne from Mobile, and marched down from that place the day we met them with the intention of capturing my command, which they heard consisted of some 200 cavalry.

Having reformed and rested my command, I pushed on to Claiborne, which place I reached by dark and took undisputed possession of the town, having marched this day twenty-five miles. I immediately posted safeguards over the premises of the citizens of the place. The day following a party of one lieutenant, enrolling officer, and five men (rebels) came to the opposite bank of the river and requested that a flat be sent over to them, that they might cross, not knowing the change of commanders which had taken place. The boat was sent and in half an hour they were our prisoners. During the time I occupied the town scouts were sent out on the different roads leading to points which connected with Claiborne, and the country adjacent was thoroughly reconnoitered. I learned of the presence of small scouting parties in the neighborhood on both sides of the river, but of no considerable force this side of Greenville, where General Buford was reported concentrating the mounted Alabama troops. The strength of his command could not definitely be ascertained. I obtained a sufficient supply of corn to subsist my command from the plantations near Claiborne. The largest amounts are at the plantations on the river, which can be reached at only a few points by wagons on account of the high stage of water between them and the road. The navigation of the Alabama was entirely suspended after the fall of Selma, and there are no boats between Mobile and that point. There are about 500 bales of cotton stored at Claiborne. On the 14th, having received orders from General Canby to return to Blakely, I left the town with prisoners, wounded, and some 350 contrabands who came into our lines, and moved back

upon the river road by which I came, reaching Stockton the 17th, where I received orders from the major-general commanding to join his column. I immediately encamped and sent my prisoners and sick forward, preparatory to retracing my march. I captured on the expedition 4 commissioned officers, 78 men, 2 battle-flags, arms, horses, &c. I should have stated that by a scout I sent beyond Monroeville while at Claiborne a report was obtained of the evacuation of Greenville by General Buford's forces, and that they had moved east from that point, and that four trains from Montgomery had been burned.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. LUCAS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. S. L. WOODWARD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cav. Forces, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

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HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES AT VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., June 22, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith a report of the movements of my command from the date of their leaving camp near Blakely, Ala., April 9, 1865, until their arrival at Vicksburg, Miss., June 4, 1865, as follows:

In pursuance of orders from Major-General Canby, dated headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, near Spanish Fort, Ala., April 9, 1865, the troops of my command, consisting of the Second New York Veteran Cavalry, the First Lousiana Cavalry, the Second Illinois Cavalry, and the Second Massachusetts Light Battery, left camp near Blakely, Ala., and proceeded in the direction of Claiborne. On the 12th [11th] of April a detachment of the Fifteenth Confederate Cavalry was encountered near Mount Pleasant and was completely routed; 3 officers and 73 men were captured, together with 2 battle-flags and a large number of small-arms. Their loss in killed and wounded was quite heavy. Pushed forward and occupied Claiborne the same night, where we remained scouting the country in that vicinity, capturing several officers and 20 men belonging to different regiments, until the evening of the 15th, when we marched in the direction of Blakely. Reached Stockton on the 17th, when orders were received from Brevet Major-General Grierson, commanding cavalry forces, &c., designating this command as the Third Cavalry Brigade, and directing that after procuring supplies, which had been forwarded from Blakely, I should march with my brigade in the direction of Greenville, where I should join his column, marching to that point by another road. In obedience to these instructions, having supplied my command with ten days' rations, I moved forward upon the road designated, reaching Monroeville a few days after. Learning at this place that a detachment of Forrest's cavalry was in the vicinity of Camden pressing stock, I ordered Major Perry, of my staff, to make a scout in that direction with one company of the First Louisiana Cavalry, capturing this force of the enemy if possible and securing all serviceable horses and mules which could be spared from the country without distressing the people. A report of this expedition has already been forwarded. From Monroeville I moved forward, via Turnbull, Pine Level Post-Office, and Monterey, to Greenville, where the command arrived on the

25th of April, having encountered no enemy. On the 27th of April, agreeable to instructions dated headquarters Cavalry Forces, Military Division of West Mississippi, Greenville, April 25, 1865, I sent my wagon train with all unserviceable stock and non-effective men with a guard to Montgomery, and moved with the command in the direction of Union Springs via Rocky Mount and China Grove Post Office. Just before reaching Union Springs on the 29th of April I received a communication from General Grierson dated Clayton, April 28, 1865, announcing in General Orders, No. 4, of that date, the existence of an armistice between the armies of Generals Sherman and Johnston, and directing that all foraging, excepting such as may be necessary for the subsistence of animals and men, be prohibited, such foraging being only under the direction of a commissioned officer. Up to this time stock had been seized whenever required to mount my command, replacing that broken down. I found upon my arrival at Union Springs on the 30th a number of Confederate officers and a wagon train, the property of the Confederate Government. On the 1st of May Brigadier-General Pillow, C. S. Army, and Governor Watts, of Alabama, were arrested and sent, together with the train above mentioned, to Montgomery, under the charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Marsh, commanding Second Illinois Cavalry, to be reported upon arrival to Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding, for his disposal. Having received orders on the 1st of May to move by the most direct route to Montgomery, I started next day, marching by the way of Fort Hull, Cross Keys Post-Office, and Mount Meigs, arriving with my command at Montgomery on the 5th of May. Major Perry, with the company of the First Louisiana Cavalry, rejoined the command at this place. The news of the surrender of Lieut. Gen. Dick Taylor and army reached us here. By Special Field Orders, No. 4, dated headquarters Cavalry Forces, Military Division of West Mississippi, Montgomery, May 9, 1865, the Second New York Veteran Cavalry was detached from the brigade and ordered, under the command of Brevet Brigadier-General Chrysler, to Talladega, Ala. By Special Field Orders, No. 5, dated May 10, 1865, the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry and Tenth Indiana Cavalry were transferred from the Second Cavalry Brigade to the Third Cavalry Brigade and reported for duty on the day following.

In pursuance of requirements of Special Field Orders, No. 5, extract II, headquarters Cavalry Forces, Military Division of West Mississippi, Montgomery, May 10, 1865, my command marched at 7 a. m. on the 11th of May, crossing the Alabama River by the pontoon bridge and moving to Kingston to await further instructions. The roads were found in a very bad condition, and forage scarce. Camped at Kingston same afternoon. Next day, having orders to move to Centerville, the command marched at an early hour, arriving at that place in two days, taking the Maplesville road with a portion of the column, the remainder, under Colonel Moore, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, moving via Plantersville. A portion of the command crossed the Cahawba River same night. Marched the next day in the direction of Greensborough, sending a detachment by way of Marion and the Second Illinois Cavalry from Greensborough to Tuscaloosa to rejoin the command at Columbus, Miss. Crossed the Black Warrior at the pontoon bridge four miles from Eutaw, near which place we halted for the night of the 16th, leaving a provost guard in the town. Marched next day, passing near Pleasant Ridge Post-Office, across the Sipsey River. Marched the next day a short distance beyond Pickensville, where orders were received

to exchange no more stock. Previous to this whenever a horse broke down others were taken and these left in their place. On the 20th the column reached Columbus, Miss. All public animals were branded before entering the place. The command was encamped on the west side of the Tombigbee River. Lieutenant-Colonel Marsh, commanding Second Illinois Cavalry, rejoined the command here, reporting much suffering among the people for want of food, and an attempt by women from the neighborhood of Tuscaloosa to break into the Government commissary store-house at that place and obtain relief for themselves and suffering children. In accordance with instructions the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry marched to West Point to occupy and garrison that place on the 24th. On the 26th orders were received to march to Vicksburg with ten days' rations, and the command moved the following day to Choctaw Agency Post-Office, and thence, via Louisville, Carthage, Sharon, Canton, Vernon, and Brownsville, to the neighborhood of Vicksburg, crossing the Big Black River on the 4th of June and camping near the Four Mile Bridge. The Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry moved from West Point via Kingston, Kosciusko, and Benton, reaching Vicksburg on the 6th of June. It was with difficulty that forage for the command was obtained after leaving Columbus. The guns of the Second Massachusetts Light Battery were sent from Columbus by railroad to Mobile, to be forwarded, via New Orleans, to Vicksburg, the horses being deemed unable to haul them over the road. I observed, in marching through the country, a great difference between the conduct and feelings of the inhabitants who had before been visited by our troops and those who had to a great extent escaped the losses of the war and the ravages attending the passage of troops. In the former case we were treated with comparative respect and civility, while in the latter the people manifested the greatest hatred and defiance toward us, and had no hesitation in insulting our soldiers either by words or actions. They still had confidence in the success of their cause, and declared most emphatically their detestation of the Federal Government and a contempt for its authority. I met very few of either class, more particularly among the wealthy, who did not desire the triumph of the Confederacy, and submitted only to superior force. I have constantly exerted myself to maintain strict discipline in my command, and any straggling or marauding, whenever it has come to my notice, has been severely punished. Excepting in a few instances where squads of men have stolen from the column and committed depredations, the people have been respectfully treated by my troops. I found that many of the paroled soldiers of the Confederate army returning to their homes were constantly committing outrages to a greater or less extent, which acts a majority of the people were ready to attribute to the troops of my command, though a number of citizens admitted that they had suffered in this way from returning Confederates. I send, together with this report, a list of the number of animals turned over by my quartermaster to citizens who claimed them to replace others taken from them. A large majority of the animals captured on this march were brought to the column by contrabands leaving their homes. In nearly every instance of negroes coming to the column they have been mounted. Of course the animals were left in the command.

T. J. LUCAS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. S. L. WOODWARD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Forces, Department of the Gulf.

No. 93.

Report of Lieut. Col. Algernon S. Badger, First Louisiana Cavalry, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST LOUISIANA CAVALRY,
In the Field, near Escambia River, Fla., March 26, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following report of the engagement of the 25th instant:

My advance, Captain Freeman's company (B), came upon the vedettes of the enemy near Cotton Creek. Four of these men were captured. From them the information was elicited that Clanton's (rebel) brigade, consisting of the Sixth and Eighth Alabama Cavalry, was in the vicinity. At Cotton Creek the enemy, about 100 strong, and posted behind a breast-work, disputed the crossing. I caused three companies of my command to dismount and advance over the creek. The enemy immediately retired. I pushed forward to Mitchell's Creek. The enemy had fired the bridge and otherwise obstructed the crossing, but contrary to my expectations made a feeble resistance at this point. The fire was speedily extinguished and the bridge repaired. I received instructions from General Lucas to advance with my regiment and a battalion of the Second New York Cavalry, under Major Van Voast, as rapidly as possible, and engage the enemy, if I deemed it expedient. About 11 a. m. my advance, under Captain Freeman, came upon the enemy strongly posted on the north bank of Canoe Creek. The force consisted of Clanton's brigade, about 600 strong, dismounted and formed in line of battle, commanded by General Clanton in person. Major Ives, with Lieutenant Russell's company (A), proceeded to the right flank. I ordered Captain Freeman to charge across the creek and up the opposite bank, and followed with the remainder of my command. It required a few minutes' time to close up and form the First Louisiana Cavalry in order to charge. At this time the enemy's fire was very heavy. Without waiting for the battalion of the Second New York Cavalry to cross I ordered the First Louisiana to charge. Major Ives at this moment appeared on the right. The regiment swept down upon the enemy, breaking their line instantly. The charge continued about four miles, prisoners being secured all the time. The pursuit continued seven miles, to the Escambia River, where the bridges having been destroyed by the retreating rebels prevented farther pursuit. The victory was complete. The enemy was demoralized to such a degree that arms, clothing, and in fact everything that could impede their flight was thrown away, and scattered along the road and through the woods. The following are some of the results of the affair: Brigadier-General Clanton, commanding, wounded and a prisoner; 18 commissioned officers and 111 enlisted men prisoners. A battle-flag of the enemy was captured by Private Thomas Riley, Company D, First Louisiana Cavalry. A large number of horses, mules, arms, &c., were passed and left on the field by my command and subsequently picked up by other commands. The casualties in my command were Lieut. Alfred Shaffer, commanding Company C, First Louisiana Cavalry, killed; Lieut. Asa O. Daniels, wounded severely. Two enlisted men were killed, 2 enlisted men were wounded, 26 horses lost. The number of the enemy's killed and wounded I am unable to furnish. I deem it justice to pay a tribute to Lieutenant Shaffer, who was killed at the extreme advance. He was a brave and efficient officer. The regiment can ill afford to lose him. Also Lieutenant Daniels, who continued fighting after being

severely wounded. Of the officers who escaped unharmed I can mention no one where all did their duty so well. Major Van Voast, commanding battalion Second New York Cavalry, followed as closely as the roads would permit, and would have rendered efficient service in the engagement if his command had been required.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

A. S. BADGER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding First Louisiana Cavalry.

Capt. E. V. HITCH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 94.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Andrew B. Spurling, Second Maine Cavalry, commanding brigade, of operations March 19–26 and April 1–7.

HEADQUARTERS SPECIAL CAVALRY EXPEDITION,
Canoe Station, Ala., March 27, 1865.

The following is the report of the recent cavalry expedition into Western Florida and Southern Alabama:

At 6.30 a. m. Tuesday, March 21, 1865, the steamer Matamoras landed at Creigler's Mills, on the east side of the Blackwater River, four miles below Milton, Fla., the last detachment of troops assigned to my command. I immediately commenced moving from Creigler's Mills. The troops composing Special Cavalry Expedition were Second Illinois Cavalry, 429 enlisted men and 14 officers, Maj. F. Moore commanding; Second Maine Cavalry, 212 enlisted men and 10 officers, Maj. Charles A. Miller commanding, and First Florida Cavalry, 177 enlisted men and 5 officers, amounting in the aggregate to 847. Capt. E. D. Johnson, of the Second Maine, had been sent to Milton on the 19th with two companies of the First Florida. He had driven the enemy's pickets toward Pollard, and was holding the place for the purpose of concealing the real movement on the opposite side of the river. He did not move with the column. In order further to deceive the enemy he was instructed to remain at Milton until the column had left Creigler's Mills, then to cross the river at noon and overtake the force as soon as practicable. The direct route to Andalusia, Ala., was taken. The early part of the day was rainy and uncomfortable. The brooks and creeks were swollen by the constant rain. During the whole day the march was through a sandy country, and notwithstanding the bad weather the roads were in fair condition. Nothing of importance occurred during the march of the first day. The command went into camp at 6 p. m. twenty-five miles from Milton. At 5 o'clock in the morning March 22 the whole force was again in motion. The weather was cool and pleasant, and as on the former day the march was through a sandy country, well watered, and covered with pine forests. Several rebels were made prisoners and quite a number of horses and mules captured. I encamped for the night at 6 o'clock six miles from Andalusia. During the night the picket brought in two couriers bearing dispatches from a rebel captain, commanding at McGowan's Bridge, to commanding officer Andalusia to the effect that 2,000 Yankees were advancing from Milton upon that place, and directing that all the people capable of bearing arms be in readiness to make resistance. It was also stated that a certain rebel Captain Keyser was retreating in my front, and would be there to assist in giv-

ing me a warm reception. It was thought that I would reach the place on the evening of the 23d. At 4 o'clock in the morning the march was resumed, and at 5.30 o'clock I reached Andalusia. No resistance was made whatever. I caused all the arms and ammunition that could be found in the place to be destroyed. The people were generally armed with the Enfield musket. What little property belonged to the rebel Government, and could be found, was destroyed. I left the place at 8 a. m. and marched toward Evergreen. Met with no opposition during the day, but at night a little after dark, and when six miles from Evergreen, I came suddenly upon three rebels. They attempted to escape and two of them were wounded and all were made prisoners. One of them (wounded) proved to be a Lieutenant Watts, of General Clanton's staff, and a son of Governor Watts. A little before midnight I reached the Alabama and Florida Railroad at a point five miles above Evergreen. I immediately caused the telegraph wires to be cut and the railroad track to be torn up. At 4.30 a. m. March 24 the train of cars from Pollard came up the road. It was thrown from the track, set on fire, and destroyed. It consisted of 1 locomotive, 1 baggage, 2 passenger, and 4 platform-cars. At 7 o'clock the train arrived from Montgomery and was captured and destroyed; 100 soldiers, including 7 commissioned officers were captured on this train. Their destination was Mobile. The train consisted of 1 locomotive, 1 baggage, 4 passenger, and 2 freight cars. There was considerable corn, clothing, &c., in the cars, all of which was destroyed. Having captured and destroyed both trains of cars, I proceeded with my force to Evergreen, where I arrived at 11 a. m. Here I obtained an abundance of forage and rations and destroyed some stores. What little rolling-stock was found at the station was burned. I left Evergreen at 2 p. m. en route for Sparta. I reached the station at 4 o'clock. All the rolling-stock—six box-cars—was destroyed. Some quite important trestle-work on the road was burned, and the depot, filled with stores and warlike material. The command went into camp for the night at Sparta.

March 25, the column moved at 5 a. m. on the road leading to Brooklyn, which place was reached at 11.30 o'clock. The march was continued till sundown, when a halt was made twelve miles from Brewton Station. I reached Brewton Station at 11 a. m. on the following day. I found that a part of the planking of the bridge across Muddy Creek had been removed, and it would be necessary to repair the bridge before my force could cross. I sent over an advance guard (dismounted) to see if they could find any enemy. The rebels soon opened fire from behind a small breast-work and then ran away. We were not able to capture them. Lieutenant Vose, of the Second Maine, and two enlisted men of that regiment were slightly wounded. The bridge was repaired, the march resumed, and continued on the direct road to Pollard, which place I reached with my command at 6 p. m. Sunday, March 26, and where I learned of the success and advance of the army. The results of the expedition in the way of prisoners, captured property, &c., which I have with me, are 120 prisoners, 200 negroes, 250 horses and mules. The conduct of officers and men was at all times good. I do not deem it necessary to make special mention of any one where all have done their duty equally well.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. SPURLING,

Lieutenant-Colonel Second Maine Cavalry, Commanding.

Capt. JOHN F. LACEY,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Blakely, Ala., April 2, 1865.

I have the honor to submit the following report:

Pursuant to orders received the evening of the 31st of March, the Second Brigade left Stockton at 5 a. m. April 1, for the purpose of opening communication with and joining the U. S. forces operating against Spanish Fort below Blakely. When within seven miles of Blakely my advance guard came in contact with the enemy's picket; four of them were captured and one received a saber cut on the head. A short distance farther on other pickets were captured and one mortally wounded. Five miles from Blakely I came upon the enemy in force. Having satisfied myself that there was no other route by which I could get through to communicate with Major-General Canby, unless I retraced my march for many miles, I concluded to fight. The Second Maine Cavalry was dismounted and deployed on each side of the road to fight on foot. This regiment was moved forward under a brisk fire, which was as briskly returned. The enemy slowly retired before this advance, taking shelter behind fences and everything that could afford protection. They retired in this way for over a mile, contesting every inch of the ground. I had moved the Second Illinois up the road, and kept its advance on a line with the Second Maine, and judging that the favorable opportunity had arrived I charged the enemy with that regiment. It was a complete success. His whole force was routed and a portion of it captured. Two companies of the Second Illinois Cavalry pursued the fugitives within half a mile of the enemy's works at Blakely, from which a sharp fire was opened with artillery. In all, 74 men were taken prisoners, including 3 commissioned officers. Nearly all of them were members of the Forty-sixth Mississippi Infantry. The colors of that regiment were also captured; 8 horses and mules were taken; 70 stand of arms captured and destroyed. The casualties were: One mortally wounded. He was so near to the enemy's works that he could not be brought off by his comrades. One man slightly wounded in the foot by the explosion of a torpedo. Both of these men belonged to the Second Illinois Cavalry. Four horses of that regiment were killed. After I had whipped the enemy and driven him into his fortifications at Blakely I got my force into a good position to halt, feed, &c., when the main column came up.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. SPURLING,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. JOHN F. LACEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Blakely, Ala., April 7, 1865.

I have the honor to inform the general commanding that I made a scout this morning in the direction of Stockton. I had with me for the occasion about thirty men, all well mounted. When eight miles from camp, I received information that a small squad of rebel cavalry was in the immediate vicinity, and must be in close proximity to me. I soon discovered them drawn up in a cross-road. They were routed, 1 of their number killed and 2 severely wounded. I pursued the fugitives for a long distance. Nine rebels in all were made prisoners; all their arms, equipments, &c., were captured, and the arms were destroyed.

Eight horses were also captured. Among the prisoners were two commissioned officers, a captain and a lieutenant. They belonged to Armistead's command, and were lurking about in the rear of our army to capture stragglers and small foraging parties that might be sent into the country. There were no casualties in my own force. I returned to camp at 4 p. m., bringing with me the prisoners, horses, &c. Only four of the whole squad (numbering fourteen) which I encountered made their escape.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. SPURLING,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. E. V. HITCH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 95.

Report of Maj. Franklin Moore, Second Illinois Cavalry, of operations March 18–28.

CAMP SECOND ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
March 29, 1865.

SIR: In pursuance of orders received I make the following report of the part my regiment took in the late expedition commanded by Colonel Spurling:

Ordered to report to Colonel Spurling by General Steele at Barrancas, Fla., 18th of March. My regiment arrived at Creigler's Mills the 19th of March. 21st of March, broke camp at 7 a. m. Nothing of importance transpired. Passed Andalusia 23d of March. Crossed the Conecuh River, Pigeon Creek, and Sepalter River on the 24th of March. Arrived at Gravel Station, being ordered with a portion of my command to destroy the railroad, which I did effectually; my pioneers remaining until the train ran off the track, capturing twelve prisoners. Remained near Gravel Station with my regiment and a portion of the Second Maine Cavalry, while Colonel Spurling continued march to Evergreen, my regiment and Second Maine still waiting for the train expected from Montgomery. I placed a portion of my command between the train already captured and Montgomery to place obstructions on the track to prevent the retreat of the train in case of discovery of the wrecked train, which was done. The train arrived and was captured with 170 prisoners, a portion of which were citizens and paroled soldiers, which were afterward released by order of Colonel Spurling. The rebels fired on my regiment, killing one horse and wounding another. My regiment returned the fire, killing one man who was trying to make his escape. The train was loaded with clothing, grain, horses, mail, tobacco, &c. Burned everything and resumed march; joined Colonel Spurling at Evergreen at 11 a. m., one company of my regiment guarding the prisoners until my arrival at brigade. Crossed Murder Creek; arrived at Big Muddy at 11 a. m. The advance crossed to procure plank to repair the bridge which had been torn up, when they were fired on and retreated, Colonel Spurling ordering me to dismount my regiment and advance through the woods as skirmishers, which I did. But finding no enemy, which fled after delivering their fire, repaired bridge and continued march. Crossed Burnt Corn River. Passed Pollard and crossed the Little Escambia River 27th. Continued march; crossed

Big Escambia by building bridge; turned prisoners over at Canoe Station 28th of March; my regiment taking the advance every third day.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK MOORE,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. E. V. HITCH.

No. 96.

Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services under Resolution of Congress, No. 43, approved July 12, 1862, and section 6 of Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863.

Name.	Rank and organization.	Date.	Awarded for—
		1865.	
Bras, Edgar A.....	Sergeant, Company K, 8th Iowa Infantry.	Apr. 8	Capture of flag at Spanish Fort, Ala.
Callahan, John H.....	Private, Company B, 122d Illinois Infantry.	Apr. 9	Capture of flag at Blakely, Ala.
Dorley, August.....	Private, Company B, 1st Louisiana Cavalry.	Apr. 11	Capture of flag at Mount Pleasant, Ala.
McConnell, Samuel...	Captain Company H, 119th Illinois Infantry.	Apr. 9	Capture of flag at Blakely, Ala.
Merriam, Henry C....	Lieutenant-colonel 73d U. S. Colored Troops.	Apr. 9	Distinguished gallantry at the assault and capture of Fort Blakely, Ala.
Miller, Henry A.....	Captain Company B, 8th Illinois Infantry.	Apr. 9	Capture of flag at Blakely, Ala.
Pentzer, Patrick H...	Captain Company C, 97th Illinois Infantry.	Apr. 9	Capture of flag at Blakely, Ala.
Rehman, George F ...	Sergeant, Company B, 119th Illinois Infantry.	Apr. 9	Capture of flag at Blakely, Ala.
Riley, Thomas.....	Private, Company D, 1st Louisiana Cavalry.	Apr. 4	Capture of flag at Blakely, Ala.
Stickels, Joseph.....	Sergeant, Company A, 83d Ohio Infantry.	Apr. 9	Capture of flag at Blakely, Ala.
Vifquain, Victor	Lieutenant-colonel 97th Illinois Infantry.	Apr. 9	Capture of flag at Blakely, Ala.
Wheaton, Loyd.....	Lieutenant-colonel 8th Illinois Infantry.	Apr. 9	Distinguished gallantry at the assault upon Fort Blakely, Ala.
Whitmore, John.....	Private, Company F, 119th Illinois Infantry.	Apr. 9	Capture of flag at Blakely, Ala.

No. 97.

Report of Brig. Gen. Randall L. Gibson, C. S. Army, commanding forces on Eastern Shore of Mobile Bay, of operations March 23–April 11.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *April 16, 1865.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the forces under my command on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay:

On the 23d of March I was ordered by Major-General Maury, commanding District of the Gulf, to report with my brigade to Brig. Gen. St. John R. Liddell, at Blakely, and by him directed to move toward Deer Park, near Fish River, and with two regiments of Holtzclaw's brigade, Col. Bush Jones commanding, and Col. P. B. Spence's cavalry to hold the enemy in observation. The following day I disposed these troops for this purpose, and early the next morning the enemy moved in force on the Durant road toward Sibley's Mills, about two miles to the east beyond Spanish Fort in the direction of Blakely. I had selected a line of battle on the north side of D'Olive's Creek, intending

to dispute its passage and develop him, having already thrown my small cavalry force upon his flanks with orders to harass him. At this point the major-general commanding District of the Gulf came up to offer battle with his whole force, but in consequence of the rapid movement of the enemy to our left and rear, as above indicated, the larger portion of the troops were ordered to Blakely under Brigadier-General Liddell, and my instructions were to assume immediate command of the defenses of Spanish Fort. Set apart for this purpose were Brig. Gen. Bryan M. Thomas' brigade of Alabama Reserves, about 950 muskets strong; Col. Isaac W. Patton's artillery, 360 effectives, and my own brigade of 500 rifles, Col. F. L. Campbell commanding. Batteries Huger and Tracy likewise constituted a part of this general command, and the garrisons in them, under Maj. Wash. Marks, Twenty-second Louisiana Artillery, formed Patton's artillery, but are not included in the above estimate, for though they rendered valuable services, they only furnished occasional re-enforcements in defense of the field-works near the water battery called Spanish Fort. Upon examination I discovered the line of defense to be about 3,500 yards long, inclosing a battery of four heavy guns in Spanish Fort overlooking the bay, and strengthened by three redoubts, so located that they commanded very well the right and center of the position. The whole artillery consisted of six heavy guns, fourteen field pieces, and twelve Coehorn mortars. Several additional guns were received during the operations. Of this line there were 400 yards on the extreme right, in front of which the forest had been cut down, but no defensive works constructed; about 350 yards in the center, across a deep ravine, in front of which was only a slight curtain partially complete, and about 600 yards on the extreme left with no works of any kind, and the dense forest covering that flank untouched. The three redoubts gave no mutual support, with the exception of two guns in Redoubts 2 and 3, and no cross-fire could be obtained. The main line from Redoubt 3 was retired without any deviation, and the left flank was thrown back and fell off into such low ground that artillery could not be used to any extent along its front as in a regularly laid out crémaillère. The works from Redoubt 3 were placed so far back on the retreating slope that the infantry could only command its crest, but not the ravine beyond; and generally, from the center to the extreme left flank, the enemy's line was upon the highest ground. Such was the extent and incomplete condition of the defenses at Spanish Fort when, on assuming command, I carefully inspected them. It was apparent that an immense work with the spade, pick, and ax was before us, and that some decisive measure must be adopted to prevent the large army already upon our front from coming upon us vigorously or by an onset. At once the main body was disposed along the rifle-pits and set hard at work, though there was quite a deficiency of tools. Special parties were detailed to lay off a long line of battle as far in advance of the position as they could go, and to make camp-fires along its whole length; and other devices were employed to create an exaggerated impression of our numbers, and to conceal the exact locality of our positions. To gain time, and by show of confidence and boldness to make the enemy cautious, I resolved to attack him before daylight the next morning. Lieut. Col. R. H. Lindsay with 550 men in gallant style charged his lines, surprised and drove in his skirmishers, capturing a few prisoners and a large number of arms and accouterments, and was only recalled after the enemy was revealed in a heavy and extended

order of battle. Our object seemed to be accomplished, for it was not until late in the evening that he advanced, feeling his way cautiously, and making no assault, invested our defenses. My scouts had reported two corps d'armée in front of us (the Thirteenth and Sixteenth), Major-General Canby commanding. From information derived from the prisoners, and from drawings and maps captured with one of the engineers of the Sixteenth Corps, I estimated the force to be not less than 20,000 muskets strong; perhaps much larger. On his first advance he succeeded at some points in pushing his skirmishers to within 200 yards; on the center and right he was driven back. Our artillery fire was reserved until his light batteries came well up, when it was suddenly opened, and it appeared to be with decided effect. On the left the ground was more favorable to the enemy, and to this fact and the want of works may be ascribed the nearness with which he was enabled to establish himself. On the right and center he was held at bay to the very close of the operations, nor did he at any time gain any decided advantage without severe contests and heavy losses. He sat down before us and developed rapidly a system of regular approaches by parallels. He gradually converted his advanced lines into heavy works, and after the first week displayed an exceedingly large armament of artillery. The absolute necessity of first completing our lines and the smallness of my force prevented the attempt to meet his approaches by any system of advance. There was a great deficiency of tools. Spades, axes, and every available instrument that could be of service in any way, were kept busy night and day from the commencement to the close.

In the first days of the investment (the third, I believe) Thomas' brigade of Alabama Reserves was relieved by Holtzclaw's and Ector's brigades, both together exceeding Thomas' by about 100 muskets. Large detachments from these commands did not rejoin them. While the transfer was being made my force was greatly swollen, but the troops were for the most part out of position awaiting transportation. Sickness and constant heavy details diminished the number of muskets. For the first ten days my artillery, aided by well-trained sharpshooters, was able to cope with that of the enemy, sometimes silencing his guns, and often broke up his working parties in handsome style; but after this time it was evident, from his overwhelming resources in men and guns, that it would be impossible with the means at my disposal to arrest his gradual advance. While he was steadily digging up to our front and flanks, his fleet kept up a well-directed and heavy fire in our rear, and mortars dropped over the entire surface shells of the largest size; his batteries in rear of his right flank bombarded Batteries Huger and Tracy, exposing our communication, and sweeping the woody flat upon the left flank, enfiladed for several hundred yards that part of the line, and took in reverse—the center and right—the batteries and rifle-pits, so his batteries in front of Redoubt McDermott, No 2, looked down upon our whole right, and took in reverse the left center and left. Our works were shaped a good deal like a horseshoe pressed open, and those batteries at the toe and heels could command every part of the line, and these batteries were of the weightiest metal. An expedition between us and Blakely in Bay Minette was daily growing more formidable, and it became necessary to guard our water flanks by picket-boats, and to dispose a considerable force to protect our rear and the telegraph lines and the headway against his fleet and barges. Several attempts were made by concentrated bombardment from day to day to demoralize the troops, with the intention to take advantage of any acci-

dent, and likewise repeated efforts to advance his lines without digging, but in each instance he was repulsed with a loss proportioned to the vigor of the attack.

At one time he established himself very close to Redoubt 2, and it became necessary, in order to hold this battery and use it effectively, to dislodge him. It was designed to make a general attack on his part of the line to the extreme right, and Capt. Clement S. Watson, my inspector-general, led the sortie in front of the battery, and was completely successful. This party captured three times their own number of the enemy under cover of our artillery, and the moral effect was still more important, for it inspired our troops with a bolder spirit and the enemy with increased caution. After this the enemy guarded carefully against sudden dashes, and though frequent combats at particular points took place, and a few more sorties were contemplated, none could be undertaken with a reasonable prospect of success. I found by the 8th of April that all my artillery was about silenced; that the enemy had largely increased his; that his working parties, greatly re-enforced at every point and carefully protected against sorties, were pushing forward at a rate that would bring them up to our main works; that the pressure upon my flanks, especially the left, was so heavy that it would take my whole force to resist it successfully; that his preparations of launches in the Bay of Minette had assumed formidable proportions; and, finally, that there was unusual activity and movements in his lines. I determined to develop the situation, to discover as accurately as possible his strength and intentions, and to measure our ability for further defense. It was apparent from his superiority in heavy guns and numbers and the nearness of his approach at several points, that unless extraordinary re-enforcements could be had, the moment had at length arrived when I could no longer hold the position without imminent risk of losing the garrison. Not an officer or man had taken any unbroken rest, except such as they could snatch while on duty in the main works. When there was no fighting there was digging, cutting, moving ammunition, taking down and putting up heavy guns, and repairing damages, and extending the main lines. Two weeks of constant work, night and day, with the musket and spade, failed to discourage, but could not fail to fatigue and jade, the troops. Just at sunset, therefore, all the batteries were ordered to open, and the skirmishers and parts even of the main line to keep up a brisk fire, and all officers to observe the enemy closely, and to hold themselves in readiness for any contingency. My artillery was soon disabled and silenced, and the fire from his advanced lines showed them to be well filled with men—strong lines of battle. Shortly after dark, while the firing was very heavy from all points, and especially upon the flanks, the enemy broke through the line on the extreme left, completely turned the flank of the main works, and captured some of the men in them. He was enabled to do this, for the ground here was covered with water, a marshy and densely wooded flat, and it had been impossible to get earth to throw up works or to make any covering for our men. A battery from an elevated point on the enemy's line, just in front of this flat, swept through it and rendered it almost untenable. He was at once attacked with the force disposed in advance for this very contingency, and the moment General Holtzclaw gave the information, re-enforcements were hastened to him with orders to drive back the enemy by a front and flank attack. The general reported his force not sufficient for this purpose, and there was some confusion among the troops on the extreme left; that in the dark woods and fallen timber the necessary disposition could not be made, and that the enemy was cer-

tainly in overwhelming strength. My staff officers and scouts brought similar intelligence. Col. F. L. Campbell, commanding Gibson's brigade, was at once withdrawn from the right and directed to dispose a part of his command in skirmish order around the enemy, and to post the rest as a rear guard at the headway, so as to hold and secure the retreat. They at once drove back the advancing line of the enemy, and so strong and vigorous were these attacks that they soon compelled his overwhelming and constantly swelling forces to assume the defensive. He set to work to intrench. Our left might have been thrown back and re-established, but the labor for such an undertaking was altogether beyond our ability. Moreover, he had advanced several hundred yards in rear of our works, and the probability arose almost to a certainty that, as soon as he discovered where he really was, a general assault would be ordered; and he surely would ascertain this fact either during the night, or beyond all question at daylight. His lodgment, too, when developed, would have enabled him to cut off retreat. I determined, therefore, to withdraw my troops. My standing orders from Maj. Gen. D. H. Maury, commanding District of the Gulf, had been not to hold Spanish Fort for a moment after the garrison was in danger of capture; not to risk, in the defense of an outpost, forces intended to occupy and defend the stronghold and the works around Mobile. It was always a difficult and delicate task to decide, but I thought the moment had at length arrived, contemplated by my instructions, when, however painful to the devoted defenders, the position had to be given up. The guns were ordered to be spiked, and time was allowed for this purpose; the few remaining stores were issued; the sick and wounded were carefully removed; the infirmary corps and several hundred negroes who arrived that evening to be employed in the defense, and, finally, in good order, the whole garrison was withdrawn. The retreat was along a narrow treadway, about eighteen inches wide, which ran from a small peninsula from the left flank across the river, and over a broad marsh to a deep channel opposite Battery Huger. It was about 1,200 yards long, and was commanded throughout by the enemy's heavy batteries in front of our left flank. It was concealed by the high grass and covered with moss, and the troops pulled off their shoes, and thus, in a noiseless manner, succeeded in retiring without attracting the attention of the enemy. The night was rather dark and the movement could not be hurried. From the end of the treadway they were conveyed in light boats to Battery Huger, and thence to Blakely in steamers, except a few under Col. Bush Jones, who was directed to go up the marsh to Blakely. My scouts had already moved along this route with a view of ascertaining whether it was practicable. This was necessary in order to enable all the troops to get beyond range of the enemy's batteries before daylight. From Blakely they were ordered to Mobile by the major-general commanding District of the Gulf.

I regret to report that some of the skirmishers, in spite of the precautions taken and the ample time given, and the pointed inquiries made on the occasion, and the vigilance of brigade commanders and staff officers, which I did not fail to observe, were left upon the lines. The officers in command reported all their men called in and safe. It is to be hoped and presumed that these accidents will be satisfactorily explained. I deeply deplore the capture of even a part of these brave men. I desire to express in the strongest terms my admiration of the steady valor and cheerful endurance of the officers and members of Ector's, Holtzclaw's, and Gibson's brigades, as well as of Patton's artil-

lery. I thank them for their zealous co-operation and soldierly bearing: Brig. Gen. J. T. Holtzclaw, commanding the left wing; Col. J. A. Andrews, commanding Ector's brigade; Col. Bush Jones, commanding Holtzclaw's brigade; Col. F. L. Campbell, commanding Gibson's brigade; Col. Frank C. Zacharie; Col. Isaac W. Patton, commanding the artillery, and also Brig. Gen. Bryan M. Thomas and Col. D. E. Huger, of the Alabama Reserves. The artillery, under command of Patton, assisted by Marks, Slocomb, Barnes, Théard, Massenburg, Wells, Phillips, Chalaron, Leverich, Garrity, Hawkins, and their associated officers, was handled with skill and courage, and rendered valuable services not only on land, but against the fleet. Three vessels were believed to be sunk during the operations. I desire to make my special acknowledgment to the major-general commanding District of the Gulf, and to his staff officers, particularly to yourself and Colonels Lockett and Elmore, of the engineers. I may be pardoned for commending the intelligence and efficiency of my own staff officers: Capt. C. S. Watson, inspector-general; Capt. George Norton, adjutant-general; Lieuts. Cartwright Eustis and S. L. Ware, my aides-de-camp; Maj. W. V. Crouch, commissary; Maj. J. H. Henshaw, quartermaster, and Capt. W. P. Richardson, ordnance officer, were energetic and untiring. The medical department, in charge of Surgs. J. S. Holt and J. F. Fryar, was conducted in a manner highly creditable to them and their confrères. The Reverend Father Turgis shared our dangers and hardships, and gave the consolation of religion whenever the occasion offered along the trenches and in the hospital. I must refer you to the reports of my subordinate officers for the details of their operations. The losses reported up to the evacuation were 73 killed, 350 wounded, and about half a dozen missing. I have not been able to get the exact number of casualties on the evening of the evacuation. I estimate our loss to have been about 20 killed and 45 wounded, and 250 captured, making a total loss of 93 killed, 395 wounded, and 250 missing, out of a force of less than 2,000 men, contending for two weeks against two corps d'armée and a large fleet, with over seventy-five cannon on land and nearly as many on water. We had no means of estimating the exact loss or strength of the enemy, but from every indication he largely exceeded 20,000 muskets, and his loss must have reached 2,500. Among the killed were Colonel Burnet, chief of artillery of the District of the Gulf, who fell while examining the enemy's lines. His loss was greatly lamented by all of us, who knew and admired him as a skillful soldier and accomplished gentleman. Lieut. A. G. Clark, of my staff, commandant of the post, was killed while charging at the head of the garrison guard to dislodge the enemy when he had turned the left flank. Louisiana has not lost during the war a truer man or a more thorough-going soldier. The list might be prolonged, for, with the position, we left behind, filling soldiers' graves, many of the bravest and best; and if any credit shall attach to the defense of Spanish Fort, it belongs to the heroes whose sleep shall no more be disturbed by the cannon's roar.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

R. L. GIBSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. D. W. FLOWERREE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of the Gulf.

P. S.—I have been constantly occupied, most of the time on horseback, and some of the officers have been absent. This may account for any inaccuracies. R. L. G.

ADDENDA.

Farewell address of Brig. Gen. R. L. Gibson to the Louisiana Brigade after the terms of surrender had been agreed upon between Lieut. Gen. Richard Taylor, C. S. Army, and Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS GIBSON'S BRIGADE,
Near Meridian, Miss., May 8, 1865.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS:

For more than four years we have shared together the fortunes of war. Throughout all the scenes of this eventful revolution you have been fully tried, and now retire with the consciousness of having achieved a character for discipline, for valor, and for unselfish patriotism of which you may be justly proud. There is nothing in your career to look back upon with regret. You have always been in front of the enemy; you have never feasted in soft places at the rear, nor fought your battles at comfortable firesides. Your banners are garlanded with the emblems of every soldierly virtue. More than twenty battle-fields have seen them unfurled. They were never lowered save over the bier of a comrade. Forget not the good and true men who have fallen. No sculptured marble may perpetuate the memory of their services, but you will wear their names ever green in your hearts, and they will be enshrined forever in the affections of the Southern people, in whose cause they fell. Comrades, henceforth other duties will devolve upon you. Adversities can only strengthen the ties that bind you to your country and increase the obligations you owe to her interests and her honor. As soldiers, you have been among the bravest and most steadfast, and as citizens, be law abiding, peaceable, and industrious. You have not surrendered and will never surrender your self-respect and love of country. You separate not as friends, but brethren whom common hopes, mutual trials, and equal disasters have made kinsmen. Hereafter you shall recount to your children, with conscious pride, the story of these rugged days, and you will always greet a comrade of the old brigade with open arms. Having commanded a company and regiment in the brigade, I have known many of you from the very beginning of the struggle, have been with you through all its varied fortunes, and offer to each one of you a grateful and affectionate farewell. May God bless you.

R. L. GIBSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

No. 98.

Report of Lieut. John W. Bennett, C. S. Navy, commanding Steamer Nashville, of operations March 27–April 11.

C. S. STEAMER NASHVILLE,
Demopolis, Ala., April 25, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to your order of yesterday's date I have the honor to make a detailed report of the part taken by the Nashville, under my command, in the operations against the enemy near Spanish Fort and at Blakely. The better to understand these varied movements I will record them in the form of a diary:

The Nashville left her station near obstructions in Spanish River on the morning of March 27 and arrived at Blakely at 8 a. m. During the forenoon I communicated with Generals Maury and Liddell, who desired the ship placed near the bridge over Minette River, which had

been partially destroyed by our forces, and of which the enemy wished to possess themselves. The ship was moored below near Battery Tracy. No evidence of the enemy near the bridge could be seen. Spanish Fort and its intrenchments at this time were invested by the enemy. You were on board the ship when a dispatch was received about 1 p. m. from General Maury, then in Spanish Fort, asking the Morgan to pass obstructions at Battery Huger and shell the enemy's right. The Morgan was not present. An hour later another dispatch of the same tenor, but more pressing, urged the Morgan to go to the assistance of General Gibson's left, he being heavily pressed on that part of his line. It was doubtful whether this ship could pass the obstructions. The pilot was sent to make examination; he reported twelve feet water and width sufficient. Got under way immediately and essayed the passage. Ship grounded at the junction of the Apalachee and Blakely and remained immovable till the afternoon of the 29th, being bound on the sands by the currents of the two rivers, one acting on the bow the other on the quarter with great force. March 30, at anchor between Huger and Tracy. General Liddell visited the ship and directed us where he wished our shots placed. Opened upon the enemy's right with good effect, upon their line of skirmishers and sharpshooters, and also driving out twice a working party from intrenchments in course of construction on their extreme right, and distant about 3,200 yards. During the night fired an occasional shell along the investment. Boats employed at night removing wounded from Spanish Fort. March 31, at 8 a. m. enemy's batteries of 30-pounder Parrotts opened upon us. These guns were planted near the shore of Minette Bay, about half way between the bridge and the right of their line. These works had been observed by us as soon as the mist permitted the view, and had been partially unmasked during the night. As soon as observed preparation was made to shell them, and the discovery immediately communicated to the commanding officer at Huger. The enemy anticipated me by about fifteen minutes, and opened a rapid and accurate fire upon this ship, in the midst of which we had to weigh our anchor, no gun bearing upon the position. By the time the anchor was up they had our range exactly. We responded with a few shots, but finding our elevation inefficient to reach, we steamed a little above Tracy and anchored beyond range. The ship was struck eight times, but without serious injury. Boats employed during the night removing wounded from Spanish Fort. The after gun carriage being disabled, and a serious leak in one of the boilers, made it necessary for the ship to proceed to Mobile for repairs.

During April 1 and 2 repaired the injuries mentioned. April 3, returned to Blakely River, communicated with General Liddell (who sent an officer on board to indicate points he wished shelled), and established a signal station below bluff to report effect of fire. Opened on enemy's right at Blakely at 1 o'clock and continued till 5 p. m. with good effect, as reported by signal and indicated by cheers from our lines. Fired during the night at intervals of an hour. Ship lying in Blakely near Raft River. April 4, during the day and night fired occasionally into enemy's lines by request of general commanding. Signal officer not at station, as arranged between the general and naval forces. April 5, moved ship over to the point between Raft and Upper Tensas Rivers, so that our guns would bear at anchor. Both in the forenoon and afternoon fired upon enemy's lines, and also at a point in the woods where we supposed they were erecting a battery. Sent General Liddell a boat for special service. Fired an occasional shot during the night. April 6, fired a few shots at the enemy's line of sharpshooters

and pickets at request of general commanding. Our ammunition nearly exhausted. Sent requisition in time for our necessities, but owing to some untoward event could not get it. Received communication from General Liddell urging me to take position on the left flank of General Gibson at once for the purpose of protecting it, and throwing out launches in direction of Bay Minette, protecting our telegraphic communication with Spanish Fort, &c. This was received after dark. I had already sent two armed boats on this service. At 11.45 p. m. I anchored the ship near Tracy. April 7, underway at daylight and anchored off Blakely to procure ammunition. Received in the forenoon partially damaged, particularly the fuses. Sent two largest boats at sunset to General Liddell armed. Returned to Tracy at sunset and sent picket-boat to Minette Bay. Launch returned from secret service during the night. Sent her at midnight to report to General Gibson at Spanish Fort. April 8, underway at daylight; proceeded to Blakely, and thence to junction of Raft and Upper Tensas Rivers at request of commanding general. At 7 a. m. heavy firing of artillery and small-arms all along the lines at Blakely. At 8 opened upon the enemy's right in conjunction with Morgan and Huntsville. About 2 p. m. the enemy opened upon us from batteries masked by the trees at about 1,600 yards. We could only direct our fire by their smoke. The Morgan was obliged soon to retire much damaged. The Nashville continued the action until she had exhausted all her 12-pounder cartridges and fuses of required length. Although not struck by a single projectile, their fire being principally directed at the Morgan, I deemed it prudent to retire for the purpose of procuring and arranging ammunition. We fired this day seventy 7-inch shells. Anchored at 7 o'clock off Blakely. At the request of General Maury the ship was moved after dark to Tracy and boats sent to Spanish Fort to report to General Gibson. At 9 I received a communication from Major Marks informing me of the evacuation of Spanish Fort and asking assistance. Sent every available boat and got under way, placing the ship between Huger and Tracy to cover the troops on the treadway and in the marsh, and to offer her as a target to the enemy's batteries. Some shots were fired by them, but, I believe, without injury to the troops after leaving the mainland. I did not return this fire for reason that the garrison were passing between us and near the ship, and also that I feared to fire our shells over our men because of the frequent crushing of shells by the concussion of discharge. I will here remark that very many of the shells of 7-inch Brooke were broken at moment of discharge, and the fragments fell like canister or grape from 50 to 500 yards off. Many others failed to take the rifle motion and became mere "tumblers," of course falling far short of the desired aim. Also many fuses failed to burn. Hence it is not strange that I should report our firing during the whole of these operations, but particularly to-day at Blakely, much inferior to that of the enemy, the accuracy of whose projectiles, both in flight and fuse, was the admiration of all who witnessed it. The better to insure the rifle motion I used some 14-pound charges, but I found the forward carriages would not stand it. The bushing in vent of after gun was blown out this morning whilst in action. It had been cut too short in the first instance at foundry. After some trouble I had it secured in its place, though a little below the exterior surface of the gun. April 9, after seeing the garrison safely removed from the eastern bank of the river, which was effected before daylight, the Nashville was anchored off Blakely in the entrance of Tensas, where she remained during the day waiting for ammunition, as she had but few shells on

board. From 5.30 to 6.30 p. m. a continuous discharge of artillery and small-arms, mingled with loud cheers, was heard along the whole line of intrenchments. A few minutes before this a request from General Liddell was brought me by Lieutenant-Commanding Myers that I would anchor the ship at a point in the Blakely River he indicated and open upon the enemy's right. This could not be complied with because of the current at that point and the absence of holding-ground, and also for the reason that I should much endanger the men of our extreme left from the uncertainty of our shells. Whilst discussing this question with Captain Myers, who agreed with me in the impolicy of the maneuver, the assault was made. As soon as I discovered the enemy gaining upon our position, as indicated by the firing and cheering, I moved the ship close to the Blakely shore and rescued such of the garrison as were able to float themselves off. Learning from some one of the refugees that General Liddell was on the beach seeking to escape, I dispatched the gig, under command of Passed-Midshipman Carrall, to the point indicated, but, unhappily, before the boat could reach the shore the enemy's sharpshooters were at the water. It was inexpressibly painful to me to abandon the attempt of his rescue. The boats of the squadron rescued from the water between 150 and 200 of the garrison. Afterward we anchored at mouth of Tensas River, being unable to pass its bar at night. Received ammunition at 10 o'clock. I reported to you in person at midnight at Mobile. April 10, at daylight moved ship to Conway's Bayou to guard rear of Batteries Tracy and Huger; communicated with Colonel Patton, and stated my instructions. April 11, received coal from transport King. At 3 p. m. the Morgan relieved us. Got under way and anchored at head of Spanish River; received crews and material from the Huntsville and Tuscaloosa. At 11 p. m. the Nashville was under way steaming up Mobile River. During the investment of Spanish Fort and Blakely, a period of about two weeks, the officers and men of my command were much taxed in their endurance by constant labor, but which was performed with zeal and cheerfulness. Frequently under fire, their bearing was always admirable. To the executive officer, Lieutenant Harrison, and to Lieutenant Fendall, commanding marines, I am under especial obligations for their intelligent assistance and cordial co-operation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. BENNETT,
Lieutenant-Commanding.

Flag-Officer E. FARRAND,
Commanding Naval Forces, &c.

MARCH 20, 1865.—Skirmish at Ringgold, Ga.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry M. Judah, U. S. Army.

DALTON, *March 20, 1865.*

The following received from Ringgold:

My pickets have been attacked. Guerrillas have withdrawn; expect an attack before daylight in morning. Send re-enforcements if convenient.

A. CHINIQUY.

The above dispatch is just received. I send five companies of One hundred and fifty-first Illinois at once.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 21-APRIL 25, 1865.—Expedition from East Tennessee into Southwestern Virginia and Western North Carolina.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Mar. 28, 1865.—Skirmish at Boone, N. C.
29, 1865.—Skirmish at Wilkesborough, N. C
Apr. 3, 1865.—Skirmish near Hillsville, Va.
6, 1865.—Action at Wytheville, Va.
8, 1865.—Action at Martinsville, N. C.
11, 1865.—Skirmish at Shallow Ford, N. C.
Skirmish near Mocksville, N. C.
12, 1865.—Skirmish at Grant's Creek, near Salisbury, N. C.
Engagement at Salisbury, N. C.
Union troops occupy Salisbury, N. C.
17, 1865.—Action at the Catawba River, near Morganton, N. C.
22, 1865.—Skirmish at Howard's Gap, Blue Ridge Mountains, N. C.
23, 1865.—Action near Hendersonville, N. C.

REPORTS, ETC.*

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, U. S. Army, commanding District of East Tennessee.
No. 2.—Organization of Troops in the District of East Tennessee, commanded by Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, U. S. Army, March 31.
No. 3.—Lieut. Theodore Mallaby, jr., Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Chief Signal Officer, District of East Tennessee, of operations March 20-May 30.
No. 4.—Brig. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division, District of East Tennessee, of operations March 21-April 25.
No. 5.—Brig. Gen. Davis Tillson, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division, Department of the Cumberland, of operations March 22-May 17.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, U. S. Army, commanding District of East Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, April 18, 1865.

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington:*

I forward the following report from Major-General Stoneman, just received, for the information of the Secretary of War and the lieutenant-general, and take pleasure in specially inviting their attention to the importance of the work performed by General Stoneman, who in spirit fully executed the orders given him before starting on the expedition. The officers specially mentioned by General Stoneman, Major Keogh, Captains Morrow, Ammen, and Chamberlain, have heretofore on many occasions distinguished themselves by gallantry and good conduct in battle.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
In the Field, Camp at Statesville, N. C., April 13, 1865.

I have the honor to report the following as the result of our operations since my last dispatch from Boone, N. C.:

From Boone it became necessary to cross the Blue Ridge onto the Yadkin River in order to obtain supplies for men and horses. There

* See also General Thomas' report, p. 342, and for General Sherman's reference to these operations, see Vol. XLVII, Part I, p. 29.

we were detained three days by a freshet. From thence we struck for Christiansburg. On the route I detached Colonel Miller with a portion of his brigade to Wytheville, and Major Wagner with a portion of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania, Palmer's brigade, to Big Lick. These three points were struck almost simultaneously. Colonel Miller attacked, and after some hard fighting captured Wytheville, destroyed the depot of supplies at that point, and also at Max Meadows. Major Wagner after striking the railroad at Big Lick pushed on toward Lynchburg, destroying on his way the important bridges over Big and Little Otter, and got within four miles of Lynchburg. With the main body I effectually destroyed the road between New River and Big Lick and then struck for Greensborough on the North Carolina Railroad. Arrived near Salem, N. C., I detailed Palmer's brigade to destroy the bridges between Danville and Greensborough, and between Greensborough and the Yadkin River, and the large depots of supplies along the road. This duty was performed with considerable fighting, the capture of 400 prisoners, and to my entire satisfaction. With the other two brigades, Brown's and Miller's, and the artillery under the command of Lieutenant Regan, we pushed for Salisbury, where we found about 3,000 troops under the command of Maj. Gen. William M. Gardner, and fourteen pieces of artillery under command of Colonel (late Lieutenant-General) Pemberton, the whole formed behind Grant's Creek about two miles and a half from Salisbury. As soon as a proper disposition could be made I ordered a general charge along the entire line, and the result was the capture of the whole 14 pieces of artillery, 1,364 prisoners, including 53 officers. All the artillery and 1,164 prisoners are now with us; the remainder of the force was chased through and several miles beyond town, but scattered and escaped into woods. We remained at Salisbury two days, during which time we destroyed fifteen miles of railroad track and the bridges toward Charlotte, and then moved to this point. From here we shall move to the south side of the Catawba River, and be in a position to operate toward Charlotte or upon the flank of any army moving south.

Following is a partial list of the public property captured mostly at Salisbury and destroyed by us: Four large cotton factories and 7,000 bales of cotton, four large magazines containing 10,000 stand of small-arms and accouterments, 1,000,000 rounds small-arm ammunition, 10,000 rounds fixed artillery ammunition, and 70,000 pounds of powder, 35,000 bushels of corn, 50,000 bushels of wheat, 160,000 pounds of bacon, 100,000 suits gray uniform clothing, 250,000 army blankets, 20,000 pounds harness leather, 10,000 pounds of saltpeter, also a very large amount of sugar, salt, rice, and other stores and medical supplies, valued by the rebel medical director at $100,000 in gold; in addition to the arsenal at Salisbury, the military prison was being fitted up and was filled with machinery sent from Raleigh and Richmond, all of which was destroyed. The tithing depots along the route traversed by our various parties have furnished us with supplies in the greatest abundance. The number of horses and mules captured and taken along the road I have no means of estimating. I can say, however, that we are much better mounted than when we left Knoxville. Have a surplus of led animals and sufficient besides to haul off all of our captures, mount a portion of the prisoners and about a thousand contrabands, and this after crossing Stone Mountain once and the Blue Ridge three times, and a march made by headquarters since the 20th of last month of 500 miles, and much more by portions of the command. The rapidity of our movements has in almost every instance caused our advance guard to herald our approach and made the sur-

prise complete. General Gillem, the immediate commander of the division, who is entitled to a full share of whatever is due, will make the detailed report of the expedition. The only casualty on my staff was Capt. Robert Morrow, assistant adjutant-general, who, while gallantly assisting Major Keogh, my aide-de-camp, in leading the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry into the fight at Salisbury, was, on his twentieth birthday, severely but not dangerously wounded in the left knee. These two young officers, as also Major Bascom, assistant adjutant-general, my chief of staff, Captain Chamberlain, my chief quartermaster, and Captain Ammen, assistant adjutant-general, I wish to bring to your especial attention, and through you to the attention of the General-in-Chief.

GEO. STONEMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland, Nashville, Tenn.

No. 2.

Organization of Troops in the District of East Tennessee, commanded by Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, U. S. Army, March 31, 1865.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALVAN C. GILLEM.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM J. PALMER.

10th Michigan, Maj. John H. Standish.
12th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Robert H. Bentley.
15th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Charles M. Betts.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. SIMEON B. BROWN.

11th Kentucky, Maj. Frederick Slater.
12th Kentucky, Maj. James B. Harrison.
11th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Charles E. Smith.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN K. MILLER.

8th Tennessee, Col. Samuel K. N. Patton.
9th Tennessee, Col. Joseph H. Parsons.
13th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Brazilliah P. Stacy.

Artillery.

1st Tennessee Light, Battery E, Lieut. James M. Regan.

FOURTH DIVISION (DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND).

Brig. Gen. DAVIS TILLSON.

First Brigade.

Col. CHAUNCEY G. HAWLEY.

2d North Carolina Mounted Infantry (seven companies), Maj. Andrew J. Bahney.
3d North Carolina Mounted Infantry, Col. George W. Kirk.
4th Tennessee (eight companies), Maj. Thomas H. Reeves.
1st Ohio Heavy Artillery, Maj. Timothy S. Matthews.
1st U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Col. John A. Shannon.
Indiana Light Artillery, Wilder Battery, Capt. Hubbard T. Thomas.

Second Brigade.

Col. HORATIO G. GIBSON.

34th Kentucky (nine companies), Col. William Y. Dillard.
1st Tennessee (three companies), Lieut. Wiley M. Christian.
2d Tennessee Lieut. Elisha Harbour.
7th Tennessee Mounted Infantry (eight companies), Lieut. Col. James J. Dail.
2d Ohio Heavy Artillery, Maj. Daniel W. Hoffman.

ARTILLERY.

Ohio Light, 21st Battery, Lieut. William D. Mann.
Ohio Light, 22d Battery, Lieut. Harvey Burdell.
1st Michigan Light, Battery L, Capt. Carlton Neal.
1st Michigan Light, Battery M, Capt. Augustus H. Emery.
1st Illinois Light, Battery K, Lieut. Charles M. Judd.
Illinois Light, Henshaw's Battery, Lieut. Azro C. Putnam.
1st Tennessee Light, Battery B, Capt. William O. Beebe.

No. 3.

Report of Lieut. Theodore Mallaby, jr., Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Chief Signal Officer, District of East Tennessee, of operations March 20–May 30.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, May 31, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of sub-detachment of Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Department of the Cumberland, with Maj. Gen. George Stoneman's cavalry command, during the months of March, April, and May, 1865:

March 20, in compliance with orders, I reported to General A. C. Gillem, commanding Cavalry Division, District of East Tennessee, at Knoxville. 21st, the command moved from Knoxville at 12 m. and encamped at Strawberry Plains at 7 p. m., marching fifteen miles. 22d, marched fifteen miles and halted at Mossy Creek, Lieutenant Rice joining me here. 23d, the command marched at 7 a. m., arriving at Morristown at 1 p. m., distance, fourteen miles. I endeavored to get signal communication with Brigadier-General Tillson at Bull's Gap, but failed to do so. 24th, command marched at 7 a. m. via Bull's Gap; reached Carter's at 5 p. m.; distance, twenty-three miles. Endeavored to get communication with General Tillson, but failed to do so. 25th, marched nineteen miles and went into camp for the night. 26th, marched at 10 a. m. via Jonesborough; halted at Dry Creek; distance, twenty-three miles. 27th, marched at 4 a. m.; forded Doe River and crossed Smoky Mountains into North Carolina; distance, thirty miles. 28th, command moved at 5 a. m.; skirmished with enemy at Boone; charged and captured the entire force, and encamped on top of Blue Ridge at 11 p. m.; distance, twenty-nine miles. 29th, marched thirty miles, and encamped near Wilkesborough, N. C., at 7 p. m. 30th, moved at 5 a. m., and joined First Brigade, which had taken a different route across the mountains from Boone; the First Brigade forded the Yadkin River, which was rising too fast for the balance of the command to follow; went into camp at 12 m., having marched eleven miles. 31st, marched at 7 a. m. I opened communication by signal with Colonel Palmer, commanding First Brigade, transmitting the following messages:

[Received, No. 1.]

MARCH 31, 1865—3.30 p. m.

Major BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

My command will go on from this position to Heckerson's plantation, nine miles from here and six miles this side of Elfin's Factory, unless I meet courier at Roaring River, three miles from here, or am stopped by a message through this signal station, at which I have left an orderly. My advanced command sent out this morning has gone on to take the factory. No enemy to be seen this [side] of the river. The party who fired on my pickets last evening were bushwhackers.

W. J. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Sent, No. 2.]

MARCH 31, 1865—5.45 p. m.

Col. W. J. PALMER,
Commanding Brigade:

We are in camp. Our advance is at the signal station. Both brigades move to Jonesville to-morrow. You will move to and opposite that place to-morrow and encamp as near there as you can get forage.

By command of Major-General Stoneman:

G. M. BASCOM,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Received, No. 3.]

MARCH 31, 1865—9 p. m.

If you wish it I can get horses and go with General Palmer in the morning, or I will come over and go with you. Palmer is just above here. Could not cross Roaring River.

RICE.

[Sent, No. 4.]

If possible go with Colonel Palmer.

MALLABY.

[Sent, No. 5.]

The boat is gone; can you get horses?

MALLABY.

[Received, No. 6.]

Colonel Palmer cannot tell about horses until morning.

RICE.

[Received, No. —.]

APRIL 1, 1865—7.20 a. m.

Have procured horses and am going with Colonel Palmer.

RICE.

April 1, closed station at 7.30 a. m. Command marched to Jonesville and went into camp at 12 m.; distance, fourteen miles. At 1 p. m. opened signal communication with Colonel Palmer at Elfin's Mills, N. C.; transmitted the following messages:

[Received, No. 3.]

ELFIN'S MILLS, *April 1, 1865—1 p. m.*

Captain PATTERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

My brigade is now here and going into camp. I have three mills at work grinding meal. There are about 500 bales of cotton here.

W. J. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Sent, No. 4.]

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Near Jonesville, April 1, [1865.]

Col. W. J. PALMER,
Commanding First Brigade, Cavalry Division:

Move with your command on the Rockford to-morrow, the 2d instant, at 7.30 a. m.

By command of Brigadier-General Gillem:

W. J. PATTERSON,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Received, No. 5.]

APRIL 1, [1865]—2 p. m.

Captain PATTERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Will you move down on the other side of the river?

W. J. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Sent, No. 6.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Near Jonesville, April 1, 1865—2.25 p. m.

Col. W. J. PALMER,
Commanding Brigade:

You will move on the Rockford to-morrow. We will march on the south bank of the Yadkin.

By command of Brigadier-General Gillem:

W. J. PATTERSON,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Sent, No. 7.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Near Jonesville, April 1, 1865—9 p. m.

Colonel PALMER,
Commanding Brigade:

General Stoneman directs that you have the ferry-boat rope stretched across the river to-night so as to be ready for use by to-morrow at dawn.

Respectfully,

M. W. KEOGH,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

April 2, closed station at 9 a. m.; command forded the river and joined First Brigade; marched to Mount Airy, N. C., and encamped at 8 p. m.; distance, thirty-three miles. 3d, moved at 5 a. m.; crossed Blue Ridge Mountains through Fancy Gap; halted at Hillsville, Va., at 1 p. m.; Colonel Miller ordered to Wytheville, Va., to cut railroad; command moved at 7 p. m.; captured and burned wagon train of twenty-seven wagons, having a brisk skirmish with the enemy; encamped at 1 a. m. on the 4th instant; distance, forty-three miles. 4th, marched at 6 a. m.; halted at Jacksonville, Va., at 1 a. m.; marched at 5 p. m.; reached Christiansburg, Va., at 1 a. m. 5th instant; distance, thirty-one miles; destroyed railroad from Wytheville to within a few miles of Lynchburg, Va.; captured Lynchburg paper of 4th instant, informing us of capture of Richmond. 6th, command moved at 7 p. m. to Taylorsville, N. C. [Va.], via Jacksonville, Va., crossing Blue Ridge at Mowbrey Gap; went into camp at Taylorsville, N. C. [Va.], at 11 p. m. on the 7th instant; distance, forty-eight miles. 9th, marched at 7 a. m.; halted at Danbury, N. C., at 4 p. m.; twenty-six miles, Colonel Palmer reporting having repulsed the enemy 300 strong at Martinsville, who retreated toward Lynchburg, Va. 10th instant, moved at 7 a. m.; arrived at Huntsville via Germantown at 10 a. m. 11th instant; distance, thirty-eight miles. Four hundred negroes who had followed the column sent under guard to Brigadier-General Tillson; marched at 2 p. m.; skirmished with the enemy during the afternoon; charged through the town of Mocksville, capturing a few prisoners; forded the river Yadkin at 2 a. m. on the 12th instant; skirmished with enemy at bridge four miles from Salisbury; carried the bridge and found the enemy in a strong position with artillery. Our forces brought on a general engagement and succeeded in capturing the place, 1,300 prisoners, 18 pieces of artillery, and a large amount of ordnance, quartermaster's, and commissary stores, &c. During the engagement Lieutenant Rice and myself occupied stations of observation under the fire of the enemy. 13th, the command moved at 2 p. m.; encamped at Taylorsville, [N. C.], at 12 m. on the 14th instant, destroying railroad depots, &c., on the route; distance marched, forty-seven miles. 15th, marched at 10 a. m.; halted at

Lenoir, N. C., for the night; distance, twenty-three miles. Endeavored to get communication with Brigadier-General Tillson, but failed to do so. 18th, command moved at 7 a. m.; found the enemy in force at the ford and bridge near Morganton, N. C.; skirmished with enemy for two hours. I occupied a station of observation and discovered their artillery where we were enabled to shell them from their position and captured the place with a few prisoners and one piece of artillery. Distance from Lenoir, sixteen miles. 19th, command marched twenty-three miles and encamped at Pleasant Garden. 20th, marched to Swannanoa Gap, in the Blue Ridge; found the enemy in force and turned back; halted for the night six miles from the gap. 21st, moved at 7 a. m.; went into camp at Rutherfordton at 8 p. m.; distance, thirty-four miles. 22d, received official notice of an armistice between Generals Sherman and Johnston. Command moved at 10 a. m.; halted at the top of the Blue Ridge at the Howard Gap; marched at 5 a. m. on the 23d instant; reached Andersonville [Hendersonville] at 8 a. m.; distance, thirty-eight miles. Marched at 3 p. m.; captured a four-gun battery on the way to Asheville. 24th, General Gillem was met by General Martin, C. S. Army, under flag of truce, who claimed the privilege of the armistice between Generals Sherman and Johnston. The command passed through town and after marching fifteen miles were ordered back to capture and hold Asheville, N. C. 26th, took possession of Asheville at 7 p. m., capturing a number of prisoners and 4 pieces of artillery. 29th, the command was ordered to pursue Jeff. Davis; marched twenty miles and halted for the night. 30th instant, command moved at 7 a. m.; crossed Blue Ridge Mountains at Saluda Gap; halted near Pickensville, S. C., at 7 p. m.; distance, thirty-one miles.

May 1, marched at 6 a. m.; reached Anderson, S. C., at 4 p. m; distance, thirty-nine miles. 2d, marched at 9 p. m.; arrived at Danielsville, Ga., on the 3d instant, at 11 p. m.; distance, forty-nine miles. 3d, the command moved at 6 a. m.; went into camp at Athens, Ga.; took possession of the place, capturing 2 general officers and a number of prisoners. 5th, was ordered by General Palmer to proceed to General Wilson, at Macon, with important dispatches from War Department. I left Athens at 9 p. m. with a guard of twenty men and arrived at Macon on the 7th instant, at 9 a. m., marching 100 miles in thirty-six hours (the aforesaid dispatches ordering Major-General Wilson to pursue and capture Jeff. Davis). I remained at General Wilson's headquarters until 23d instant, on which day I started for Atlanta, Ga., reaching there by rail same day. 24th, marched at 8 a. m., to Acworth, Ga.; thirty-five miles; halted for the night at 5 p. m. 25th, marched twenty-one miles and halted at Cassville and remained all night. 26th, marched at 4 a. m.; reached Resaca at 1 p. m.; took the cars for Chattanooga at 10 p. m., at which place I received orders from Capt. Joseph H. Spencer, chief signal officer, to report at Nashville. 29th, left Chattanooga for Nashville, reporting to Capt. Joseph H. Spencer on the 30th instant.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEODORE MALLABY, JR.,
Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

Capt. JOSEPH H. SPENCER,
Chief Signal Officer, Department of the Cumberland.

No. 4.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division, District of East Tennessee, of operations March 21–April 25.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Greeneville, Tenn., April 25, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the cavalry, District of East Tennessee, from the 21st of March up to the present date. To prevent repetition I will merely say that from the time the division left Morristown, on the 23d of March, until the 17th of April, Major-General Stoneman, commanding the District of East Tennessee, accompanied the division, and that its movements were made in compliance with his instructions.

On the 18th of March, in compliance with orders from headquarters of the District of East Tennessee, I assumed command of this division. At that time but one brigade (Miller's brigade, Third) was at Knoxville. On the 22d the division was concentrated at Mossy Creek. On the 23d the division moved to Morristown, Tenn., where five days' rations, one day's forage (corn), and four horseshoes and nails were issued to each man of the command. At daylight on the morning of the 24th Colonel Miller, with his brigade (Third), moved on the road toward Bristol, with orders to take the north or Snapp's Ferry road at Bull's Gap, and by a rapid march by Fall Branch to get on the railroad between Jonesborough and Carter's Station, and thus get in the rear of the portion of the enemy's forces reported in the vicinity of Jonesborough. Colonel Miller was accompanied by a telegraph operator. The other two brigades from Bull's Gap took the central or Babb's Mill road, whilst General Tillson, with the infantry and train, moved by the main or southern road, by way of Greeneville. Nothing of interest transpired on the 24th. On the 25th we encamped ten miles west of Jonesborough; the train came up, and the First and Second Brigades drew all the rations the men could carry conveniently. On the 26th the command moved, cutting loose from all incumbrances in the way of trains. One wagon, ten ambulances, and four guns, with their caissons, were the only carriages that accompanied the expedition. At 12 m. we passed through Jonesborough, and learned from Colonel Miller that he had complied with his instructions, but that in consequence of injuries to the railroad bridge over the Watauga there had been no trains south of the river for some days; that rebel General Jackson had fallen back the previous night in great haste, and that the country was full of rebel stragglers and deserters, and that he had killed and captured some of the former. In compliance with his instructions Colonel Miller then moved to Elizabethtown. On the 26th a portion of the command encamped on Buffalo Creek and the remainder at Doe River Cove, it being necessary to scatter the command in order to procure forage. On the 27th Colonel Miller was ordered to concentrate his brigade and follow the division on the following day. On the 27th the command moved up the Watauga River, and after halting for a short time near the mouth of Roan Creek to feed, marched until 12 p. m., when we bivouacked on the eastern slope of the Iron Mountain until daylight, when the march was resumed. About 10 a. m. on the 28th, when approaching the town of Boone, it was learned that there was a meeting of the home guard in that town to take place on that day. Major Keogh, aide-de-camp to Major-General Stoneman, went forward with a detachment of the Twelfth Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, surprised and

routed the rebels, killing 9 and capturing 68. Much credit is due Major Keogh and the gallant officers and men of the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry engaged in this affair. At Boone the command separated, General Stoneman, with Palmer's brigade (First), going by way of Deep Gap to Wilkesborough, whilst I, with Brown's brigade (Second) and the artillery, moved toward the place by the Flat Gap road. Miller had instructions to follow me. At 9 p. m. Brown's brigade arrived at Patterson's factory, at the foot of the Blue Ridge, and found an ample supply of corn and bacon. I remained in rear to give my personal attention to the artillery, which did not arrive at the factory until 7 a. m. on the 29th. After feeding and resting the march was resumed at 11 a. m., a guard having been left in charge of the forage and subsistence until the arrival of Colonel Miller, who had orders, after supplying his command, to destroy the remainder and burn the factory. The order was executed. Late in the afternoon I arrived at the intersection of the road I was on with the one on which General Stoneman was moving a few minutes after the general passed. That night the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry drove the enemy from Wilkesborough, compelling them to leave their stores and a number of horses behind. In order to obtain forage it was found necessary to move the Tenth Michigan Cavalry and Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry to the north side of the Yadkin. Early on the following morning (30th), the Twelfth Ohio crossed, but before the artillery could reach the ford the river became so much swollen by the heavy rain of the previous night that it was found to be impassable, and moving four miles to the east of Wilkesborough we encamped. On the 31st the river continued impassable. We moved four miles farther east, where forage was abundant. Colonel Miller's brigade rejoined this day.

April 1, marched to Jonesville. April 2, crossed the Yadkin at Jonesville and marched to Mount Airy by way of Dobson; arrived at Mount Airy about 10 p. m.; learned that a train of wagons had left that place at 3 p. m. going in the direction of Hillsville, Va. Colonel Palmer was directed to send a detachment in pursuit, with orders to follow until he captured the train. An officer of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry had charge of the pursuing party, and after reaching the top of the Blue Ridge halted until the remainder of the command came up next morning. The command marched from Mount Airy at daylight on the morning of April 3, and arrived at Hillsville, Va., at 1 p. m., where the failure of the party sent in pursuit of the rebel wagons was learned. Another party was sent with orders to capture the train at all hazards. In a few hours the officer in charge of the party reported that he had possession of seventeen wagons and one forge. The wagons were loaded with forage, which was fed to Brown's brigade, the animals turned over to the quartermaster's department, and the wagons burned. From Hillsville Colonel Miller, commanding Third Brigade, was ordered to take 500 picked men from his brigade and proceed by way of Porter's Ford, on New River, to Wytheville and destroy the railroad bridges over Reedy Creek and at Max Meadows, together with the depot of supplies at Wytheville. After feeding in the vicinity of Hillsville the march was resumed at sunset in the direction of Jacksonville. Shortly after dark our advance came upon a force of rebels, which was charged and driven several miles. At 12 p. m. the command bivouacked in the vicinity of a tithe depot of hay. The march was resumed at daylight on the morning of the 4th, and arrived at Jacksonville at 10 a. m., where another tithe depot of hay and corn furnished an ample supply for our animals. At this point

Major Wagner, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with 250 picked men, was detached with orders to proceed to Salem, Va., and from that point to destroy the railroad bridges as far east as possible, and then rejoin the command wherever it might be. At 2 p. m. the march was resumed in the direction of Christiansburg, at which [place] we arrived at 12 p. m. On the morning of the 5th Colonel Palmer, commanding First Brigade, was ordered to destroy the railroad track east of Christiansburg, whilst Brown's brigade did the same to the west. The Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry was sent to take possession of the railroad bridge and ferries over New River, and the Tenth Michigan Cavalry to destroy the bridges over the Roanoke. Both these regiments performed the duty assigned them promptly and effectually. At this time at least ninety miles of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad was in our possession, viz, from Wytheville to Salem. During the 6th the command was actively engaged in destroying the railroad, and by 4 p. m. of that day the bridge over New River had been disabled by cutting away two bents. The iron and cross-ties for twenty miles east of the bridge were destroyed, as well as numerous bridges on the Roanoke River, and our horses had been refreshed by two days' rest. Colonel Miller reported that he had destroyed the bridges at Reedy Creek and Max Meadows, and a large depot of commissary, quartermaster's, and ordnance supplies, among which were a large amount of ammunition and 10,000 pounds of powder, and that in compliance with his instructions he had recrossed the New River at Porter's Ferry and awaited further orders. Colonel Miller reported that he had been attacked by the enemy with infantry and cavalry at Wytheville, but had repulsed them, and withdrew with a loss of thirty-five men killed, wounded, and missing. He was directed to move to Hillsville and thence to Taylorsville, Va. At 8 p. m. on the evening of the 6th the command moved out of Christiansburg in the direction of Jacksonville, at which place we arrived at 10 a. m. on the 7th. Colonel Palmer, commanding the First Brigade, had been directed to send the Tenth Michigan Cavalry directly from its position on the railroad to Martinsville, Va. By some misunderstanding of the order he marched by way of Kennedy's Gap with his entire brigade to Martinsville. At 2 p. m. the march was resumed, and at 10 p. m. we arrived at Taylorsville, Va. Remained at Taylorsville during the 8th. Miller's brigade joined at 10 a. m. Orders were sent to Palmer to move his brigade to Danbury, N. C. Marched to Danbury on the 9th. Found abundance of tithe corn. Palmer's brigade joined the Tenth Michigan Cavalry. On approaching Martinsville had found it occupied by about 250 of Wheeler's rebel cavalry, whom they attacked and drove out, killing and wounding several and capturing 20 horses, losing 1 officer killed and 5 men wounded.

On the 10th we moved south, arriving at Germantown at 12 m. The number of negroes who were following the column had increased to such an extent as to endanger the safety of the command in case it should become closely engaged with the enemy. Several hundred were sent from this point to East Tennessee under a sufficient guard for their protection. They all reached their destination in safety, and most of those fit for military service, I have since learned, are now in Colonel Bartlett's One hundred and nineteenth U. S Colored Troops. From Germantown Colonel Palmer was detached with his brigade and instructed to proceed to Salem and destroy the large factories engaged in making clothing for the rebel army, and thence send out parties to destroy the railroad south of Greensborough, and that one party should attempt to cut the road beween Greensborough and Danville, and after executing

these orders to withdraw across the Yadkin at Shallow Ford. The remainder of the division moved at 4 p. m. by way of Bethania and arrived at Shallow Ford at daylight on the 11th. The detachment of the enemy guarding the ford were taken by surprise, made but a feeble resistance, and fled, leaving upward of 100 new muskets in our hands. From Shallow Ford our march was directly south. When near Mocksville the advance guard came upon a small party of the enemy, which was at once charged and dispersed. At 8 p. m. we bivouacked in the road twelve miles north of Salisbury.

At 12.30 a. m. on the 12th we were again in motion, Miller's brigade in advance. Three miles from our resting place we came to the South Yadkin, a deep and rapid stream with but few fords. It was expected that the passage of this stream would be disputed, but such was not the case. A few rebels were on the north side of the stream. They crossed and offered no resistance to our passage. One-quarter of a mile south of the stream the road forked, both branches leading to Salisbury. The west road was chosen for the main column as being in better condition. One battalion of the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry was sent by the eastern or old road, with orders to make a determined demonstration of crossing Grant's Creek two miles from Salisbury, and if successful to attack the forces defending the upper bridge in rear. Just at daylight our advance guard came upon the enemy's pickets, which were pushed back to the bridge over Grant's Creek, just before reaching which our troops were opened upon by both artillery and infantry stationed on the Salisbury side of the stream. A close reconnaissance discovered the fact that the flooring had been removed from two spans of the bridge and piled on the enemy's side. The trains could be distinctly heard leaving Salisbury on both the South Carolina and Morganton Railroads. Miller's and Brown's brigades were closed up and a section of Regan's battery ordered forward. Just as Brown's brigade had been formed I received an order from Major-General Stoneman to send 100 men to ford Grant's Creek two miles and a half above the bridge, cut the railroad, capture a train if possible, and then get in rear of Salisbury and annoy the enemy as much as possible. The Eleventh Kentucky was selected for this purpose, Lieutenant-Colonel [Major] Slater commanding, and Captain Morrow, of General Stoneman's staff, accompanying the detachment. About the same time Major Donnelly, of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, with about 100 men, was ordered to cross the stream lower, whilst Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, acting assistant inspector-general, with a party of dismounted men crossed still lower. Major Keogh, of General Stoneman's staff, afterward joined the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry and gallantly led it during the charge. So soon as the parties sent across the river became engaged and the rattling fire of the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry Spencer rifles announced that the enemy's left had been turned I ordered Colonel Miller to advance on the main road. The flooring of the bridge was found to have been taken up, but was laid by a detachment of the Eighth and Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, and Miller's brigade charged across. The enemy by this time was falling back along their entire line. Brigadier-General Brown was ordered forward to support Colonel Miller, who continued to press them. Their retreat soon became a rout. At the intersection of the road upon which we were advancing with the Statesville road, Keogh, who had been joined by Major Sawyers' battalion, Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, joined Miller, having charged and captured all the artillery the enemy had used against our right flank. The pursuit was kept up as long as the enemy retained a semblance of organ-

ization and until those who escaped capture had scattered and concealed themselves in the woods. The enemy's force was ascertained to have been about 3,000, commanded by Maj. Gen. W. M. Gardner, with eighteen pieces of artillery in charge of Col. J. C. Pemberton (late Lieutenant-General Pemberton). The fruits of this victory were 18 pieces of artillery with caissons, forges, and battery wagons complete, 17 stand of colors, and between 1,200 and 1,300 prisoners and the possession of the town, with its immense depots and arsenals, and the Salisbury Prison. Miller's brigade was recalled from the pursuit and ordered to destroy the railroad eastward. At the same time Major Hambright, provost-marshal, and Major Barnes, of my staff, were ordered to secure the prisoners and ascertain the locality and amount of stores, with a view to their destruction. Colonel Palmer, with his brigade, came up late in the afternoon and reported that he had been entirely successful, having destroyed two large factories, 7,000 bales of cotton, cut the railroad once north of Greensborough and in three places between that place and the Yadkin River, and captured over 400 prisoners, and that Major Wagner, who was detached at Jacksonville, had also rejoined and reported the destruction of all the bridges on the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad to within four miles of Lynchburg, Va. Colonel Palmer was directed to destroy the railroad south of Salisbury in the direction of Charlotte.

At 2 p. m. on the 13th Major Barnes reported the destruction of all rebel supplies to be complete. From the preceding afternoon up to this time the air had been constantly rent by the reports of exploding shells and burning magazines. For miles around the locality of the city was marked during the day by a column of dense smoke, and at night by the glare from burning stores. Major Barnes reported having destroyed the following stores: 10,000 stand of arms, 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition (small), 10,000 rounds of ammunition (artillery), 6,000 pounds of powder, 3 magazines, 6 depots, 10,000 bushels corn, 75,000 suits of uniform clothing, 250,000 blankets (English manufacture), 20,000 pounds of leather, 6,000 pounds of bacon, 100,000 pounds of salt, 20,000 pounds of sugar, 27,000 pounds of rice, 10,000 pounds of saltpeter, 50,000 bushels of wheat, 80 barrels turpentine, $15,000,000 Confederate money, a lot of medical stores, which the medical director said were worth over $100,000 in gold. The work of destruction complete, the command marched from Salisbury at 3 p. m. on the 13th, bringing away 11 of the 18 pieces captured artillery; the remaining 7 pieces were destroyed and abandoned for lack of animals to bring them off. On the 15th the command reached Lenoir, and as it had been determined to send the captured artillery and prisoners to East Tennessee from this point, the 16th was occupied in returning the prisoners and refitting the artillery. On the 17th Major-General Stoneman left the command. Up to this time General Stoneman had been with the division, and as stated in the beginning of this report, all movements were made in accordance with his plans. Colonel Palmer, whose brigade was at Statesville, was ordered to establish his headquarters at Lincolnton, and watch the line of the Catawba. With Miller's and Brown's brigades I moved toward Morganton, and when arriving at the Catawba River, two miles and a half east of that place, the bridge was discovered to be torn up, the ford blockaded, and the passage of the river disputed by Major-General McCown with about 300 men and one piece of artillery. Major Kenner, Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, was sent up the river about two miles to cross and get in the enemy's rear. Another battalion of the same regiment was dismounted and placed as near the

bridge as shelter could be found. The second shot from our artillery dismounted the rebel gun, a few more discharges drove them from their rifle-pits, when the dismounted battalion under Captain [Major] Denton, Eighth Tennessee, charged across the bridge on the sleepers and drove the rebels from the ford. The rebels lost several killed and we captured 1 piece of artillery and about 50 prisoners. The broken axle of the piece was replaced from the caisson and the piece brought away. At Morganton large supplies of corn and bacon were found.

On the 19th I moved toward Asheville, by way of Swannanoa Gap, reaching the gap on the 20th. I found it to be effectually blockaded and defended by about 500 men with four pieces of artillery. Leaving Colonel Miller to deceive the enemy by feints, on 21st I moved to Rutherford, forty miles south of Swannanoa Gap, and by sundown on the 22d I had passed the Blue Ridge at Howard's Gap with but slight resistance and was in the enemy's rear. At daylight on the 23d the advance entered Hendersonville. Here I ascertained that the enemy had learned that I had left Swannanoa Gap and had been in Hendersonville the previous day with four pieces of artillery, but being able to hear nothing of us had returned toward Asheville late in the afternoon. I immediately ordered Colonel [Major] Slater, commanding the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, to pursue, attack, and capture this artillery at all hazards. The Eleventh Michigan was ordered to support the Eleventh Kentucky. At 12 m. the colonel reported he had overtaken the artillery twelve miles from Hendersonville, charged and captured the 4 pieces and 70 of its infantry guard. At Hendersonville about 300 stand of arms were captured. I also heard from Colonel Palmer that he had received my order to move to Rutherford; but after concentrating for the move had been informed by General Echols, of the rebel army, of the existence of the truce, and therefore has not moved. He was directed to comply with the previous order and establish his headquarters at Rutherford. I regarded the possession of one of the gaps of the Blue Ridge as being absolutely necessary to the safety of my command. At 12 m. I left Hendersonville, intending to attack Asheville the same evening. At 3 p. m. I received a flag of truce from General Martin at Asheville, stating that he had official notification of the truce. Later in the evening another flag of truce informed me that General Martin would meet me next morning. At 11 p. m. I received an official announcement from General Sherman of the existence of the truce. General Sherman's order to General Stoneman to come to the railroad at Durham's Station or Hillsborough was received at 11 p. m. Being thoroughly convinced that the order had been given by General Sherman in the belief that the Cavalry Division was at or near Salisbury, when in fact it would have required a march of about 200 miles to have reached Durham's Station, and but sixty to our base at Greeneville, Tenn., after mature consideration I determined to march to the latter place, and accordingly when I met General Martin under flag of truce on the morning of the 24th I announced to him my decision to march to Greeneville, and at the same time suggested to him that it would be a great relief to the people if he could supply me with three days' rations, and thus avoid the necessity of stripping the citizens of their scanty supplies. The general agreed to my proposition, and furnished three days' rations of meal and all the meat they had on hand. At this meeting General Martin demanded the restoration of the battery captured the preceding day, basing his claim on the fact that the capture had been made after the date of the agreement between Generals Sherman and Johnston, though the existence might have been unknown to

him and myself. Of course I declined restoring the battery, which with the piece captured at Morganton will arrive at this place on the 28th. But for the armistice it would have been easy to capture Asheville and its garrison. Colonel Palmer reports that after leaving Statesville he paroled over 2,000 prisoners.

On the 25th Brown's and Miller's brigades marched toward Greeneville, while orders were given for Palmer to proceed, by way of Waynesville and Quallatown, down the Little Tennessee. I cannot close this report without remarking on the complete surprise of the rebels at every point at which we appeared. When the expedition crossed the Blue Ridge into North Carolina they were convinced that Salisbury was the point of intended attack. By turning due north from Jonesville the enemy were completely surprised and the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad at our mercy. By the destruction of that road the enemy lost three trains, and were compelled to destroy upward of 200 wagons and spike and abandon 21 pieces of artillery. The greater part of the troops thus cut off returned to Kentucky, under Generals Cosby and Giltner, and surrendered themselves to the Federal authorities. When marching south (the demonstration of Colonel Palmer) in the direction of Danville and Greensborough by Martinsville the enemy withdrew several thousand of their troops from Salisbury before they discovered the real point of attack. The road had been cut in five different places south of Danville, and despite their efforts to re-enforce it, Salisbury with its immense depots and magazines fell into our hands. A division of infantry and brigade of cavalry arrived at Salisbury the day after our departure. Whilst all their available force and artillery was at Swannanoa Gap a brigade was passed to their rear, surprising and capturing most of their force. Our captures amount to 25 pieces of artillery taken in action and 21 that they were forced to abandon in Southwest Virginia, total 46; about 6,000 prisoners and 17 battle-flags. In conclusion I beg to recommend the following officers to the especial consideration of the War Department: Col. W. J. Palmer, for his uniform gallantry, zeal, and ability in the management of his brigade; Col. J. K. Miller, the same, and especially for his gallantry at Salisbury, for which I respectfully and earnestly recommend him for the brevet of brigadier-general; Major Sawyers, for gallantry in the charge at Salisbury; Col. L. S. Trowbridge, for gallantry and energy in his attack on High Point, where he was opposed by superior numbers; Lieutenant-Colonel [Major] Slater, for his distinguished gallantry in charging and capturing the enemy's battery near Asheville April 23; Major Wagner, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, for the gallantry and ability displayed by him in the management of his battalion whilst detached from his regiment and brigade in the direction of Lynchburg and Danville; Major Moderwell, Twelfth Ohio, for gallantry in capturing and destroying the bridge over Catawba when defended by a superior force and two pieces of artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Stacy, Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, for his uniform gallantry, particularly at Salisbury. I beg to recommend to especial notice my staff: Lieut. Col. Israel C. Smith, acting assistant inspector-general, for his uniform gallantry and efficiency, particularly at Salisbury, I recommend for promotion to colonel by brevet. For the same reasons I recommend Maj. S. Hambright, Tenth Tennessee Cavalry, provost-marshal division, and Maj. G. F. Barnes, Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry; Capt. W. J. Patterson, Battery E, First Tennessee Light Artillery, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Capt. W. R. Tracy, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Volunteers; Lieut. D. M. Nelson, aide-de-camp, Ninth Tennessee Cavalry; Lieutenants

Mallaby and Rice, signal officers, and Surg. A. L. Carrick, medical director. Upon First Lieut. J. M. Regan, commanding Battery E, First Tennessee Light Artillery, devolved the laborious duty of commanding his battery. His management of it, whether on long and tedious marches with broken-down horses or in the battle-field, was such as to challenge the admiration of the entire command, and often elicited the praise of the major-general commanding. I would earnestly recommend his promotion to major by brevet. Brigade commanders will send in recommendations of such officers as have distinguished themselves.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALVAN C. GILLEM,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Maj. G. M. BASCOM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dist. of East Tennessee, Knoxville.

No. 5.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Davis Tillson, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division, Department of the Cumberland, of operations March 22–May 17.

MOUTH OF ROAN CREEK, TENN., *April 9, 1865.*

GENERAL: In compliance with instructions from Major-General Stoneman, who directed me when no longer able to communicate with him to report to the major-general commanding the department, I have the honor to state that my command reached and encamped at the mouth of Roan Creek, Tenn., on morning of the 4th instant. On the 5th one battalion First U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, 420 men, and the Fourth Tennessee Infantry, 544 men, under command of Major Gray, First U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, moved to Taylorsville, Tenn. Major Gray encamped the battalion of his regiment and two companies of the Fourth Tennessee Infantry at the cross-roads two miles southeast of the town, and Major Reeves with the remainder of his regiment encamped at Taylorsville, which had been hastily evacuated a few hours before our arrival by the enemy, 250 strong, under Colonel Prentice, C. S. Army. On the 6th instant I proceeded from Taylorsville to Boone, N. C., meeting Colonel Kirk, who left this camp on the 5th instant with the Second and Third North Carolina Mounted Infantry. On the morning of the 7th the Second North Carolina Infantry, Major Bahney commanding, occupied Deep Gap, and Major Rollins, with 200 men of the Third North Carolina Mounted Infantry, Watauga Gap, Colonel Kirk with 406 men remaining at Boone. At all the points mentioned I examined the ground, located and gave particular instructions for building rough but formidable field-works, and directed the commanding officers to gather in as large a supply as practicable of subsistence and forage. At Taylorsville advantage was taken of the court-house and other buildings for defensive purposes. This camp is also being rapidly intrenched. Except at this point the troops will probably find no difficulty in obtaining meat, bread, and forage from the country. At this point there are 2,619 men and 750 animals. The surrounding country is very poor, having been foraged over extensively by the enemy, the population being nearly all loyal. By using nearly

all the force for the purpose, and going long distances, supplies can probably be had until after the railroad is completed to Jonesborough, distant thirty miles over a comparatively good road.

Colonel Kirk was instructed to thoroughly barricade the Meat Camp road leading through State Gap and also a road not laid down on the map leading through Sampson Gap, between Deep and Watauga Gaps, a few miles from the latter. This with the present disposition of the forces covers the country from the South Branch of the Holston River to Watauga Gap. At Boone information was received that General Stoneman was at or near Wilkesborough, N. C., on the 30th ultimo, moving down the Yadkin River, with the supposed intention of destroying the important railroad bridge over the Yadkin River. This is an entirely different route from that General Stoneman said he should take when I last saw him. At that time he stated that it was his intention to strike the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad at Christiansburg, and said that when I had made the passes through the different gaps herein mentioned secure, and about the time Major-General Stanley would reach Carter's Station, I could make use of the force under my command to operate through the mountains into North Carolina, and if I could he would be glad to have me capture Salisbury and destroy the railroad bridge over the Yadkin. If it is known to the general commanding the department that this has not already been done by General Stoneman, or that he did not contemplate it I should be glad to be permitted to make the attempt, as I am led to believe it practicable, or if found to be otherwise that holding the gaps securely in my rear I could withdraw my forces without loss and in the meantime live off the enemy's country. I respectfully ask that instructions on this subject from the major-general commanding the department may be communicated to me at as early a day as practicable.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff.

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HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Greeneville, Tenn., May 18, 1865.

On the 22d of March the First Brigade was concentrated at Morristown, except the Second and Third North Carolina Regiments. On the 23d the troops moved toward Bull's Gap, reaching this point the same day. Thence the brigade moved to Brabson's Mills, arriving at that place on the 26th instant. On the 29th the troops moved to mouth of Roan Creek. Here disposition was made to hold the mountain passes; the Second and Third North Carolina Mounted Infantry were sent to Boone, N. C., and the Fourth Tennessee Infantry and one battalion of the First U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery to Taylorsville and vicinity, and a thorough reconnaissance of the mountain passes made by the general commanding in person. Rough but strong earth-works were erected at each of the above-named places and other points. The enemy at this point made a slight demonstration, capturing a squad of cavalry, attached. In compliance with instructions previously received the command was moved toward Greeneville, reaching that place about the 20th of April, except the Fourth Tennessee Infantry, which was retained at Jonesborough. On the 27th the Second and Third North

Carolina Mounted Infantry, First U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, and First Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery were moved toward Asheville, N. C. (all but the latter regiment, which was ordered back to Greeneville), arriving there on the 30th. The Third North Carolina was sent via Waynesville and Franklin to Rabun Gap, the Second North Carolina to Waynesville on the 4th of May. Colonel Bradford surrendered to General Tillson with his command on the 6th. On the 6th of May instructions were sent to Colonel Hawley to move the First U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery to Greeneville at once, and to send instructions to the Second and Third North Carolina to move to Asheville at once; to have the Second North Carolina remain at Asheville until the Third North Carolina arrived at that place, when the Second would at once move to Greeneville, leaving Colonel Kirk to remain a few days at Asheville to collect the stragglers of his own and other commands, and then return to Greeneville. On the 3d of May General Martin, commanding Confederate forces in Western North Carolina, surrendered with his command to Lieutenant-Colonel Bartlett, commanding Second North Carolina Mounted Infantry. The terms granted were those given by General Grant to General Lee. But for some reason Colonel Bartlett allowed a portion of the men surrendered to retain their arms. He was at once directed to revoke that portion of the agreement allowing the retention of arms in pursuance of this agreement. On the 17th the Third North Carolina arrived at Asheville, and the Second North Carolina Mounted Infantry moved toward Greeneville. The command is now all at Greeneville, except the Fourth Tennessee Infantry, at Jonesborough; one battalion of the First Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, guarding railroad from Greeneville to Morristown, and the Third North Carolina Mounted Infantry, at Asheville. During all the operations of the troops of the Fourth Division in the field [there were no] casualties except the capture of the party of the cavalry, attached. There were 4,500 men in the command when it moved. This number has been considerably augmented by recruits enlisted in the North Carolina and colored regiments.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.
By W. W. DEANE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In the absence of the general.)

Maj. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 22-APRIL 24, 1865.—Wilson's Raid from Chickasaw to Selma, Ala., and Macon, Ga.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Mar. 28, 1865.—Skirmish near Elyton, Ala.
30, 1865.—Skirmish at Montevallo, Ala.
31, 1865.—Union troops occupy Ashbyville, Ala.
Action near Montevallo, Ala.
Action at Six-Mile Creek, Ala.
Apr. 1, 1865.—Skirmish near Randolph, Ala.
Skirmish at Maplesville, Ala.
Action at Ebenezer Church, near Maplesville, Ala.
Skirmish at Plantersville, Ala.

Apr. 1, 1865.—Skirmish at Centerville, Ala.
Skirmish at Trion, Ala.
2, 1865.—Skirmish near Scottsville, Ala.
Skirmish near Centerville, Ala.
Engagement at Selma, Ala.
Union troops occupy Selma, Ala.
Skirmish at Summerfield, Ala.
3, 1865.—Action at Northport, near Tuscaloosa, Ala.
4, 1865.—Union troops occupy Tuscaloosa, Ala.
6, 1865.—Skirmish near Lanier's Mills, Sipsey Creek, Ala.
Skirmish at King's Store, Ala.
7, 1865.—Skirmish at Fike's Ferry, Cahawba River, Ala.
10, 1865.—Skirmish at Lowndesborough, Ala.
Skirmish near Benton, Ala.
12, 1865.—Union troops occupy Montgomery, Ala.
Skirmish on the Columbus Road, near Montgomery, Ala.
13, 1865.—Skirmish at Wetumpka, Ala.
14, 1865.—Skirmish on the Columbus Road, near Tuskegee, Ala.
16, 1865.—Skirmish at Crawford, Ala.
Skirmish at Girard, Ala.
Action at Columbus, Ga.
Union troops occupy Columbus, Ga.
Skirmish near Opelika, Ala.
Attack on Fort Tyler, West Point, Ga.
Union troops occupy West Point, Ga.
17, 1865.—Destruction of C. S. gun-boat Muscogee or Jackson, at Columbus, Ga.
18, 1865.—Skirmish at Pleasant Hill, Ga.
Skirmish at the Double Bridges over the Flint River, Ga.
19, 1865.—Skirmish near Barnesville, Ga.
20, 1865.—Skirmish near Spring Hill, Ga.
Skirmish at Montpelier Springs, Ala.
Skirmish at Mimm's Mills, on Tobesofkee Creek, Ga.
Skirmish at Rocky Creek Bridge, near Macon, Ga.
Union troops occupy Macon, Ga.
22, 1865.—Union troops occupy Talladega, Ala.
23, 1865.—Action at Munford's Station, Ala.

REPORTS, ETC.*

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Cumberland, including operations in the department January 20–June 1.

No. 2.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.

No. 3.—Organization of the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, Bvt. Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson commanding, March 22–April 24.

No. 4.—Surg. Francis Salter, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

No. 5.—Maj. James M. Hubbard, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, commanding Pontoniers.

No. 6.—Maj. Charles L. Greeno, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Provost-Marshal.

No. 7.—Brig. Gen. Edward M. McCook, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations March 22–May 1.

No. 8.—Brig. Gen. John T. Croxton, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations March 22–May 1.

No. 9.—Capt. William A. Sutherland, Assistant Adjutant-General, of operations March 29–April 10.

*For General Grant's reference to these operations, see Vol. XLVI, Part I, p. 59, and for General Sherman's reference thereto, see Vol. XLVII, Part I, pp. 29, 30.

No. 10.—Col. Oscar H. La Grange, First Wisconsin Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 22–April 17.

No. 11.—Capt. Joseph B. Williams, Second Indiana Cavalry, of operations April 1–16.

No. 12.—Lieut. Col. Horace P. Lamson, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, of operations April 14–21.

No. 13.—Col. Wickliffe Cooper, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, of operations March 22–April 20.

No. 14.—Maj. Andrew S. Bloom, Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, of operations April 12–20.

No. 15.—Lieut. Col. Henry Harnden, First Wisconsin Cavalry, of operations March 22–April 21.

No. 16.—Brig. Gen. Eli Long, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations March 22–April 2.

No. 17.—Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding Second Division, of operations April 2–20.

No. 18.—Col. Abram O. Miller, Seventy-second Indiana (Mounted) Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations April 1–2.

No. 19.—Col. Jacob G. Vail, Seventeenth Indiana (Mounted) Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations April 2.

No. 20.—Lieut. Col. Edward Kitchell, Ninety-eighth Illinois (Mounted) Infantry, of operations April 1–2.

No. 21.—Capt. Owen Wiley, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois (Mounted) Infantry, of operations April 1–2.

No. 22.—Col. Jacob G. Vail, Seventeenth Indiana (Mounted) Infantry, of operations April 1–2.

No. 23.—Lieut. Col. Frank White, Seventeenth Indiana (Mounted) Infantry, of operations April 2 and 20.

No. 24.—Lieut. Col. Chester G. Thomson, Seventy-second Indiana (Mounted) Infantry, of operations April 1–2.

No. 25.—Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 31–April 2.

No. 26.—Lieut. Col. Horace N. Howland, Third Ohio Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.

No. 27.—Lieut. Col. Benjamin D. Pritchard, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, of operations April 2 and 17–18.

No. 28.—Maj. Darius E. Livermore, Third Ohio Cavalry, of operations April 1–2.

No. 29.—Capt. William W. Shoemaker, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, of operations April 1–2.

No. 30.—Lieut. Col. James F. Andress, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations April 2.

No. 31.—Capt. George I. Robinson, Chicago Board of Trade Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, of operations March 22–April 20.

No. 32.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Emory Upton, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division, of operations March 19–April 21.

No. 33.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Edward F. Winslow, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, of operations March 21–April 20.

No. 34.—Col. John W. Noble, Third Iowa Cavalry, of operations March 21–April 21.

No. 35.—Lieut. Col. John H. Peters, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, of operations March 21–April 22.

No. 36.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Alexander, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 22–April 20.

No. 37.—Col. J. Morris Young, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, of operations March 22–April 16.

No. 38.—Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services under Resolution of Congress, No. 43, approved July 12, 1862, and section 6 of Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863.

No. 39.—Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Adams, C. S. Army, commanding District of Alabama, of operations April 11–13.

No. 40.—Capt. Aaron B. Hardcastle, C. S. Army, of operations April 4.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Cumberland, including operations in the department January 20–June 1.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, June 1, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the operations of my command from the date of the last report* made by me, January 20, as follows:

General A. J. Smith's corps, at that period, was with me at Eastport, Miss.; four divisions of General Wilson's cavalry were encamped on the opposite or north bank of the Tennessee River, at Waterloo and Gravelly Springs, Ala., and the Fourth Corps, Major-General Stanley commanding, was stationed at Huntsville, Ala. This, with the ordinary garrisons of the country, composed my command. The General-in-Chief of the Army having given up the intention of my continuing the campaign against the enemy in Mississippi and Alabama, I received an order by telegraph from Major-General Halleck, chief of staff, to send General A. J. Smith's command and 5,000 of General Wilson's cavalry by river, to report to Major-General Canby, at New Orleans, for the purpose of taking part in an expedition at that time preparing to operate against Mobile. Smith's corps started from Eastport on the 6th of February, and Knipe's division of cavalry left Nashville on the 12th. About the period of the departure of Smith's corps information was received, through various sources, to the effect that part of the shattered remnants of Hood's army, viz, Cheatham's and Lee's corps, were on their way from Mississippi to South Carolina, moving via Selma and Montgomery, Ala., to re-enforce that portion of the enemy's army operating against General Sherman. There remained in Central Mississippi, under General Taylor, but one corps of the enemy's infantry, and about 7,000 of Forrest's cavalry, the headquarters of the command being at Meridian, Miss. On the 6th of February a communication was received from Lieutenant-General Grant, directing an expedition, commanded by General Stoneman, to be sent fr m East Tennessee to penetrate North Carolina, and well down toward Columbia, S. C., to destroy the enemy's railroads and military resources in that section, and visit a portion of the State beyond the control or reach of General Sherman's column. As the movement was to be merely for the purpose of destruction, directions were given General Stoneman to evade any heavy engagements with the enemy's forces. Again, on the 13th of February, General Grant telegraphed me to prepare a cavalry expedition, about 10,000 strong, to penetrate Northern Alabama, acting as a co-operative force to the movement on Mobile by General Canby. Before leaving Eastport, Miss., I had directed General Wilson to get his command in readiness for just such a campaign, of which the above was simply an outline, my instructions being for him to move on Tuscaloosa, Selma, and Montgomery, Ala., and to capture those places if possible, after accomplishing which he was to operate against any of the enemy's forces in the direction of Mississippi, Mobile, or Macon, as circumstances might demand. The bad state of the roads, combined with the condition of the horses of his command after completing the severe campaign in pursuit of Hood, prevented any movement for the time being, and it was only on the 22d of March that General Wilson, with Upton's, Long's, and McCook's divisions, could leave Chickasaw, Ala. Hatch's

* See Vol. XLV, Part I, p. 32.

division remained at Eastport, Miss., and R. W. Johnson's at Pulaski, Tenn., it not being possible to mount them fully, to hold the country and prevent guerrilla depredations. When General Sherman was organizing his army for its march to the Atlantic sea-board, in November, he issued an order directing me to assume control of all the forces of the Military Division of the Mississippi not present with him and the main army in Georgia. Based on that order, all the operations of the troops within the limits of the above-mentioned military division have, during the interval, been made under my immediate direction, and I have been held responsible for their faithful execution.

On the 30th of March General Wilson's cavalry reached Elyton, after an extremely difficult, toilsome, and exhausting march, on account of bad roads, swollen streams, and the rough nature of the country, which had also been almost entirely stripped of all subsistence for man or beast. At Elyton Croxton's brigade, of McCook's division, was detached and sent to capture and destroy Tuscaloosa, and then march to rejoin the main body near Selma. With the remainder of his command, General Wilson pushed rapidly forward to Montevallo, where he destroyed five extensive iron-works, and other valuable property. On the outskirts of the town the enemy's cavalry was found in force, attacked, routed, and pursued through Plantersville, leaving in our possession three pieces of artillery and several hundred prisoners. At 3 p. m. on the 2d of April General Wilson reached the immediate vicinity of Selma, and rapidly formed Upton's and Long's divisions to attack the defenses of the town—Long attacking on the Summerfield road, and Upton across a swamp deemed impassable by the enemy. Dismounting two regiments from each of the brigades of Colonels Miller and Minty, General Long and those two officers gallantly leading their men in person, charged across an open field, 500 yards wide, over a stockade, which they tore up as they passed, through the ditch and over the enemy's parapets, sweeping everything before them. Our loss was 46 killed and 200 wounded; Colonel Dobb, Fourth Ohio, among the former, and General Long and Colonels Miller and McCormick among the latter. General Upton met with less resistance than Long—entered the enemy's works and the town, capturing many prisoners. In the darkness and confusion following the assault Generals Forrest, Buford, Adams, Armstrong, and others made their escape. Lieut. Gen. Dick Taylor had left earlier in the afternoon. As the fruits of the victory, however, there remained 26 guns and 2,700 prisoners, besides large amounts of ordnance and other property of great value. Twenty-five thousand bales of cotton had already been destroyed by the enemy. General Wilson remained at Selma from the 2d to the 10th of April, resting his command and completing the destruction of the immense workshops, arsenals, and foundries, and waiting for Croxton to rejoin from his expedition to Tuscaloosa, it having been ascertained, through the enemy, that he captured Tuscaloosa and was moving to Selma via Eutaw. On the 10th General Wilson crossed the Alabama River and moved toward Montgomery, receiving the surrender of that town, without a contest, on the 12th. The enemy burned 85,000 bales of cotton before evacuating. At Montgomery five steam-boats, several locomotives, one armory, and several foundries were destroyed. On the 14th operations were resumed by Upton's division moving through Mount Meigs and Tuskegee toward Columbus, Ga., and Colonel La Grange, with three regiments of his brigade, of McCook's division, marching along the railroad to West Point via Opelika. On the 16th General Upton, with about 400 dismounted men, assaulted and carried

the breast-works of Columbus, saving, by the impetuosity of his attacks, the bridges over the Chattahoochee, and capturing 52 field guns in position, besides 1,200 prisoners. The rebel ram Jackson, nearly ready for sea, and carrying an armament of six 7-inch guns, fell into our hands and was destroyed, as well as the navy-yard, foundries, the arsenal and the armory, sword and pistol factory, accouterments, shops, paper-mills, 4 cotton factories, 15 locomotives, 200 cars, and an immense amount of cotton, all of which were burned. The same day, the 16th of April, La Grange captured Fort Tyler, at West Point, above Columbus on the Chattahoochee, after assaulting it on three sides, the defense being stubborn. Three hundred prisoners, 3 guns, and several battle-flags were taken, besides a large quantity of supplies.

On the 18th the march toward Macon was resumed, Minty's (late Long's) division leading. By a forced march the bridges across Flint River, fifty-four miles from Columbus, were secured, compelling the abandonment by the enemy of five field guns and a large amount of machinery; 40 prisoners were captured and 2 cotton factories destroyed. At 6 p. m. on the 20th of April the authorities of Macon, under protest, surrendered the city to the Seventeenth Indiana, Colonel Minty's advance regiment, claiming, under the provisions of an armistice then reported existing between the forces of Generals Sherman and Johnston, that the capture was contrary to the usages of war. General Wilson, not being at hand when the surrender was made, when the case was reported to him, with admirable good judgment declined to recognize the validity of the claim asserted, as the city had been taken possession of by one of his subordinates before he (General Wilson) could be advised of the existence of an armistice, and he therefore held, as prisoners of war, Maj. Gen. Howell Cobb and G. W. Smith, and Brigadier-Generals Mackall, Robertson, and Mercer. On the 21st General Wilson was notified by General Sherman, from Raleigh, N. C., over the enemy's telegraph wires and through the headquarters of General Joseph E. Johnston, that the reported armistice was a reality and that he was to cease further operations. To return to General Stoneman's expedition from East Tennessee. Owing to the difficulty of procuring animals for his command and the bad condition of the roads, General Stoneman was only enabled to start from Knoxville about the 20th of March, simultaneously with General Wilson's departure from Chickasaw, Ala. In the meantime General Sherman had captured Columbia, S. C., and was moving northward into North Carolina. About this period reports reached me of the possibility of the evacuation of Lee's army at Richmond and Petersburg, Va., and in that event of his forcing a passage through East Tennessee, via Lynchburg and Knoxville. To guard against that contingency, Stoneman was sent toward Lynchburg to destroy the railroad and military resources of that section and of Western North Carolina. The Fourth Army Corps was ordered to move from Huntsville, Ala., as far up into East Tennessee as it could supply itself, repairing the railroad as it advanced, forming, in conjunction with Tillson's division of infantry, a strong support for General Stoneman's cavalry column in case it should find more of the enemy than it could conveniently handle and be obliged to fall back. With three brigades, Brown's, Miller's, and Palmer's, commanded by General Gillem, General Stoneman moved, via Morristown, Bull's Gap, and thence eastward up the Watauga and across Iron Mountain, to Boone, N. C., which he entered on the 1st of April,* after killing or capturing about seventy-five home guards. From Boone he crossed the

* March 28.

Blue Ridge and went to Wilkesborough, on the Yadkin, where supplies were obtained in abundance, after which he changed his course toward Southwestern Virginia. A detachment was sent to Wytheville and another to Salem to destroy the enemy's depots at those places and the railroad, whilst the main body marched on Christiansburg and captured the place. The railroad to the eastward and westward of the town was destroyed for a considerable distance. The party sent to Wytheville captured that place after some fighting and burned the railroad bridges over New River and several creeks, as well as the depots of supplies. The detachment sent to Salem did the same, and proceeded to within four miles of Lynchburg, destroying as they advanced. A railroad was never more thoroughly dismantled than was the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad from Wytheville to near Lynchburg. Concentrating his command General Stoneman returned to North Carolina, via Jacksonville and Taylorsville, and went to Germantown, where Palmer's brigade was sent to Salem, N. C., to destroy the large cotton factories located there and burn the bridges on the railroad between Greensborough and Danville and between Greensborough and the Yadkin River, which was most thoroughly accomplished, after some fighting, by which we captured about 400 prisoners. At Salem 7,000 bales of cotton were burned by our forces. From Germantown the main body moved south to Salisbury, where they found about 3,000 of the enemy defending the place, and drawn up in line of battle behind Grant's Creek to await Stoneman's attack. Without hesitation a general charge was made by our men, resulting in the capture of all the enemy's artillery—14 pieces—and 1,364 prisoners. The remainder scattered and were pursued. During the two days following the troops were engaged destroying the immense depots of supplies of all kinds in Salisbury, and burning all the bridges for several miles on all the railroads leading out of the town.

On the afternoon of April 13 the command moved westward to Statesville and Lenoir, at which latter point General Stoneman left the troops to be disposed of by General Gillem, and proceeded with the prisoners and captured artillery to East Tennessee, reporting his arrival, on the 19th, at Greeneville, and detailing the disposition of his troops, which was as follows: Palmer's brigade, with headquarters at Lincolnton, N. C., to scout down the Catawba River, toward Charlotte; Brown's brigade, with headquarters at Morganton, to connect with Palmer down the Catawba, and Miller's brigade, with General Gillem, was to take post at Asheville, with directions to open up communication through to Greeneville, East Tenn; the object in leaving the cavalry on the other side of the mountains being to obstruct, intercept, or disperse any troops of the enemy going south, and to capture trains. General Gillem followed the directions given him, and marched on Asheville, with Miller's brigade, but was opposed at Swannanoa Gap by a considerable force of the enemy. Leaving sufficient of his force to amuse them, with the balance he moved by way of Howard's Gap, gained the enemy's rear, and surprised and captured his artillery; after which he made his appearance in front of Asheville, where he was met by a flag of truce on the 23d, with the intelligence of the truce existing between Generals Sherman and Johnston, and bearing an order from General Sherman to General Stoneman for the latter to go to the railroad station at Durham's, or Hillsborough, nearly 200 miles distant, whereas the distance to Greeneville, East Tenn., was but sixty. Coming to the conclusion that the order was issued by General Sherman under the impression that the Cavalry Division was still at

Salisbury or Statesville, General Gillem determined to move to Greeneville. The rebel General Martin, with whom he communicated under flag of truce, demanded the rendition of the artillery captured, which, of course, could not be granted, and in return General Gillem requested the rebel commander to furnish his troops with three days' rations, as by the terms of the armistice they were required to withdraw. Had it not been for this, Asheville and its garrison would have fallen into our hands. Up to that period I had not been officially notified of the existence of any armistice between the forces of Generals Sherman and Johnston, and the information only reached me through my sub-commanders, Generals Wilson and Stoneman, from Macon, Ga., and Greeneville, East Tenn., almost simultaneously. The question naturally arose in my mind, whether the troops acting under my direction by virtue of General Sherman's Special Field Orders, No. 105, series of 1864, directing me to assume control of all the forces of the Military Division of the Mississippi "not absolutely in the presence of the general-in-chief," were to be bound by an armistice or agreement made at a distance of several hundred miles from where those troops were operating, and of which they were advised through an enemy then in such straightened circumstances that any ruse, honorable at least in war, was likely to be practiced by him to relieve himself from his difficult position.

Then, again, General Sherman was operating with a movable column beyond the limits of his territorial command, viz, the Military Division of the Mississippi, and far away from all direct communication with it, whereas "the troops not absolutely in the presence of the general-in-chief" were operating under special instructions, and not even in co-operation with General Sherman against Johnston; but, on the contrary, General Stoneman was dismantling the country to obstruct Lee's retreat, and General Wilson was moving independently in Georgia or co-operating with General Canby. Before I could come to any conclusion how I should proceed under the circumstances and without disrespect to my superior officer, General Sherman, Mr. Secretary Stanton telegraphed to me from Washington on the 27th of April, and through me to my sub-commanders, to disregard all orders except those coming from General Grant or myself, and to resume hostilities at once, sparing no pains to press the enemy firmly, at the same time notifying me that General Sherman's negotiations with Johnston had been disapproved. Based on that notification the following dispositions were made with a view of capturing President Davis and party, who, on the cessation of the armistice, had started south from Charlotte, N. C., with an escort variously estimated at from 500 to 2,000 picked cavalry, to endeavor to make his way to the Trans-Mississippi. General Stoneman was directed to send the brigades of Miller, Brown, and Palmer, then in Western North Carolina, to concentrate at Anderson, S. C., and scout down the Savannah River to Augusta Ga., if possible, in search of the fugitives. General Gillem being absent, Colonel Palmer, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, took command of the expedition. By rapid marching they succeeded in reaching and crossing the Savannah River in advance of Davis, and so disposed the command as to effectually cut off his retreat toward Mississippi, and forced him to alter his route toward the Atlantic coast. General Wilson, at Macon, Ga., was also notified of the action taken at Washington on General Sherman's negotiations with Johnston, and he was directed to resume hostilities at once—especially to endeavor to intercept Davis.

Scarcely were the above orders issued and in process of execution, when notification reached me of the surrender by Johnston of all the

enemy's forces east of the Chattahoochee River. General Wilson received similar notification from General Sherman, direct through the enemy's territory, and immediately took measures to receive the surrender of the enemy's establishments at Atlanta and Augusta, and to occupy those points, detailing for that purpose Brevet Major-General Upton with his division. General McCook was sent with a force to occupy Tallahassee, Fla., and to receive the surrender of the troops in that vicinity. Thus a cordon of cavalry, more or less continuous, was extended across the State of Georgia from northwest to southeast, and communication established through the late so-called Southern Confederacy. With characteristic energy, Generals Wilson and Palmer had handbills printed and profusely circulated in all directions throughout the country, offering the President's reward for the apprehension of Davis, and nothing could exceed the watchfulness exhibited by their commands.

On the 3d of May, Davis dismissed his escort at Washington, Ga., and accompanied by about half a dozen followers, set out to endeavor to pass our lines. Nothing definite was learned of the whereabouts of the fugitives until on the evening of the 7th of May, the First Wisconsin Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Henry Harnden commanding, with 150 men, ascertained at Dublin, on the Oconee River, fifty-five miles southeast from Macon, that Davis and party had crossed the river at that point during the day, and had moved out on the Jacksonville road. At daylight on the 8th Colonel Harnden continued the pursuit, finding the camp occupied by Davis on the evening previous, between the forks of Alligator Creek, which was reached just four hours after it had been vacated. The trail was pursued as far as the ford over Gum Swamp Creek, Pulaski County, when darkness rendered it too indistinct to follow, and the command encamped for the night, having marched forty miles that day.

On the 9th Colonel Harnden pushed on to the Ocmulgee River, crossed at Brown's Ferry, and went to Abbeville, where he ascertained Davis' train had left that place at 1 a. m. that same day, and had gone toward Irwinville, in Irwin County. With this information Colonel Harnden moved rapidly on toward the latter town, halting within a short distance of it to wait for daylight, in order to make certain of the capture. Before leaving Abbeville, Colonel Harnden, learning of the approach from the direction of Hawkinsville of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, Colonel Pritchard commanding, went to meet that officer and informed him of his close pursuit of Davis; Colonel Pritchard stating in reply that he had been sent to Abbeville also to watch for Davis. After Colonel Harnden's departure, Colonel Pritchard, with part of his command, started for Irwinville by a more direct route than that used by the detachment of the First Wisconsin, arriving at Irwinville at 2 a. m. on the 10th, where, on inquiry, it was ascertained that there was a camp about a mile from town on the other road leading to Abbeville. Approaching cautiously, for fear it might be our own men, Colonel Pritchard sent a dismounted party to interpose between it and Abbeville, and then waited for daylight to move forward and surprise the occupants. Daylight appearing, a rapid advance was made and the encampment surprised, resulting in the capture of Jefferson Davis and family, John H. Reagan, Postmaster-General of the so-called Confederacy, 2 aides-de-camp, the private secretary of Davis, 4 other officers, and 11 enlisted men. Almost immediately after the completion of the above movement, Colonel Harnden's men coming down the Abbeville road were hailed by the party sent out during the night by Colonel Pritchard to secure the capture of the camp, and on being challenged

answered "friends," but fell back, under the impression they had come upon an enemy; whereupon shots were exchanged before the real position of affairs could be ascertained, resulting in the loss on one side of 2 men killed and 1 wounded, and of 3 wounded on the other. Considerable feeling was caused by the manner in which the Fourth Michigan effected the apprehension of Davis, to the detriment of Colonel Harnden's party, but great credit is justly due and should be given to the First Wisconsin Cavalry for the persistency of its pursuit, and it is only to be regretted they did not arrive on the ground in time to reap the benefit of their labors. For the full particulars of the operations of both detachments I have the pleasure of referring you to the reports of Lieutenant-Colonel Harnden, First Wisconsin, and Captain Hathaway, Fourth Michigan. With the surrender of Johnston's army to General Sherman all the detachments of the Confederate armies east of the Chattahoochee signified their willingness to surrender, except a few guerrilla bands who were outlawed, special directions being given to grant all such no quarter. On the 7th of May notification was received by me via Eastport and Meridian, Miss., of the surrender of General Taylor's army to General Canby, at Citronelle, Ala., on the 4th. No armed force of the enemy east of the Mississippi remaining to interfere, I gave orders for the occupation by my forces of such portions of the reclaimed territory as it was necessary to hold whilst telegraphic and railroad communication was being restored, to the accomplishment of which the people of the country zealously gave their assistance.

May 16 General Grant, through his chief of staff, General Rawlins, directed me to order to some point north of the Tennessee River all of Wilson's cavalry except 4,000 veterans, who are to remain at Macon, Augusta, and Atlanta, Ga.; those returning to be concentrated at some convenient point in Tennessee or Kentucky, preparatory to being mustered out or otherwise disposed of. All convalescents and others about the hospitals throughout my command not requiring medical treatment have, by virtue of General Orders, No. 77, been mustered out of service. The quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance departments have all been reduced to the smallest scale consistent with the demands of the service. During the past three months the defenses of all the posts within my command have been thoroughly inspected by Brigadier-General Tower, inspector of fortifications Military Division of the Mississippi, whose reports, with drawings attached, I have the honor to forward herewith.* For detailed accounts of the operations of the commands of Generals Stoneman and Wilson I invite the attention of the lieutenant-general commanding to the reports of those officers, as well as to those of their subordinates, Generals Gillem, Palmer, and others. They have brought the cavalry arm of the service to a state of efficiency unequaled in any other army for long and difficult marches through the enemy's country, and particularly for self-reliance and fortitude in assaulting strong positions which might well cause hesitation in veteran infantry. Herewith I have the honor to forward the report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. G. Parkhurst, provost-marshal-general of my command, giving the number of prisoners and deserters registered at his office during the period of which the foregoing treats.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, U. S. Army.

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* See Plates 111-115, of the Atlas.

[Inclosure.]

Report of prisoners of war received at office of the provost-marshal-general, Department of the Cumberland, from January 21 to May 31 (inclusive), 1865.

Captured.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Chaplains.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.
January 1 to 31	.....	.....	1	2	6	.....	.....	.....	5	85
February	.....	.....	1	2	6	.....	3	.....	17	102
March	.....	2	1	3	6	3	1	1	9	93
April	1	.....	3	17	26	.....	.....	.....	61	584
May	.....	.....	.....	3	10	.....	.....	.....	8	60
Total	1	2	6	27	54	3	4	1	100	924

Grand total, 1,122.

Report of rebel deserters received at Nashville, Tenn., from January 21 to May 9 (inclusive), 1865.

Received.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.
January 21 to 31	18	355
February	23	786
March	33	608
April	18	578
May 1 to 9	8	334
Total	90	2,661

Grand total, 2,751.

Report of Confederate officers and enlisted men who voluntarily surrendered themselves, and who have taken the oath of allegiance and been allowed to return to their homes, May 10 to 31 (inclusive), 1865.

Officers	486
Enlisted men	3,559
Total	4,045

Report of rebel deserters received and disposed of at Chattanooga office from January 21 to May 31 (inclusive), 1865.

Received.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.
January 1 to 31	.....	21
February	4	108
March	10	422
April	8	519
May	32	1,477
Total	54	2,542

Grand total, 2,596.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Office Provost-Marshal-General, Nashville, June 8, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding.

J. G. PARKHURST,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Provost-Marshal-General, &c.

No. 2.

Reports of Bvt. Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., May 3, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the major-general commanding, the following summary of operations since leaving the Tennessee River, March 22, 1865:

Upton's division marched by the way of Barton's Station, Russellville, Mount Hope, and Jasper, crossing the two forks of the Black Warrior at dangerous fords on the road to Elyton. Long's division marched by the way of Cherokee Station, Frankfort, Russellville, crossed Bear Creek on the Tuscaloosa road, and thence by Thorn Hill and Jasper to Elyton. McCook pursued the same route to the crossing of Bear Creek, and thence by Tuscaloosa road to Eldridge, Jasper, and Elyton. Upton reached Elyton on the 29th, the other divisions on the next day. The march to this place was extremely difficult and toilsome, country rough and barren, roads bad, streams swollen, and approaches treacherous. At Jasper, having previously learned that Forrest was moving toward Tuscaloosa, I gave orders to leave the trains in the forks of the Warrior River, under charge of Capt. William E. Brown, acting chief quartermaster, and Major Archer, with a guard of dismounted men, directed the troops to push forward with the greatest possible rapidity to Montevallo. March 30, detached Croxton's brigade, of McCook's division, to march rapidly on Tuscaloosa, with instructions to take the place, burn the military school, foundry, stores, and bridges, and rejoin the command near Selma by the way of the Centerville road. March 31, crossed the Cahawba at Hillsborough on the railroad bridges; arrived at Montevallo. Upton's division, having reached there the evening before, destroyed Red Mountain Iron-Works, Cahawba Valley Mills, Bibb Iron-Works, Columbiana Works, and much valuable property. At 1 p. m., enemy having made his appearance, Upton moved out and attacked, driving him in great confusion, taking nearly 100 prisoners from Roddey's command or Crossland's (Lyon's old) Kentucky brigade. Camped on Six-Mile Creek, ten miles south of Montevallo. April 1, moved at daylight. Upton, in advance, struck the rebels again at Randolph; drove them rapidly back. At 9 a. m. captured couriers with dispatches from Colonel Anderson, of Forrest's staff, to General Jackson, by which I learned that Jackson's division had camped at Scottsville, on the Tuscaloosa and Centerville road, the night before, and that Croxton had reached Trion. Chalmers at Marion, Ala., but ordered to cross Cahawba and put his division between us and Selma. I immediately ordered McCook, with La Grange's brigade, to march as rapidly as possible, seize the Centerville bridge, push on, form a junction with Croxton, and, if possible, break up

Jackson's force and rejoin the corps by the Centerville and Selma road. The other two divisions pursued the rebels, now known to be under Forrest in person; found them in position on the north bank of a creek at Ebenezer Station, five miles from Plantersville. General Long's advance regiment, the Seventeenth Indiana, of Miller's brigade, made a gallant charge, capturing 1 gun and some prisoners, while Upton, with Alexander's brigade, struck them on the right flank, capturing 2 guns and about 300 prisoners. General Winslow's brigade followed up the advantage, pushing the rebels, now re-enforced by Armstrong's brigade, of Chalmers' division, rapidly beyond Plantersville. Detachments from the Fourth Cavalry destroyed railroad bridges from Montevallo down. Camped at Plantersville, twenty miles from Selma. April 2, marched at daylight, Long's division in advance. Approached city by Summerfield road, Upton's division on the Range Line road. Drove in pickets and closed in upon the defenses by 3 p. m. Having previously obtained detailed plans of the rebel works, made a hasty reconnaissance to ascertain the accuracy of the drawings. Directed General Long to attack on the right of the Summerfield road, whilst General Upton was to penetrate the swamps at a point regarded impassable by the enemy and attack just after dark. Before General Upton could get into position, Chalmers attacked General Long's picket posted on the creek to cover his rear. Long, without waiting for the signal, with admirable judgment, immediately began the attack with two dismounted regiments from each brigade, 1,160 men in all, himself, Colonels Miller and Minty, gallantly leading their men. They charged 500 yards over an open and level field, leaping over and tearing up the stockade in front of the works, pushed through the ditch over the parapet, and swept everything before them. Armstrong's brigade, with nearly 1,500 men, defended that part of the line. General Long was severely wounded in the scalp; Colonels Miller, Seventy-second Indiana, and McCormick, Seventh Pennsylvania, through leg; Colonel Dobb, Fourth Ohio, was killed; Colonel Biggs was shot through the chest. Total loss, 46 killed, 200 wounded. As soon as an order could be got to General Upton, with his usual intrepidity he pushed his division forward, meeting but slight resistance, taking many prisoners. The rebels rallied behind the inner line of works, not yet finished. The Fourth U. S. Cavalry, Lieutenant O'Connell commanding, made a handsome charge, but could not penetrate the works. Rallied and dismounted under a withering fire of musketry; supported by the Seventeenth Indiana, Third Ohio, and Chicago Board of Trade Battery, they carried the inner line in handsome style. By this time it was quite dark, and in the confusion Generals Forrest, Adams, Buford, and Armstrong, with about half of their forces, escaped by the road toward Burnsville; Lieutenant-General Taylor had left at 3 p. m. on the cars. Two thousand seven hundred prisoners, including 150 officers, 26 field guns, and one 30-pounder Parrott in position, about 70 heavy guns, besides large quantities of military stores in the arsenal and foundry, fell into our hands and were destroyed; 25,000 bales of cotton were burned by the rebels. Remained at Selma from the 2d to the 10th of April, waiting for Croxton and the train, resting and destroying the immense shops, arsenal, and foundries. On the 5th McCook joined with the train, but Croxton not heard from. April 6, met General Forrest at Cahawba under flag of truce. Learned that Croxton had burned Tuscaloosa and moved toward Eutaw. Pushed forward construction of pontoon bridge across the Alabama under great difficulties; broken three times by high water and drift wood, but crossed entire com-

mand by daylight of the 10th. Destroyed bridges and resumed the march toward Montgomery, McCook in advance. April 12, 7 a. m., General McCook, with La Grange's brigade, reached Montgomery. Received its surrender. The rebels, having destroyed 85,000 bales of cotton, evacuated the city, and moved toward Columbus, Ga. Destroyed 5 steam-boats, several locomotives, 1 armory, and several foundries. April 14, resumed the march, Upton's division moving by the road through Mount Meigs and Tuskegee toward Columbus, Colonel La Grange, with three regiments of his brigade, along the line of the railroad by Opelika to West Point. The Second Division, Colonel Minty commanding, followed the direct road to Columbus.

April 16, late in the afternoon, Upton arrived in front of the defenses of Columbus, on the west bank of the Chattahoochee; made reconnaissances, put his troops in position, and at 8.30 p. m., with 300 dismounted men from the Third Iowa, attacked the rebel works on the Salem road; carried them in fine style, and with a part of the Tenth Missouri pushed the retreating rebels so closely as to save the bridges across the river; captured 1,200 prisoners, 52 field guns in position. April 17, General Winslow destroyed the iron-clad ram Jackson, mounting six 7-inch rifles nearly ready for sea; burned the navy-yard, arsenal, foundry, armory, sword and pistol factory, accouterment shops, paper-mills, four cotton factories, all the bridges on the river, 15 locomotives, and 200 cars, beside 100,000 bales of cotton and an immense quantity of artillery ammunition. Received news of La Grange's success at West Point. On morning of the 16th he assaulted Fort Tyler on three sides, bridged its ditches, and after a stubborn defense captured the works with nearly 300 prisoners, 3 guns, and several flags; burned 19 locomotives, 200 cars, and a large quantity of supplies. Marched toward La Grange Station. April 18, moved Minty's division toward Macon; Colonel Minty's advance, with Captain Van Antwerp, of my staff, by a forced march seized the Double Bridges across Flint River, fifty-four miles from Columbus, compelled the enemy to abandon 5 field guns and 13 wagon loads of machinery, captured 40 prisoners and destroyed 2 cotton factories. April 20, at 6 p. m., Minty's advance, the Seventeenth Indiana, Colonel White commanding, having marched 104 miles since 6 p. m. of the 18th, reached Macon and received its surrender, General Cobb making no defense, and protesting that under the terms of an alleged armistice between Generals Sherman and Johnston I should withdraw my forces from the place to a point at which I was met by a flag of truce announcing the armistice. I declined without questioning the authenticity of the armistice or its applicability to my command, upon the ground that my subordinates were not authorized to act in such matters; that I had hurried to the front with all dispatch, but not in time to prevent the capture. I should therefore regard it legal and hold the garrison of 1,500 men, including Major-Generals Cobb and G. W. Smith, Brigadier-Generals Mackall, Robertson, and Mercer as prisoners of war. April 21, received telegram through General Johnston from General Sherman announcing a general armistice with a view to final peace, and directing me to cease hostilities and impressments and to contract for the supplies necessary for my command. April 23, made arrangements with General Cobb for the parole of my prisoners. April 29, General Croxton arrived at Forsyth with his command in excellent condition; had skirmished with Jackson on the 1st of April; swam Black Warrior River forty miles above Tuscaloosa; marched rapidly to Northport, opposite Tuscaloosa, attacked and carried the defenses of the bridge. At midnight of the 4th crossed into the town, dispersed

the Alabama Cadets, took 3 guns and 60 prisoners, and destroyed the military school and a large quantity of supplies. Marched toward Eutaw; crossed Sipsey and then turned north, marching toward Jasper. His rear guard had a slight skirmish with Wirt Adams' division near Bridgeville, but sustaining no damages except the loss of a few prisoners and two ambulances. He pursued his march leisurely and crossed the Mulberry Fork of Black Warrior at Hanby's Mills. Hearing from Roddey's fugitives that the corps had captured Selma and marched on toward Montgomery, he pushed through Northern Alabama to Talladega, dispersed Brigadier-General Hill's force of conscripts and deserters, capturing one gun, destroyed the Blue Mountain Iron Works, the last in the State, and continued his march via Carrollton, Newnan, and Forsyth to this place. The skill, sagacity, and good management displayed by General Croxton in this long and arduous march entitles him to great credit. I have recommended him for the brevet of major-general. I have also recommended Generals Upton, Long, Winslow, and Alexander, and Colonels Minty, Miller, and La Grange for the full commission appropriate to their commands. General McCook for brevet of major-general. It is but simple justice to these officers to say that they cannot be excelled for personal gallantry, discipline, zeal, and ability. Their promotions would reflect credit upon the service and fittingly reward them for their admirable devotion to duty and the cause of the country. I shall render a complete report of operations as soon as sub-reports can be made out, in which I shall take occasion to recommend many subordinate officers for brevet promotions.

Requesting the favorable indorsement of the major-general commanding, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Cumberland.

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HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., June 29, 1865.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff,
Headquarters Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a detailed report of operations of the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, from the 1st of March, 1865, to the present time, with the reports of Bvt. Maj. Gen. E. Upton, Brigadier-Generals McCook and Long, commanding divisions; Brigadier-General Croxton, Brevet Brigadier-Generals Winslow and Alexander, and Colonels Minty, Miller, and La Grange, commanding brigades. Also the report of Major Hubbard, commanding pontoon train, and Maj. C. L. Greeno, provost-marshal. If not inconsistent with the customs of service and the views of the War Department, I have the honor to request that the reports of division and brigade commanders may be published in the Army and Navy Journal or Official Gazette.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., June 29, 1865.

GENERAL: My last general report of operations, dated at Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 8 [1], 1865,* completed the history of the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, from its organization to that date. In pursuance of instructions from General Thomas, I was authorized, after the escape of Hood to the south side of the Tennessee River, to assemble the available force of the corps in the vicinity of Eastport, at the head of steam-boat navigation on the Tennessee River, for the purpose of completing the organization and putting the troops in the best possible condition for early active operations. By his direction, after transferring the Seventh Ohio and Fifth Iowa from the Sixth Division, it was ordered to Pulaski with a view to its remaining in Tennessee for local operations. No reports have since been received of its services. On the 24th of January La Grange's and Watkins' brigades, of the First Division, after a fatiguing march arrived at Waterloo Landing, in the northwestern corner of Alabama. They had been detained in Kentucky under General McCook for the purpose of ridding that State of a band of rebel cavalry under Lyon. In pursuance of previous orders, the Third Brigade of this division was then distributed between the First and Second Brigades. Brevet Brigadier-General Watkins, at his own request, was ordered to Nashville to report to Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson, commanding the Sixth Division, for assignment to the command of a brigade in that division. About the same time the Second Division, Brig. Gen. Eli Long commanding, and newly mounted and equipped, arrived from Louisville, having marched from that place, a distance of 385 miles, in midwinter over bad roads, with scanty supplies of forage, in twenty-eight days. Soon after this Winslow's brigade, of the Fourth Division, arrived by steam transports from the same place. The Second Brigade of this division was then organized by joining the First Ohio (transferred from the Second Division) with the Fifth Iowa and the Seventh Ohio (transferred from the Sixth Division). Bvt. Brig. Gen. A. J. Alexander, a young officer of courage and administrative ability, was assigned to the command. Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson had been originally assigned to the command of this division, but failing to use due diligence in assembling and preparing it for the field, he was replaced by Bvt. Maj. Gen. E. Upton, an officer of rare merit and experience. The troops were all cantoned on the north bank of the Tennessee River, Long's, Upton's, and Hatch's divisions and Hammond's brigade, of Knipe's division, at Gravelly Springs, and McCook's division at Waterloo. The aggregate force was about 22,000 men, 13,000 of whom were armed with Spencer carbines and rifles, 16,000 were well mounted on horses, simply requiring a few weeks' rest, feed, and attention to become fit for active service. The balance were poorly armed and dismounted.

On the 3d of February I received instructions to send a division of 5,000 cavalry to General Canby. After consultation with General Thomas it was decided to send Knipe's division; but in order to furnish it with horses it was found necessary to dismount a part of the command remaining behind. General Hatch's division, composed of most excellent troops, had under its gallant commander won great distinction during the recent campaign, but having the largest number of dismounted men, and having been constantly in service from the beginning of the war, I thought it best to take the horses from it necessary to mount the troops about to leave. I wished to give it an opportunity to

*See Vol. XLV, Part I, p. 554.

rest, furnish it a remount of fresh horses, equipments, and arms, and hoped thereby to make it a model in drill, discipline, and equipment, as it had already made itself in dash, constancy, and the cheerful performance of duty. On the 3d of February the mounted portion of the Seventh Division embarked at Waterloo on transports for Vicksburg. The dismounted portion, with such horses as could be obtained, followed from Nashville under the direct command of General Knipe as soon as transportation could be furnished. Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. H. Hammond had been relieved by direction of the chief surgeon from the command of a brigade in this division after having earned great credit with it in the battles about Nashville and the pursuit of Hood from Tennessee. These changes left under my immediate command 17,000 men, requiring about 5,000 horses to furnish a complete remount. As the troops arrived at Gravelly Springs they were assigned to camps as close together as the circumstances of ground, water, and contiguity to the landings would permit. The mild climate, rocky soil, and rolling surface of the country rendered this altogether the best locality that could have been found for recuperating and preparing both men and horses for an early spring campaign. The camps were laid out with regularity; comfortable quarters for the men and shelters for the horses were constructed without delay, roads were made to the landings, and supplies of forage, rations, clothing, equipments, and ammunition were furnished in great abundance. A thorough system of instruction for men and officers was instituted, and every necessary effort was made to bring the corps to the highest state of efficiency. I transmit herewith a topographical sketch showing the situations of the camps and their arrangements.* The plan of that constructed by General Hammond, and afterward occupied by a part of General Upton's division, I regard the best arrangement of a cavalry cantonment yet devised. The influence of the system adopted on the subsequent career of the corps cannot be overestimated. The final victory over Forrest and the rebel cavalry was won by patient industry and instruction while in the cantonments of Gravelly Springs and Waterloo. The great fault in our cavalry system had previously been overwork in detachments and the absence of instruction, organization, and uniformity of equipment.

On the 23d of February General Thomas arrived at Eastport with instructions directing me to fit out an expedition of 5,000 or 6,000 cavalry "for the purpose of making a demonstration upon Tuscaloosa and Selma" in favor of General Canby's operations against Mobile and Central Alabama. After consultation, in which I expressed a belief in the capacity of my command to capture those places and conduct from the latter most important operations, General Thomas gave me permission to move with my entire available mounted force, and authorized me to pursue such a course as I might see proper, keeping in view the general objects of the impending campaign. The instructions of Lieutenant-General Grant, transmitted to me by General Thomas after directing me to be ready to march as soon as General Canby's movement had begun, allowed me the amplest discretion as an independent commander. It was at first intended that the expedition should begin its movement by the 4th of March, but heavy rain-storms setting in, the Tennessee River became very much swollen and the roads impassable. Lieutenant-General Grant having directed all the surplus horses purchased in the West to be sent to General Canby, there were no means left in the Cavalry Bureau to mount Hatch's division. I therefore directed him

* See Plate LXVIII, Map 9, and Plate LXXII, Map 6, of the Atlas.

to turn over his few remaining horses to General Upton and continue the instruction of his command at Eastport. It was expected that the supply departments would soon be able to furnish horses and Spencer carbines, so as to enable him to take the field and join the corps somewhere in Alabama or Georgia. By a voluntary arrangement between Bvt. Brig. Gen. D. E. Coon, commanding the Second Brigade of Hatch's division, and Brigadier-General Croxton, the former also turned over to the latter all the Spencer carbines then in his brigade. By these means the troops of the First, Second, and Fourth Divisions, with the exception of a few hundred, were armed with the Spencer carbine, and all had arms using cartridges with metallic cases. The heavy rains continued, in consequence of which the river overflowed its banks and destroyed a large quantity of grain accumulated for the horses at Chickasaw Landing. The steam-boats could not reach the highlands, except by working their way through the woods and fields, until the river subsided to its natural banks. The crossing was therefore delayed till the 18th instant. Division commanders were directed to see that every trooper was provided with five days' light rations in haversacks, twenty-four pounds of grain, one hundred rounds of ammunition, and one pair of extra shoes for his horse; that the pack animals were loaded with five days' of hard bread, ten of sugar, coffee, and salt, and the wagons with forty-five days' coffee, twenty of sugar, fifteen of salt, and eighty rounds of ammunition. These calculations were made upon a basis of a sixty days' campaign, and under the supposition that the command would be able to supply itself from the enemy's country with everything else in abundance. Only enough hard bread was taken to last during the march through the sterile region of North Alabama. One light canvas pontoon train of thirty boats, with the fixtures complete, transported by fifty six-mule wagons, and in charge of a battalion of the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, Maj. J. M. Hubbard commanding, was also got ready to accompany the expedition. The entire train, in charge of Capt. W. E. Brown, acting chief quartermaster, numbered not far from 250 wagons, escorted by 1,500 dismounted men of the three divisions. These men were organized into battalions and commanded by Major (now Colonel) Archer.

At daylight on the 22d of March, all the preliminary arrangements having been perfected and the order of march having been designated, the movement began. The entire valley of the Tennessee, having been devastated by two years of warfare, was quite as destitute of army supplies as the hill country south of it. In all directions for 120 miles there was almost absolute destitution. It was, therefore, necessary to scatter the troops over a wide extent of country and march as rapidly as circumstances would permit. This was rendered safe by the fact that Forrest's forces were at that time near West Point, Miss., 150 miles southwest of Eastport, while Roddey's occupied Montevallo, on the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, nearly the same distance to the southeast. By starting on diverging roads the enemy was left in doubt as to our real object, and compelled to watch equally Columbus, Tuscaloosa, and Selma. Upton's division, followed by his train, marched rapidly by the most easterly route, passing by Barton's Station, Throckmorton's Mills, Russellville, Mount Hope, and Jasper, to Saunders' Ferry, on the West Fork of the Black Warrior River. Long's division marched by the way of Cherokee Station and Frankfort, but being encumbered by the pontoon train, and having mistaken the road by which it should have ascended the mountain, was considerably delayed in reaching Russellville. From this place it marched

directly south by the Tuscaloosa road till it crossed Upper Bear Creek, thence turned to the eastward by the head of Buttahatchie Creek, crossed Byler's road near Thorn Hill, and struck Blackwater Creek about twenty-five miles from Jasper. The crossing of the last-mentioned stream and the road for six miles beyond were as bad as could be, but by industry everything was forced through to Jasper, and the ford on the Warrior with but little loss of time. McCook's division pursued the same route to Bear Creek on the Tuscaloosa road, but instead of turning to the eastward at that place continued the march toward Tuscaloosa as far as Eldridge, and thence east to Jasper. In this order the different divisions arrived at and crossed the two forks of the Black Warrior River. The ford on the West Branch was extremely difficult of approach as well as of passage. The country on both sides, very rugged and 600 or 700 feet above the bed of the stream, was entirely destitute of forage. The stream itself was at the time likely to become entirely impassable by the rain which threatened to occur at any moment. I had also heard at Jasper on the 27th that a part of Forrest's force under Chalmers was marching by the way of Bridgeville toward Tuscaloosa, and knew that if the true direction of our movement had been discovered it would be but a short time till the balance of the rebel cavalry would push in the same direction. I therefore directed my division commanders to replenish the haversacks, see that the pack animals were fully laden, to leave all the wagons except the artillery, and march with the greatest possible rapidity via Elyton to Montevallo. I felt confident that the enemy would not relinquish his efforts to check the movements of the troops in the hopes of destroying our supply train. I therefore left it between the two streams with the instructions to push on as far as Elyton, where it would receive further orders. By great energy on the part of commanding officers the two branches of the Warrior were crossed, each division losing a few horses but no men.

At Elyton on the evening of the 30th I directed General McCook to detach Croxton's brigade, with orders to move on Tuscaloosa as rapidly as possible, burn the public stores, military school, bridges, foundries, and factories at that place; return toward the main column by the way of the Centerville road and rejoin it at, or in the vicinity of, Selma. Besides covering our trains and inflicting a heavy blow upon the enemy, I hoped by this detachment to develop any movement on his part intended to intercept my main column. General Upton's division encountered a few rebel cavalry at Elyton, but pushed them rapidly across the Cahawba River to Montevallo. The rebels having felled trees into the ford and otherwise obstructed it, the railroad bridge near Hillsborough was floored over by General Winslow. General Upton crossed his division and pushed on rapidly to Montevallo, where he arrived late on the evening of the 30th. Long and McCook marched by the same route. In this region General Upton's division destroyed the Red Mountain, Central, Bibb, and Columbiana Iron Works, Cahawba Rolling Mills, five collieries, and much valuable property. All of these establishments were of great extent and in full operation. I arrived at Montevallo at 1 p. m. March 31, where I found Upton's division ready to resume the march. Directly after the enemy made his appearance on the Selma road. By my direction General Upton moved his division out at once, General Alexander's brigade in advance. After a sharp fight and a handsome charge General Alexander drove the rebel cavalry, a part of Crossland's (Kentucky) brigade and Roddey's division, rapidly and in great confusion, toward Ran-

dolph. The enemy endeavoring to make a stand at a creek four or five miles south of Montevallo, General Upton placed in position and opened Rodney's battery (I), Fourth U. S. Artillery, and passing Winslow's brigade to the front they again beat a hasty retreat, closely pursued and repeatedly charged by Winslow's advance. About fifty prisoners were taken with their arms and accouterments, and much other loose materials were abandoned. The gallantry of men and officers had been most conspicuous throughout the day, and had resulted already in the establishment of a moral supremacy for the corps. Upton's division bivouacked fourteen miles south of Montevallo, and at dawn of the next day, April 1, pushed forward to Randolph. At this point, in pursuance of the order of march for the day, General Upton turned to the east for the purpose of going by the way of Old Maplesville, and thence by the old Selma road, while General Long was instructed to push forward on the new road. At Randolph General Upton captured a rebel courier, just from Centerville, and from his person took two dispatches, one from Brig. Gen. W. H. Jackson, commanding one of Forrest's divisions, and the other from Major Anderson, Forrest's chief of staff. From the first I learned that Forrest with a part of his command was in my front. This had also been obtained from prisoners; that Jackson with his division and all the wagons and artillery of the rebel cavalry, marching from Tuscaloosa by the way of Trion toward Centerville, had encamped the night before at Hill's plantation, three miles beyond Scottsborough; that Croxton with the brigade detached at Elyton had struck Jackson's rear guard at Trion and interposed himself between it and the train; that Jackson had discovered this and intended to attack Croxton at daylight April 1. I learned from the other dispatch that Chalmers had also arrived at Marion, Ala., and had been ordered to cross to the east side of the Cahawba near that place for the purpose of joining Forrest in my front, or in the works at Selma. I also learned that a force of dismounted men were stationed at Centerville, with orders to hold the bridge over the Cahawba at that place as long as possible, and in no event to let it fall into our hands. Shortly after the interception of these dispatches I received a dispatch from Croxton, written from Trion the night before, informing me that he had struck Jackson's rear, and instead of pushing on toward Tuscaloosa as he was ordered, he would follow up and endeavor to bring him to an engagement, hoping thereby to prevent his junction with Forrest. With this information in my possession I directed McCook to strengthen the battalion previously ordered to Centerville by a regiment, and to follow at once with La Grange's entire brigade, leaving all pack trains and wagons with the main column, so that he could march with the utmost possible celerity, and after seizing the Centerville bridge, and leaving it under protection of a sufficient guard, to cross the Cahawba and continue his march by the Scottsborough road toward Trion. His orders were to attack and break up Jackson's forces, form a junction with Croxton, if practicable, and rejoin the corps with his entire division by the Centerville road to Selma. Although he did not leave Randolph till nearly 11 a. m., and the distance to Scottsville was nearly forty miles, I hoped by this movement to do more than secure the Centerville bridge and prevent Jackson from joining the forces in front of the main column. Having thus taken care of the right flank, and anticipated Forrest in his intention to play his old game of getting upon the rear of his opponent, I gave directions to Long and Upton to allow him no rest, but push him toward Selma with the utmost spirit

and rapidity. These officers, comprehending the situation, pressed forward with admirable zeal and activity upon the roads which have been previously indicated. The advance of both divisions encountered small parties of the enemy, but drove them back to their main force at Ebenezer Church, six miles north of Plantersville. Forrest had chosen a position on the north bank of Bogler's Creek and disposed of his force for battle, his right resting on Mulberry Creek and his left on a high, wooded ridge, with four pieces of artillery to sweep the Randolph road, upon which Long's division was advancing, and two on Maplesville road. He had under his command in line Armstrong's brigade, of Chalmers' division, Roddey's division, Crossland's (Kentucky) brigade, and a battalion of 300 infantry just arrived from Selma – in all, about 5,000 men. Part of his front was covered by a slashing of pine trees and rail barricades. As soon as General Long discovered the enemy in strength close upon the main body, he re-enforced his advance guard (a battalion of the Seventy-second Indiana (mounted) Infantry) by the balance of the regiment (dismounted) and formed it on the left of the road. Pushing it forward, the enemy was broken and driven back. At this juncture he ordered forward four companies of the Seventeenth Indiana (mounted) Infantry, Lieut. Col. Frank White commanding. With drawn sabers this gallant battalion drove the enemy in confusion into the main line, dashed against that, broke through it, rode over the rebel guns, crushing the wheel of one piece, and finally turned to the left and cut its way out, leaving 1 officer and 16 men in the enemy's hands either killed or wounded. In this charge Captain Taylor, Seventeenth Indiana, lost his life, after having led his men into the very midst of the enemy and engaged in a running fight of 200 yards with Forrest in person. General Alexander's brigade had the advance of Upton's division, and when within three miles of Ebenezer Church heard the firing and cheers of Long's men on the right, pushed forward at the trot and soon came upon the enemy. General Alexander hastily deployed his brigade mostly on the right of the road with the intention of connecting with Long's left, and as soon as everything was in readiness pushed forward his line dismounted. In less than an hour, although the resistance was determined, the position was carried by a gallant charge and the rebels completely routed. Alexander's brigade captured 2 guns and about 200 prisoners, while 1 gun fell into the hands of General Long's division. Winslow's brigade immediately passed to the front and took up the pursuit, but could not again bring the rebels to a stand. The whole corps bivouacked at sundown about Plantersville, nineteen miles from Selma. With almost constant fighting the enemy had been driven since morning twenty-four miles.

At daylight of the 2d Long's division took the advance, closely followed by Upton's. Having obtained a well-drawn sketch and complete description of the defenses of Selma, I directed General Long, marching by the flanks of brigades, to approach the city and cross to the Summerfield road without exposing his men, and to develop his line as soon as he should arrive in front of the works. General Upton was directed to move on the Range Line road, sending a squadron on the Burnsville road. Lieutenant Rendlebrock, with a battalion of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, was instructed to move down the railroad, burning stations, bridges, and trestle-works as far as Burnsville. By rapid marching without opposition the troops were all in sight of town and mostly in position by 4 p. m. As I approached the city I perceived that my information was generally correct. I therefore made a recon-

naissance of the works from left to right for the purpose of satisfying myself entirely as to the true point of attack and the probable chances of success. I directed General Long to assault the enemy's works by moving diagonally across the road upon which his troops were posted, while General Upton at his own request with a picked force of 300 men was directed to penetrate the swamp upon his left, break through the line covered by it, and turn the enemy's right, the balance of his division to conform to the movement. The signal for the advance was to be the discharge of a single gun from Rodney's battery, to be given as soon as Upton's turning movement had developed itself. Before this plan could be put into execution, and while waiting for the signal to advance, General Long was informed that a strong force of rebel cavalry had begun skirmishing with his rear, and threatened a general attack upon the pack train and led horses. He had left a force of six companies well posted at the creek in anticipation of this movement, afterward ascertained to have been made by Chalmers in obedience to the instructions of Forrest. This force was at Marion the day before, and was expected on the road from that place. Fearing that this affair might compromise our assault upon the main position, General Long (having already strengthened the rear by another regiment), with admirable judgment, determined to make the assault at once, and without waiting for the signal gave the order to advance. The troops dismounted, sprang forward with confident alacrity, and in less than fifteen minutes, without ever stopping, wavering, or faltering, had swept over the works and driven the rebels in confusion toward the city. I arrived on that part of the field just after the works were carried, at once notified General Upton of the success, and ordered him to push in as rapidly as possible; directed Colonel Minty (now in command of the Second Division) to gather his men for a new advance; ordered Colonel Vail, commanding the Seventeenth Indiana, to place his own regiment and the Fourth Ohio in line inside the works; hurried up the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, Lieutenant O'Connell, and Board of Trade Battery, Captain Robinson commanding, and renewed the attack. The rebels had occupied a new line but partially finished in the edge of the city. A most gallant charge by the Fourth U. S. Cavalry was repulsed, but rapidly reformed on the left. It was now quite dark. Upton's division advancing at the same time, a new charge was made by the Fourth Ohio, Seventeenth Indiana, and Fourth Cavalry, dismounted. The troops, inspired by the wildest enthusiasm, swept everything before them and penetrated the city in all directions. During the first part of the action the Chicago Board of Trade Battery had occupied a commanding position and steadily replied to the enemy's guns. I regard the capture of Selma the most remarkable achievement in the history of modern cavalry, and one admirably illustrative of its new powers and tendencies. That it may be fully understood, particular attention is invited to the following facts: The fortifications assaulted and carried consisted of a bastioned line on a radius of nearly three miles, extending from the Alabama River below to the same above the city. The part west of the city is covered by a miry, deep, and almost impassable creek; that on the east side by a swamp extending from the river almost to the Summerfield road, and entirely impracticable for mounted men at all times. General Upton ascertained by a personal reconnaissance that dismounted men might with great difficulty work through it on the left of the Range Line road. The profile of that part of the line assaulted is as follows: Height of parapet, six to eight feet; thickness, eight feet; depth of ditch, five feet; width, from ten to fifteen

feet; height of stockade on the glacis, five feet; sunk into the earth, four feet. The ground over which the troops advanced is an open field, generally level, sloping slightly toward the works, but intersected by one ravine and marshy soil, which both the right and left of Long's line experienced some difficulty in crossing. The distance which the troops charged, exposed to the enemy's fire of artillery and musketry, was 600 yards. Particular attention is invited to that part of General Long's report which describes the assault. He states that the number actually engaged in the charge was 1,550 officers and men. The portion of the line assaulted was manned by Armstrong's brigade, regarded as the best in Forrest's corps, and reported by him at more than 1,500 men. The loss from Long's division was 40 killed, 260 wounded, and 7 missing. General Long was wounded in the head, Colonels Miller and McCormick in the legs, and Colonel Biggs in the breast.

I doubt if the history of this or any other war will show another instance in which a line of works as strongly constructed and as well defended as this by musketry and artillery has been stormed and carried by a single line of men without support. Too much credit cannot be accorded to General Long, Colonels Minty, Miller, or Vail, or to the gallant officers and men under their command. I submit herewith a map of Selma and its defenses, surveyed and drawn by Capt. H. E. Noyes, Second U. S. Cavalry, and aide-de-camp.* The immediate fruits of our victory were 31 field guns and one 30-pounder Parrott which had been used against us, 2,700 prisoners, including 150 officers, a number of colors, and immense quantities of stores of every kind. Generals Forrest, Armstrong, Roddey, and Adams escaped with a number of men under cover of darkness, either by the Burnsville and river roads or by swimming the Alabama River. A portion of Upton's division pursued on the Burnsville road until long after midnight, capturing four guns and many prisoners. I estimate the entire garrison, including the militia of the city and surrounding country, at 7,000 men. The entire force under my command engaged and in supporting distance was 9,000 men and eight guns. As soon as the troops could be assembled and got into camp I assigned Brevet Brigadier-General Winslow to the command of the city with orders to destroy everything that could possibly benefit the rebel cause. I directed General Upton to march at daylight with his division for the purpose of driving Chalmers to the west side of the Cahawba, to open communication with McCook, expected from Centerville, and in conjunction with the latter to bring in the train. The capture of Selma having put us in possession of the enemy's greatest depot in the Southwest was a vital blow to their cause and secured to us the certainty of going in whatever direction might be found most advantageous. I gave directions to Lieutenant Heywood, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, engineer officer on my staff, to employ all the resources of the shops in the city in the construction of pontoons, with the intention of laying a bridge and crossing to the south side of the Alabama River as soon as I could satisfy myself in regard to General Canby's success in the operations against Mobile. On April 5 Upton and McCook arrived with the train, but nothing definite had been heard of Croxton. McCook had been entirely successful in his operations against Centerville, but on reaching Scottsborough he found Jackson well posted with a force he thought too strong to attack. After a sharp skirmish he retired to Centerville, burned the Scottsborough cotton factory and Cahawba bridge, and returned toward

* See Plate LXX, Map 4, of the Atlas.

Selma, satisfied that Croxton had taken care of himself and gone in a new direction. On the 6th of April, having ordered Major Hubbard to lay a bridge over the Alabama with the utmost dispatch, I went to Cahawba to see General Forrest, who had agreed to meet me there under flag of truce for the purpose of arranging an exchange of prisoners. I was not long in discovering that I need not expect liberality in this matter and that Forrest hoped to recapture the men of his command in my possession. During our conversation he informed me that Croxton had had an engagement with Wirt Adams near Bridgeville, forty miles southwest of Tuscaloosa, two days before. Thus assured of Croxton's success and safety, I determined to lose no further time in crossing to the south side of the Alabama. I had also satisfied myself in the meantime that Canby had an ample force to take Mobile and march to Central Alabama. I therefore returned to Selma and urged every one to the utmost exertions. The river was quite full and rising, the weather unsettled and rainy, but by the greatest exertions night and day on the part of Major Hubbard and his battalion, General Upton, General Alexander, and my own staff, the bridge, 870 feet long, was constructed and the command all crossed by daylight of the 10th. So swift and deep was the river that the bridge was swept away three times. General Alexander narrowly escaped with his life; boats were capsized and men precipitated into the stream, but the operation was finally terminated by complete success. The report of Maj. Hubbard, transmitted herewith, will give additional details of interest.* Before leaving the city General Winslow destroyed the arsenals, foundries, arms, stores, and military munitions of every kind. The enemy had previously burned 25,000 bales of cotton. Having the entire corps except Croxton's brigade on the south side of the river and being satisfied that the rebels could receive no advantage by attempting to again occupy Selma, so thoroughly had everything in it been destroyed, I determined to move by the way of Montgomery into Georgia, and after breaking up railroads and destroying stores and army supplies in that State to march thence as rapidly as possible to the theater of operations in North Carolina and Virginia. Enough horses were secured at Selma and on the march to that place to mount all our dismounted men. In order to disencumber the column of every unnecessary impediment I ordered the surplus wagons to be destroyed and all of the bridge train except enough for twelve bays. The main object for which the latter was brought had been secured by our passage of the Alabama. I also directed the column to be cleared of all contraband negroes, and such of the able-bodied ones as were able to enlist to be organized into regiments, one to each division. Efficient officers were assigned to these commands and great pains taken to prevent their becoming burdensome. How well they succeeded can be understood from the fact that in addition to subsisting themselves upon the country they marched (upon one occasion) forty-five miles, and frequently as much as thirty-five, in one day. In the march from Selma La Grange's brigade, of McCook's division, was given the advance. The recent rains had rendered the roads quite muddy, and a small body of rebel cavalry in falling back before La Grange destroyed several bridges, so that our progress was necessarily slow.

At 7 a. m. April 12 the advance guard reached Montgomery and received the surrender of the city from the mayor and council. General Adams with a small force, after falling back before us to the city,

* See p. 409.

burned 90,000 bales of cotton stored there, and continued his retreat to Mount Meigs, on the Columbus road. Five guns and large quantities of small-arms, stores, &c., were left in our hands and destroyed. General McCook assigned Colonel Cooper, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, to the command of the city, and immediately began the destruction of the public stores. Major Weston, of the Fourth Kentucky, with a small detachment of his regiment made a rapid march toward Wetumpka, swam the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers, and captured five steam-boats and their cargoes, which were taken to Montgomery and destroyed. Early on the 14th the march was resumed. I instructed Brevet Major-General Upton to move with his own division directly upon Columbus, and to order La Grange with his brigade to make a rapid movement upon West Point, destroying the railroad bridges along the line of his march. I hoped to secure a crossing of the Chattahoochee at one or the other of these places. Minty followed Upton by the way of Tuskegee. McCook with a part of his division remained a few hours at Montgomery to complete the destruction of the public stores. Shortly after leaving his camp near Montgomery, La Grange struck a force of rebels under Buford and Clanton, but drove them in confusion, capturing about 150 prisoners. About 2 p. m. of the 16th General Upton's advance, a part of Alexander's brigade, struck the enemy's pickets on the road and drove them rapidly through Girard to the lower bridge over the Chattahoochee at Columbus. The rebels hastily set fire to it and thereby prevented its capture. After securing a position on the lower Montgomery road General Upton detached a force to push around to the bridge at the factory, three miles above the city. He then made a reconnaissance in person and found the enemy strongly posted in a line of works covering all the bridges, with a large number of guns in position on both sides of the river. He had already determined to move Winslow's brigade to the Opelika or Summerville road and assault the works on that side without waiting for the arrival of the Second Division. I reached the head of Winslow's brigade, of the Fourth Division, at 4 o'clock, and found the troops marching to the positions assigned them by General Upton. Through an accident Winslow did not arrive at his position till after dark, but General Upton proposed to make the assault in the night, and coinciding with him in judgment I ordered the attack. Three hundred men of the Third Iowa Cavalry, Colonel Noble commanding, were dismounted, and after a slight skirmish moved forward and formed across the road under a heavy fire of artillery. The Fourth Iowa and Tenth Missouri were held in readiness to support the assaulting party. At 8 p. m., just as the troops were ready, the enemy at a short distance opened a heavy fire of musketry, and with a four-gun battery began throwing canister and grape. Generals Upton and Winslow in person directed the movement. The troops dashed forward, opened a withering fire from their Spencers, pushed through a slashing and abatis, and pressed the rebel line back to their out-works, supposed at first to be the main line. During all this time the rebel guns threw out a perfect storm of canister and grape, but without avail. General Upton sent two companies of the Tenth Missouri, Captain McGlasson commanding, to follow up the success of the dismounted men and get possession of the bridge. They passed through the inner line of works, and under cover of darkness, before the rebels knew it, had reached the bridge leading into Columbus. As soon as everything could be got up to the position occupied by the dismounted men General Upton pressed forward again, swept away all opposition, took possession of the foot and railroad bridges, and stationed guards through-

out the city. Twelve hundred prisoners, 52 field guns in position for use against us, large quantities of arms and stores fell into our hands. Our loss was only 24 killed and wounded. Col. C. A. L. Lamar, of General Cobb's staff, formerly owner of the Wanderer, slave trader, was killed. The splendid gallantry and steadiness of General Upton, Brevet Brigadier-General Winslow, and all the officers and men engaged in this night attack is worthy of the highest commendation. The rebel force was over 3,000 men. They could not believe they had been dislodged from their strong fortifications by an attack of 300 men. When it is remembered that this operation gave to us the city of Columbus, the key to Georgia, 400 miles from our starting point, and that it was conducted by cavalry, without any inspiration from the great events which had transpired in Virginia, it will not be considered insignificant, although shorn of its importance. General Winslow was assigned to the command of the city. His report will give interesting details in regard to the stores, railroad transportation, gun-boats, armories, arsenals, and workshops destroyed.

After much sharp skirmishing and hard marching, which resulted in the capture of fourteen wagons and a number of prisoners, La Grange's advance reached the vicinity of West Point at 10 a. m. April 16. With Beck's Eighteenth Indiana Battery, the Second and Fourth Indiana Cavalry, the enemy were kept occupied till the arrival of the balance of the brigade. Having thoroughly reconnoitered the ground, detachments of First Wisconsin, Second Indiana, and Seventh Kentucky Cavalry dismounted and prepared to assault Fort Tyler, covering the bridge. Colonel La Grange described it as a remarkably strong bastioned earth-work, thirty-five yards square, surrounded by a ditch twelve feet wide and ten feet deep, situated on a commanding eminence, protected by an imperfect abatis, and mounting two 32-pounders and two field guns. At 1.30 p. m. the charge was sounded and the brave detachments on the three sides of the works rushed forward to the assault, drove the rebel skirmishers into the fort, and followed under a withering fire of musketry and grape to the edge of the ditch. This was found impassable, but without falling back Colonel La Grange posted sharpshooters to keep down the enemy, and organized parties to gather materials for bridges. As soon as this had been done he sounded the charge again. The detachments sprang forward again, laid the bridges, and rushed forward over the parapet into the work, capturing the entire garrison, in all 265 men. General Tyler, its commanding officer, with 18 men and officers, were killed and 28 severely wounded. Three guns and 500 stand of small-arms fell into our hands. Our loss was 7 killed and 29 wounded. Simultaneously with the advance upon the fort the Fourth Indiana dashed through the town, secured both bridges over the Chattahoochee, scattered a superior force of cavalry which had just arrived, and burned five engines and trains. Colonel La Grange highly commends the accuracy and steadiness of Captain Beck in the use of his artillery. I cannot speak too warmly of the intrepidity, good management, and soldierly ability displayed by Colonel La Grange in this affair, nor too strongly recommend the steadiness, dash, and courage of his officers and men. Capt. Roswell S. Hill, commanding the Second Indiana, dangerously wounded in the assault and previously wounded at Scottsborough, and Lieutenant-Colonel Harnden, commanding the First Wisconsin, slightly wounded, were noticeably conspicuous, and I trust will receive the promotions for which they have been recommended. Colonel La Grange destroyed at this place 2 bridges, 19 locomotives, and 245 cars loaded with quartermaster's, commissary, and ordnance stores. Before leaving he estab-

lished a hospital for the wounded of both sides, and left with the mayor an ample supply of stores to provide for all their wants. Early on the morning of the 17th he resumed his march toward Macon, passing through La Grange, Griffin, and Forsyth, and breaking the railroads at those places. He would have reached his destination by noon of the 20th but for delay caused by an order to wait for the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, which had gone through Columbus. The afternoon of the 17th I directed Colonel Minty to resume the march with his division on the Thomaston road toward Macon, and to send a detachment forward that night to seize the Double Bridges over Flint River. Captain Van Antwerp, of my staff, accompanied this party. He speaks in the highest terms of the dash with which Captain Hudson, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, discharged the duties assigned him. By 7 a. m. next day he had reached the bridges, fifty-five miles from Columbus, scattered the parties defending them, and took forty prisoners. Before leaving Columbus General Winslow destroyed the rebel ram Jackson, nearly ready for sea, mounting six 7-inch guns, burned 15 locomotives, 250 cars, the railroad bridge and foot bridges, 115,000 bales of cotton, 4 cotton factories, the navy-yard, foundry, armory, sword and pistol factory, accouterment shops, 3 paper-mills, over 100,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, besides immense stores of which no account could be taken. The rebels abandoned and burned the gun-boat Chattahoochee twelve miles below Columbus. On the morning of the 18th the whole command resumed the march on the route pursued by the Second Division. On the evening of the 20th, when within twenty miles of Macon, the advanced guard, composed of the Seventeenth Indiana (mounted) Infantry, Colonel White commanding, encountered about 200 rebel cavalry on the road, but drove them rapidly back toward the city and saved the Echeconnee and Tobesofkee bridges. Colonel White deserves great credit for the boldness and skill with which he conducted his command. When within thirteen miles of Macon he met a flag of truce in charge of Brigadier-General Robertson, of the rebel army, bearing a written communication addressed to the commanding officer U. S. forces. Colonel White halted the flag and his advance and sent the communication to Colonel Minty, commanding the division. After reading it Colonel Minty forwarded it to me, gave instructions to Colonel White to renew his advance, after waiting five minutes for the flag of truce to get out of the way, and sent a note to General Robertson informing him of his action. I received the communication at 6 p. m. nineteen miles from Macon, and upon examination found that it was a letter from General Howell Cobb, commanding the rebel forces at Macon. The following is a true copy of the original:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA,
Macon, April 20, 1865.

COMMANDING GENERAL U. S. FORCES:

GENERAL: I have just received from General G. T. Beauregard, my immediate commander, a telegraphic dispatch of which the following is a copy:

"GREENSBOROUGH, *April 19, 1865.*
"(Via Columbia 19th, via Augusta 20th.)

"Maj. Gen. H. COBB:

"Inform general commanding enemy's forces in your front that a truce for the purpose of a final settlement was agreed upon yesterday between Generals Johnston and Sherman, applicable to all forces under their commands. A message to that effect from General Sherman will be sent him as soon as practicable. The contending forces are to occupy their present position, forty-eight hours' notice being given on the event of resumption of hostilities.

"G. T. BEAUREGARD,
"*General, Second in Command.*"

My force being a portion of General Johnston's command, I proceed at once to execute the terms of the armistice, and have accordingly issued orders for the carrying out of the same. I will meet you at any intermediate point between our respective lines for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for a more perfect enforcement of the armistice. This communication will be handed to you by Brig. Gen. F. H. Robertson.

I am, general, very respectfully, yours,

HOWELL COBB,
Major-General, Commanding, &c.

Without giving entire credence to the communication, I rode rapidly to the front, accompanied by several officers of my staff, determined to halt the advance at the defenses of the city and see General Cobb, so as to satisfy myself entirely in regard to every point before consenting to acknowledge the armistice, but before I could overtake the advance, or arrest it through an order carried by a staff officer, Colonel White had dashed into the city and received its surrender. The garrison made a slight show of resistance, but laid down their arms promptly at the summons of Colonel White. General Cobb protested at what he professed to regard a violation of the alleged armistice, forgetting that my subordinates could neither acknowledge him as a channel of communication nor assume the responsibility of suspending their operations. I arrived at Macon at 8.30 p. m., had an interview with General Cobb, during which he renewed his protest, insisting that I should acknowledge the existence of the armistice and withdraw my troops to the point at which they were met by the flag of truce. While I had no reason to doubt that an arrangement had been entered into by General Johnston and Major-General Sherman in the terms asserted, I could not acknowledge its application to my command or its obligations upon me till notified to that effect by specific instructions from proper authority, authentically transmitted. My forces, although known as the "Cavalry Corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi," organized under General Sherman's orders, had not served under his direct command since I separated from him at Gaylesville, Ala., in October, 1864. He at that time directed me to report to Major-General Thomas with my troops for the purpose of completing the reorganization and assisting in the operations against Hood and Forrest. From that time till my arrival at this place all of my operations were conducted under instructions either directly from General Thomas, or transmitted through him from Lieutenant-General Grant, but I fully expected to join the armies operating in the Carolinas and Virginia, and therefore to be under and receive my instructions from General Sherman whenever I should re-establish communication with him. I therefore felt it to be my duty to obey whatever instructions General Sherman might send me unless they would clearly injure the cause of our arms. No orders having yet been received by me, I accordingly informed General Cobb, without questioning the existence of an armistice or that it might be applicable to my forces, I could not acknowledge the justice of his protest, but must regard all the acts of my command which had transpired that evening, or which might transpire before the official propagation of the armistice, legitimate acts of warfare. I further informed him, without any regard to the principle just asserted, that I had used all diligence in endeavoring to halt the advance of my troops till I could obtain satisfactory information, and should therefore not withdraw from the city, but continue to hold it and consider the garrison, including the generals, prisoners of war till my conduct was disapproved by compe-

tent authority after full investigation of the case. I was permitted to send to General Sherman by telegraph a dispatch in the following terms:

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., April 20, 1865—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN:
(Through headquarters of General Beauregard, Greensborough, N. C.)

My advance received the surrender of this city this evening. General Cobb had previously sent me under a flag of truce a copy of a telegram from General Beauregard declaring the existence of an armistice between all the troops under your command and those under General Johnston. Without questioning the authenticity of this dispatch or its application to my command, I could not communicate orders to my advance in time to prevent the capture of the place. I shall therefore hold its garrison, including Major-Generals G. W. Smith and Cobb and Brigadier-General Mackall, prisoners of war. Please send me orders. I shall remain here a reasonable length of time to hear from you.

Fearing that it might be tampered with by the rebel telegraph operators, I had it put in cipher, in which shape I have reason to believe it reached its destination. The original was materially changed. I have seen in the newspapers what purported to be the reply of General Sherman, directing me to withdraw from the city and release my prisoners. No such dispatch ever reached me, and had it done so in the most unquestionable form I should have obeyed it with great reluctance, and not until I had received every possible assurance that the case had been fully understood. At 6 p. m. of the 21st I received the following dispatch from General Sherman, and though not in reply to mine, I regarded it as convincing proof that an armistice had actually been agreed upon:

HEADQUARTERS,
Greensborough, N. C., April 21, 1865—2 p. m.

Major-General WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry, Army of the United States:
(Through Major-General Cobb.)

The following is a copy of a communication just received, which will be sent you to-day by an officer:

"HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
"*Raleigh, April 20, 1865.*

"Major-General WILSON,
"*Commanding Cavalry, U. S. Army, in Georgia:*

"General Joseph E. Johnston has agreed with me for a universal suspension of hostilities looking to a peace over the whole surface of our country. I feel assured that it will be made perfect in a few days. You will therefore desist from further acts of war and devastation until you hear that hostilities are resumed. For the convenience of supplying your command you may either contract for supplies down about Fort Valley or the old Chattahoochee Arsenal, or if you are south of West Point, Ga., in the neighborhood of Rome and Kingston, opening up communication and a route of supplies with Chattanooga and Cleveland. Report to me your position through General Johnston, as also round by sea. You may also advise General Canby of your position and the substance of this, which I have also sent round by sea.

"W. T. SHERMAN,
"*Major-General, Commanding.*"

Please communicate above to the Federal commander.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

I therefore issued the necessary orders to carry it into effect, and determined to suspend operations till I received orders to renew them, or till circumstances apparent to me should seem to justify independent action. General Cobb gave me every assistance in his power in the collection of supplies for my command. He directed his quartermasters and commissaries throughout the State, especially in South-

western Georgia, to ship their grain and provisions to me, and this before any terms of capitulation had been made known to him or myself. I had about 17,000 men besides prisoners, and 22,000 animals to feed, and to have been compelled to forage for them would have resulted in the devastation of the entire country in the vicinity of the city. On the 30th of April General Croxton, with his brigade, last heard of through General Forrest, arrived at Forsyth, and the next day marched to this place. After having skirmished with Jackson's force, estimated correctly at 2,600 men, near Trion on the morning of April 2 [1] he determined to effect by strategy what he could not expect to do by fighting, having with him only 1,100 men. He therefore marched rapidly toward Johnson's Ferry, on the Black Warrior River, forty miles above Tuscaloosa, threw Jackson completely off his guard by a simulated flight, crossed his brigade to the west side of the river, and turned toward Northport, where he arrived at 9 p. m. April 4 [3]. About midnight, fearing that his presence must become known, he surprised the force stationed on the bridge and crossed into Tuscaloosa. He captured 3 guns, 150 prisoners, and after daylight scattered the militia and State cadets, destroyed the military school, the stores, and public works. He remained at that place until the 5th trying to communicate with General McCook or to hear from me, but without success. Knowing that Jackson and Chalmers were both on the west side of the Cahawba, he thought it too hazardous to attempt a march by the way of Centerville, and therefore decided to move toward Eutaw, in the hope of crossing the Warrior lower down and breaking the railroad between Selma and Demopolis. Accordingly, he abandoned Tuscaloosa, burned the bridge across the Black Warrior, and struck off to the southeast. When within seven miles of Eutaw he heard of the arrival at that place of Wirt Adams' division of cavalry, numbering 2,600 men. Fearing to risk an engagement with a superior force, backed by the militia, he countermarched and moved again in the direction of Tuscaloosa; leaving it to the right, passed on through Jasper, recrossed the West Fork of the Warrior River at Hanby's Mills, marched nearly due east by the way of Mount Pinson and Trussville, crossed the Coosa at Truss' and Collins' Ferries, and marched to Talladega. Near this place he met and scattered a force of rebels under General Hill, captured 150 prisoners and 1 gun, and moved on toward Blue Mountain, the terminus of the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad. After destroying all the iron-works and factories left by us in Northern Alabama and Georgia, he continued his march by Carrollton, Newnan, and Forsyth to this place. He had no knowledge of any movements except what he got from rumor, but fully expected to form a junction with me at this place or at Augusta. The admirable judgment and sagacity displayed by General Croxton throughout his march of over 650 miles in thirty days, as well as the good conduct and endurance of his command, are worthy of the highest commendation. For the details of his operations I respectfully refer to his report, herewith.* On the 30th of April I received notice of the final capitulation of the rebel forces east of the Chattahoochee, and the next day, by the hands of Colonel Woodall, the order of the Secretary of War annulling the first armistice, directing the resumption of hostilities and the capture of the rebel chiefs. I had been previously advised of Davis' movements, and had given the necessary instructions to secure a clue to the route he intended following, with the hope of finally effecting his capture. I directed General Upton to proceed in person to Augusta, and ordered General Winslow with the Fourth

* See p. 418.

Division to march to Atlanta for the purpose of carrying out the terms of the convention, as well as to make such a disposition of his forces covering the country northward from Forsyth to Marietta, so as to secure the arrest of Jefferson Davis and party. I directed General Croxton, commanding the First Division, to distribute it along the line of the Ocmulgee connecting with the Fourth Division and extending southward to this place. Colonel Minty, commanding the Second Division, was directed to extend his troops along the line of the Ocmulgee and Altamaha Rivers as far as Jacksonville. General McCook with about 500 men of his division was sent to Tallahassee, Fla., with orders to receive the surrender of the rebels in that State and to watch the country to the north and eastward. In addition to this, troops from the First and Second Divisions were directed to watch the Flint River crossings, and small parties were stationed at the principal stations from Atlanta to Eufaula, as well as at Columbus, West Point, and Talladega. By these means I confidently expected to arrest all large bodies of fugitives and soldiers, and by a thorough system of scouts hoped to obtain timely information of the movements of important personages. The pursuit and capture of Jefferson Davis have already been reported.* A. H. Stephens, Vice-President, and Mr. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy to the rebel Government, and B. H. Hill, Senator from Georgia, were arrested by General Upton's command and sent forward in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of War.

By reference to the reports herewith it will be seen that since leaving the Tennessee River the troops under my command have marched an average of 525 miles in twenty-eight days, captured 5 fortified cities, 23 stand of colors, 288 pieces of artillery, and 6,820 prisoners, including 5 generals; have captured and destroyed 2 gun-boats, 99,000 stand of small-arms, 7 iron-works, 7 foundries, 7 machine-shops, 2 rolling-mills, 5 collieries, 13 factories, 4 niter works, 1 military university, 3 C. S. arsenals and contents, 1 navy-yard and contents, 1 powder magazine and contents, 1 naval armory and contents, 5 steam boats, 35 locomotives, 565 cars, 3 railroad bridges, and immense quantities of quartermaster's and commissary and ordnance stores, of which no account could be taken, and have paroled 59,878 prisoners, including 6,134 commissioned officers. Our total loss was 13 officers and 86 men killed, 39 officers and 559 men wounded, and 7 officers and 21 men missing. I cannot close this report without calling attention to the remarkable discipline, endurance, and enthusiasm displayed throughout the campaign. Men, officers, regiments, brigades, and divisions seemed to vie with each other in the promptitude and cheerfulness with which they obeyed every order. The march from Montgomery to this place, a distance of 215 miles, was made between the 14th and 20th of April, and, involving the passage of the Chattahoochee River at two important points, both strongly fortified and well defended, is especially worthy of notice. The destruction of iron-works, foundries, arsenals, supplies, ammunition, and provisions in Alabama and Georgia, as well as the means of transporting the same to both the armies under Taylor and Johnston, was an irreparable blow to the rebel cause. The railways converging at Atlanta, and particularly those by which the immense supplies of grain and meat were drawn from Southwestern Georgia and Central Alabama, were firmly under our control. The final collapse of the entire Southern Confederacy east of the Mississippi

* See p. 515.

became simply a question of time. Fully appreciating the damage already done, I had determined to make a thorough destruction, not only of them but of everything else beneficial to the rebels which might be encountered on the march to North Carolina and Virginia. It will be remembered that my corps began the march from the Tennessee River with something more than 12,000 mounted men and 1,500 dismounted men. When it arrived here every man was well mounted and the command supplied with all the surplus animals that could be desired. I have already called attention in a previous communication to the good merits of Brevet Major-General Upton and Brigadier-General Long, commanding divisions, and Brigadier-General Croxton, Brevet Brigadier-Generals Winslow and Alexander, and Colonels Minty, Miller, and La Grange, commanding brigades. I have seen these officers tested in every conceivable way, and regard them worthy of the highest honor their country can bestow. For many interesting details and special mention of subordinate officers, I respectfully refer to the reports herewith submitted. The accompanying maps and plans were prepared under the direction of Lieutenant Heywood, of my staff, and will materially assist in understanding the foregoing narrative of the campaign.*

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General,
Headquarters Department of the Cumberland.

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DAVENPORT, IOWA, *January 17, 1867.*

GENERAL: As a matter of historical interest and in justice to my late command, the Cavalry Corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi, I have the honor to submit the following report of the pursuit and capture of Jefferson Davis, and to request that the same may be made a part of the official records of the War Department. This report is prepared from the original information in my possession, together with the official reports of the officers serving under me in the closing campaign through Alabama and Georgia.

It will be remembered that after the capture of Selma and the passage of my command to the south side of the Alabama, its march was directed to the eastward by the way of Montgomery, Columbus, and West Point, to Macon. On the evening of the 11th day of April, 1865, one of my officers brought in copies of the Montgomery papers of the 6th and 7th, containing the first news which had reached me of the operations of General Grant about Petersburg, and from which, making allowance for rebel coloring, I supposed he had gained a decisive victory. It was stated that Davis and the rebel Government had already gone to Danville, but that their cause was not yet lost. On the 14th and 15th information was received confirmatory of Lee's defeat and the evacuation of Richmond; it was also reported that Grant was pressing the rebel army back upon Lynchburg. From these facts, together with the many rumors from all quarters indicative of dnusual excitement among the rebels, I became convinced that they had met with a great disaster in Virginia, but, as a matter of course, I could obtain no defi-

* See Plate LXXII, Maps 4–6, and Plate LXXIV, Maps 3–5, of the Atlas.

nite or reliable information as to its extent or the probable course that would be adopted by the rebel Government. I assumed, however, that they would either endeavor to concentrate their forces in North Carolina and make further head against our armies, or that they would disband and endeavor to save themselves by flight. In either case it was clearly the duty of my command to close in upon them on the line upon which it was moving, with the greatest possible rapidity, so as to join in the final and decisive struggle, or to assist in the capture of such important persons as might seek safety in flight. Accordingly our march from Montgomery to Macon, a distance of 235 miles, was made in less than six days, and included the passage of the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, and the capture of the two fortified towns of Columbus and West Point. In order to cover the widest possible front of operations, and to obtain such information in regard to rebel movements as might enable us to act advisedly, detachments were sent off to the right and left of the main column. At Macon we were arrested by the armistice concluded between Generals Sherman and Johnston, though not until the city had fallen into our possession. During my conference with Generals Cobb and G. W. Smith, on the evening of the 20th, I received the first reliable information in regard to Lee's surrender and the course of events in Virginia.

The situation of my command was peculiar. Originally organized as a corps under General Sherman, the commanding general of the Military Division of the Mississippi, and not having been transferred, it still formed a legitimate part of his command, wherever he might be. General Sherman, with the main body of his army, was at that time in North Carolina moving northward. Before leaving North Alabama he had instructed me to report with my entire corps, except Kilpatrick's division, to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, to assist in the operations against Hood. It was the intention of General Sherman, however, as developed in frequent conversations with me while lying at Gaylesville, Ala., in October, 1864, that, as soon as Hood could be disposed of, and my command could be reorganized and remounted, I should gather together every man and horse that could be made fit for service and march through the richer parts of Alabama and Georgia for the purpose of destroying the railroad communications and supplies of the rebels, and bringing my command into the theater of operations toward which all our great armies were moving. In the campaign terminating at Macon I had actually moved under the direct instructions of General Thomas, but with the "amplest latitude of an independent commander," transmitted through him from General Grant in person. I found myself cut off from all communication with these generals, but liable to receive orders from either or all of them, and from the Secretary of War in addition. My first duty was clearly to take care of the public interests and to reconcile orders afterward, should they come in conflicting terms from different directions. In anticipation of a final break-up of the rebel forces, I had already determined to keep a sharp lookout for Davis and the leading rebel authorities. As soon as I became satisfied by reliable instructions from General Sherman that he had actually concluded an armistice, and intended it to apply to my command, I felt bound to observe it, but only upon the condition that the rebels should also comply with its provisions in equal good faith. One of those provisions was, that neither party should make any changes in the station of troops during the continuance of the armistice. My command while remaining in camp was therefore kept on the alert, and ready to move in any direction. Having heard from citizens, however,

that Davis was making his way toward the south with an escort, I directed my command to take possession of the railroads, and to send scouts in all directions in order that I might receive timely notice of the rebel movements. The armistice was declared null and void by the President, but at least one day before I had been advised of this through General Thomas and General Gillmore, I received from General Sherman a cipher dispatch informing me of the formal termination of hostilities by the surrender of General Johnston and all the forces under his command east of the Chattahoochee. This was on the 27th day of April. I had already taken precautions to prevent persons of importance from escaping by the railroads, and immediately upon the receipt of the final surrender I made disposition of my command for the purpose of taking possession of the important points in Georgia and paroling the rebel prisoners which might have to pass through them in order to reach their homes. I felt certain that Davis and his cabinet would endeavor to escape to the west side of the Mississippi River, notwithstanding the armistice and surrender, and therefore gave instructions to the different detachments of my command to look out for and capture him and all other persons of rank or authority in the rebel Government.

On the 28th of April Brevet Major-General Upton was ordered with a detachment of his division (the Fourth) to proceed by rail to Augusta, while the balance of the division, under Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. F. Winslow, was ordered to march by the most direct route to Atlanta—a regiment under Col. B. B. Eggleston having been sent by rail to that place immediately after the receipt of General Sherman's telegram. General E. M. McCook, commanding the First Division, with a detachment of 700 men, was directed to proceed by rail to Albany, Ga., and march thence by the most direct route to Tallahassee, Fla., while General Croxton, with the balance of the division, was held at Macon, with orders issued subsequently to watch the line of the Ocmulgee River from the mouth of Yellow Creek to Macon. Bvt. Brig. Gen. R. H. G. Minty, commanding the Second Division (General Long having been wounded at Selma), was directed about the same time to send detachments to Cuthbert and Eufaula, to watch the line of the Ocmulgee from the right of the First Division to Abbeville, and as much of the Flint and Chattahoochee to the rear as practicable. The ostensible and principal object of this disposition of troops was to secure prisoners and military stores and to take possession of the important strategic points and lines of communication; but the different commanders were directed to keep a vigilant watch for Davis and other members of the rebel Government. The first direct information I received of Davis' movements was on the 23d of April from a citizen who had seen him at Charlotte, N. C., only three or four days before, and had learned there that he was on his way with a train and an escort of cavalry to the south intending to go to the Trans-Mississippi Department. This information was regarded as entirely reliable, and hence the officers in charge of the different detachments afterward sent out were directed to dispose of their commands so as to have all roads and crossings vigilantly watched. It was first thought that Davis would call about him a select force and endeavor to escape by marching to the westward through the hilly country of Northern Georgia. To prevent this Colonel Eggleston was directed to watch the country in all directions from Atlanta. Bvt. Brig. Gen. A. J. Alexander, with the Second Brigade of Upton's division, having reached Atlanta in advance of the division, was directed by General Winslow to scout the country to the northward as far as

Dalton, or until he should meet the troops under General Steedman in that region. On beginning his march from Macon, General Alexander was authorized to detach an officer and twenty picked men, disguised as rebel soldiers, for the purpose of trying to obtain definite information of Davis' movements. This party was placed under the command of Lieut. Joseph A. O. Yeoman, First Ohio Cavalry, and at the time acting inspector-general of the brigade. Verbal instructions were also given to other brigade and division commanders to make similar detachments. General Croxton was directed to send a small party toward Talladega by the route upon which he had marched from that place, while Colonel Eggleston was directed to send a party by rail to West Point. By these means it was believed that all considerable detachments of rebels would be apprehended, and that such information would be obtained as would enable us to secure the principal rebel leaders if they should undertake to pass through the country in any other way than as individual fugitives. In declaring the armistice of Sherman null and void the Secretary of War had directed that my command should resume active operations and endeavor to arrest the fugitive rebel chiefs. I accordingly notified him and General Thomas by telegraph of the dispositions I had made, and that I had no doubt of accomplishing the desired object, but having forwarded the records of my command to the Adjutant-General's Department, as required by Army Regulations, and been denied copies of the documents relating to these matters, I cannot now fix the exact dates of these dispatches.

After a rapid march toward the upper crossings of the Savannah River in Northeastern Georgia, Lieutenant Yeoman's detachment met and joined Davis' party, escorted by Dibrell's and Ferguson's divisions of cavalry, probably under Wheeler in person, and continued with them several days, watching for an opportunity to seize and carry off the rebel chief. He was frustrated by the vigilance of the rebel escort. At Washington, Ga., the rebel authorities must have heard that Atlanta was occupied by our troops, and that they could not pass that point without a fight. They halted and for some time acted with irresolution in regard to their future course. The cavalry force which had remained true to Davis, estimated at five brigades and probably numbering 2,000 men, now became mutinous and declined to go any farther. They were disbanded and partially paid off in coin, which had been brought to that point in wagons. Lieutenant Yeoman lost sight of Davis at this time, but dividing his party into three or four small detachments sought again to obtain definite information of his movements, but for twenty-four hours was unsuccessful. Persevering in his efforts he became convinced that Davis had relinquished his idea of going into Alabama, and would probably try to reach the Gulf or South Atlantic Coast and escape by sea. Couriers were sent with this information to General Alexander, and by him duly transmitted to me at Macon. The same conclusion had already been forced upon me by information derived from various other sources, and from the nature of the case it seemed quite probable. With railroad communications through Northern Georgia, and a division of 4,000 national cavalry operating about Atlanta, it would have been next to impossible for a party of fugitives, however small, to traverse that region by the ordinary roads. This must have been clear to the rebels. From these circumstances I became fully convinced that Davis would either flee in disguise and unattended, or endeavor to work his way southward into Florida. With the view of intercepting him in this attempt, I directed the crossings of the Ocmulgee River to be watched with renewed vig-

lance all the way from the neighborhood of Atlanta to Hawkinsville, and on the evening of May 6, I directed Brigadier-General Croxton to select the best regiment in his division, and to send it under its best officer, with orders to march eastward via Jeffersonville to Dublin, on the Oconee River, with the greatest possible speed, scouting the country well to the northward, and leaving detachments at the most important cross-roads, with instructions to keep a sharp lookout for all detachments of rebels. By these means it was hoped that Davis' line of march would be intersected and his movements discovered, in which event the commanding officer was instructed to follow wherever it might lead, until the fugitives should be overtaken and captured. General Croxton selected for this purpose the First Wisconsin Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Henry Harnden, an officer of spirit, experience, and resolution. During that day and the next the conviction that Davis would try to escape into Florida became so strong that I sent for General Minty, commanding Second Division, and in person directed him to select his best regiment and order it to march without delay to the southeastward, along the right bank of the Ocmulgee River, watching all the crossings between Hawkinsville and the Ohoopee River. In case of discovering the trail of the fugitives they were directed to follow it to the Gulf Coast, or till they should overtake and capture the party of whom they were in pursuit. General Minty selected for this purpose his own regiment, the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Benjamin D. Pritchard, an excellent and dashing officer.

In the meantime General Upton, at Augusta, had sent me a dispatch advising me to offer a reward of $100,000 for the capture of Davis, urging that the Secretary of War would approve my action, and that it would induce even the rebels to assist in making the capture. Not caring, however, to assume the responsibility of committing the Government in this way, I authorized him to issue a proclamation offering a reward of $100,000 to be paid out of such money as might be found in the possession of Davis or his party. This was done, and copies were scattered throughout the country as early as the 6th of May. As soon as it was known at Atlanta that Davis' cavalry escort had disbanded, General Alexander, with 500 picked men and horses of his command, crossed to the right or northern bank of the Chattahoochee River, occupied all the fords west of the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad, watched the passes of the Allatoona Mountains and the main crossings of the Etowah River, and, with various detachments of his small command, patrolled all the main roads in that region day and night until he received news of Davis' capture in another quarter. The final disposition of my command may be described as follows: Major-General Upton with parts of two regiments occupied Augusta, and kept a vigilant watch over the whole country in that vicinity, and informed me by telegraph of everything important which came under his observation. General Winslow, with the larger part of that division, occupied Atlanta and scouted the country in all directions from that place. General Alexander, with 500 picked men, patrolled the country north of the Chattahoochee, while detachments occupied Griffin and Jonesborough, closely watching the crossings of the Ocmulgee and scouting the country to the eastward. Colonel Eggleston, commanding the post of Atlanta, had also sent a detachment to West Point to watch the Alabama line in that quarter. General Croxton, with the main body of the First Division in the vicinity of Macon, had sent a detachment, under my direction, to the mountain region of Alabama, marching by the way of Carrollton to Talladega, and another through Northeastern

Georgia toward North Carolina, and was also engaged in watching the Ocmulgee from the right of the Fourth Division to Macon, and in scouting the country to his front and rear. General Minty, commanding the Second Division, was scouting the country to the southeast, watching the lower crossings of the Ocmulgee, and had small parties at all the important points on the Southwestern Railroad and in Western and Southwestern Georgia. Detachments of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry occupied Cuthbert, Eufaula, Columbus, and Bainbridge, and kept a vigilant watch over the lower Flint and Chattahoochee, while General McCook, with a detachment of his division at Albany, and 700 men between there and Tallahassee, Fla., was scouting the country to the north and eastward. We also had rail and telegraphic communication from my headquarters at Macon with Atlanta, Augusta, West Point, Milledgeville, Eatonton, Albany, and Eufaula. By inspecting the map herewith it will be seen that my force of nearly 15,000 cavalry were occupying a well-defined and almost continuous line from Kingston, Ga., to Tallahassee, Fla., with detachments and scouts well out in all directions to the front and rear. From this it will be difficult to perceive how Davis and his party could possibly hope to escape. From the time that they were reported at Charlotte till the final capture I was kept informed of their general movements, and was enabled thereby to dispose of my command in such a manner as to render their capture morally certain. As reported by General Winslow, rumors came in from all directions, but by carefully weighing them the truth became sufficiently manifest to enable me to act with confidence and decision. It is to be regretted now, however, that the hurry of events precluded the use of written orders. In nearly every instance my instructions were given verbally to the division commanders, and by them in turn transmitted verbally to their subordinates. Such written dispatches and orders as were given are preserved in the records pertaining to the Cavalry Corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi, now on file in the Adjutant-General's Office.

In pursuance of my instructions to General Croxton, heretofore recited, Lieut. Col. Henry Harnden, with three officers and 150 men of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, left Macon on the evening of May 6, 1865, and marched rapidly, via Jeffersonville, toward Dublin, on the Oconee River. At Jeffersonville Colonel Harnden left one officer and thirty-five men, with orders to scout the country in all directions for reliable information in regard to the route of Davis' flight. With the balance of his command he continued the march all night and the next day, about 7 p. m. reaching Dublin. During the night and day he had sent out scouts and small parties on all the side roads, in the hope of finding the trail of the party for whom he was looking. Nothing of importance occurred till after he had bivouacked for the night. The white inhabitants of that place expressed entire ignorance and indifference in regard to the movements of important rebels, but were unusually profuse in their offers of hospitality to Colonel Harnden. This, together with the conduct of the colored servants, excited his suspicions, though he gained no valuable intelligence till about midnight, at which time he was informed by a negro man, who went to his camp for that purpose, that Davis with his wife and family had passed through Dublin that day, going south on the river road. The negro reported that the party in question had eight wagons with them, and that another party had gone southward on the other side of the Oconee River. His information seems to have been of the most explicit and circumstantial character. He had heard the lady called "Mrs. Davis," and a gentleman spoken of as "President Davis," and said that Mr. Davis had not crossed the

river at the regular ferry with the rest of the party, but had gone about three miles lower down and crossed on a small flat-boat, and rejoined the party with the wagons near the outskirts of the town, and that they had all gone toward the south together. The colored man reported Mr. Davis as mounted upon a fine bay horse, and told his story so circumstantially that Colonel Harnden could not help believing it. The ferryman was called up and examined, but either through stupidity or design, succeeded in withholding whatever he knew in regard to the case. But in view of the facts already elicited, after detailing Lieutenant Lane and sixty men to remain at Dublin, and to scout the country in all directions, Colonel Harnden, at an early hour in the morning, began the pursuit of the party just mentioned. Five miles below Dublin he obtained additional information from a woman which left him no room to doubt that he was on the track of Davis in person. He dispatched a messenger to inform General Croxton of his good fortune, and pushed rapidly in pursuit. The trail led southward through a region of pine forests and cypress, almost uninhabited, and therefore affording no food for either men or horses. The rain began to fall, and as there was no road, the tracks of the wagon wheels upon the sandy soil were soon obliterated. A citizen was pressed and compelled to act as guide till the trail was again discovered. The pursuit was continued with renewed vigor, but, as the wagon tracks were again lost in the swamp bordering on Alligator Creek, the pursuing party were again delayed till a citizen could be found to guide them to the road upon which the trail was again visible. Colonel Harnden reports this day to have been one of great toil to both men and horses. They had marched forty miles through an almost trackless forest, much of the way under the rain, and in water up to their saddle girths. They bivouacked after dark on the borders of Gum Swamp, and during the night were again drenched by rain. Before daylight of the 9th they renewed their march, their route leading almost southwest, through swamp and wilderness, to Brown's Ferry, where they crossed to the south side of the Ocmulgee River. In his anxiety to ferry his command over rapidly, Colonel Harnden allowed the boat to be overloaded. A plank near the bow was sprung loose, causing the boat to leak badly, and, as no means were at hand with which to make repairs, lighter loads had to be carried. This prolonged the crossing nearly two hours. Colonel Harnden learned from the ferryman that the party he was pursuing had crossed about 1 a. m. that morning, and were only a few hours ahead of him on the road leading to Irwinville. At Abbeville, a village of three families, he halted to feed, and just as he was renewing his march he met the advance party of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, Lieut. Col. B. D. Pritchard commanding, moving on the road from Hawkinsville. Ordering his detachment to continue its march, Colonel Harnden rode to meet Colonel Pritchard, and gave him such information in regard to Davis' movements as he had been able to gather. This was about 3 p. m. After a conversation between these officers, the precise details of which are variously reported, they separated, Colonel Harnden to rejoin his command, already an hour or more in advance, and Colonel Pritchard continuing his march along the south side of the Ocmulgee.

It will be remembered that Colonel Pritchard had begun his march from the vicinity of Macon, on the evening of May 7, under verbal orders given him by General Minty, in pursuance of my instructions. His attention was particularly directed to the crossings of the Ocmulgee River, between Hawkinsville and Jacksonville and the mouth of the Ohoopee, with the object of intercepting Davis and such other rebel chiefs as might be making their way out of the country by the

roads in that region. He had not gone more than three miles before he obtained such additional information in regard to the party as convinced him that it was his duty to join in the pursuit. In this he was clearly right, and had he done otherwise would have been censurable for negligence and want of enterprise. Colonel Harnden having informed him that he had force enough to cope with Davis, Colonel Pritchard determined to march another road, leading to Irwinville by a more circuitous route. Why he did not send a courier on the trail pursued by Colonel Harnden, to notify the latter of his intentions, has not been explained. This would probably have prevented the collision which afterward occurred between his regiment and that of Colonel Harnden, and would not have rendered the capture of Davis less certain. This is not intended to reflect upon the conduct of Colonel Pritchard, for it is believed that this omission was simply an oversight which might have occurred to any confident and zealous officer. In carrying out the plan which he had adopted, Colonel Pritchard selected from his regiment 7 officers and 128 men, and at 4 o'clock began the pursuit, leaving the balance of his regiment under the command of Captain Hathaway, with orders to picket the river and scout the country in accordance with previous instructions. The route pursued by Colonel Pritchard led down the river nearly twelve miles to a point opposite Wilcox's Mill, and thence southwest for a distance of eighteen miles, through the pine forest to Irwinville. He reached this place at 1 a. m. of the 10th, and by representing his command as the rear guard of Davis' party, he succeeded in learning from the citizens that the party which he was searching for had encamped that night at dusk about a mile and a half out on the road toward Abbeville. Having secured a negro guide he turned the head of his column toward that place, and after moving out to within half a mile of the camp, halted, and dismounted twenty-five men under Lieutenant Purinton. This party was directed to move noiselessly through the woods to the north side of the camp, for the purpose of gaining a position in its rear, and preventing the possibility of escape. In case of discovery by the enemy they were directed to begin the attack, from wherever they might be, while Colonel Pritchard would charge upon the camp along the main road. Lieutenant Purinton having reached the point assigned him without an alarm, the attack was delayed till the first appearance of dawn, at which time Colonel Pritchard put his troops in motion, and continued his march to within a few rods of the camp, undiscovered. Having assured himself of his position he dashed upon the camp without delay, and in a few moments had secured its occupants and effects, and placed a guard of mounted men around the camp, with dismounted sentries at the tents and wagons. No resistance was offered, because the enemy had posted no sentries, and were, therefore, taken completely by surprise. Almost simultaneously with this dash of Colonel Pritchard and his detachment, sharp firing began in the direction of Abbeville and only a short distance from the camp. This turned out to be an engagement between the party under Lieutenant Purinton and the detachment of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, which, it seems, had followed the rebel trail the night before till it was no longer distinguishable in the dark, had gone into camp only two or three miles behind the party they had been pursuing so long, and had renewed the pursuit as soon as they could see to march. Both Colonel Pritchard and Colonel Harnden were informed that Davis had been reported as having with him a well-armed body guard of picked men, variously estimated at from ten to fifty. They therefore expected desperate resistance, and hence in the collision which occurred the men of both detachments seemed

of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry. These facts should have been fully developed before this time, but owing to the disbandment of my command, it was impossible till quite recently to obtain the reports of subordinate officers. Colonel Pritchard made his report, by my orders, directly to the Secretary of War, but omitted till last month to send me a copy. Colonel Harnden's report, indorsed by Colonel La Grange and General Croxton, together with that of General Minty's, were submitted in due time and forwarded to the Adjutant-General's Office. I forward herewith the reports of Generals Alexander and Winslow.

In my correspondence with the War Department just after the capture I recommended, probably without due consideration, that the reward of $100,000 offered by the President for the capture of Davis (or that part of it remaining after the families of the men killed in the pursuit had been amply provided for) should be divided according to the law of prize among the actual captors, and that Colonel Harnden and his men should receive medals of honor specially commemorating the part they had taken in the pursuit. This recommendation has not been carried into effect, but the commission, of which General Townsend was president, disallow the claims of Colonel Harnden, and recommend that the members of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, scouting and picketing the Ocmulgee River over thirty miles north of Irwinville, as well as "the actual captors," shall be included in the distribution of the reward, on the ground that they were performing service of a "most important precautionary character." With just as much reason every other man of the entire cavalry force then on duty in Georgia should also be included in the distribution, as they were performing service of "a most important precautionary character incidental to the immediate purpose of the expedition, and such as could not, without an imputation of neglect of duty, have been omitted to be provided for." Colonel Harnden and his detachment, who were actually within gun sound of the capture, certainly deserve more consideration in this case than any one who remained behind, no matter what duty he was engaged in. I am therefore compelled, in equity and justice, to respectfully recommend, in the further consideration of this matter by the proper authorities, that the strict law of prize be observed. Under this law it seems to me that Colonel Harnden and Lieutenant Yeoman should receive share and share alike with the officers who were actually present at the capture; and I venture to hope that the men who accompanied Colonel Harnden to the vicinity of Irwinville may at least receive the medals of honor heretofore recommended. In making this recommendation I am not unmindful of the services performed by the balance of the corps, and desire to make special mention of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Emory Upton, Brigadier-General Croxton, Brevet Brigadier-Generals Winslow, Alexander, and Minty, and Colonels Eggleston and Howland. These officers and their commands performed the various duties assigned them with cheerfulness, intelligence, and zeal, and are entitled to the highest commendation. I transmit herewith a map showing the railroads, rivers, and important points mentioned in this report, and from which the movements and dispositions of the troops under my command may be fully understood.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,

Lieut. Col. Thirty-fifth Infantry, Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. Army,
Late Major-General of Vols., Comdg. Cavalry Corps, M. D. M.

Bvt. Maj Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

* Map not found.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
January 24, 1867.

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War.

U. S. GRANT,
General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CINCINNATI, *November 10, 1866.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to make the following brief report of the operations of the Fourth Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, during the pursuit and capture of Jefferson Davis. Having at hand little data and no records, I cannot make the statement as full as I would like, but, as the part taken by this division was auxiliary rather than successful, perhaps it is not very important that every detail should be preserved:

About the 1st of May, 1865, 300 men, composed of about equal numbers of the Third and Fourth Iowa Cavalry, were sent to Augusta, being accompanied by Bvt. Maj. Gen. Emory Upton, commanding the Fourth Division. The horses of this body of men were left with their respective regiments, and they went, via Atlanta, by railroad. They did not rejoin their commands until after the capture of Mr. Davis had been reported. At or about the same time the First Ohio Cavalry, Col. B. B. Eggleston commanding, moved also from Macon to Atlanta, marching there in four days. Meantime the colonel had preceded the regiment by railroad, having with him a portion of his regiment. On arriving at Atlanta he, acting under orders from corps headquarters, assumed command of that city, his regiment acting as provost guard. In obedience to orders received from yourself in person, I removed the remaining portions of the division toward Atlanta, leaving Macon on the morning of May 5, and marching that day five miles beyond Forsyth. Having your instructions to keep a lookout for Davis, I wished to gain the neighborhood of Atlanta as early as practicable (keeping also in view the condition of my horses); therefore moved the next day to Griffin, where I received from you the information that the ex-President was trying to escape across Georgia. Leaving Griffin early on the morning of the 7th, I moved through Jonesborough and bivouacked four or five miles north. Being now near Atlanta and in constant communication with Colonel Eggleston, who had scouts well out to the north and east, I had left one company, Fourth Iowa, Captain Pray, at Griffin and one company, Third Iowa, at Jonesborough, with instructions to thoroughly scour the whole neighboring country, particularly to the east, and to at once communicate by couriers all credible information. The most reliable information obtained to this time, and during the 8th instant, led me to believe that Davis had not yet approached the line of the Ocmulgee River and the towns west of the same. I frequently talked with persons who saw him at Washington, Ga. Rumors without number now came from every direction, and if I had obeyed the impulses they gave rise to in almost every mind I should soon have sent out my whole force by detail, and with the expectation that each squad or company would be on the right trail. Believing, however, that I now held a central position to move either south, west, east, or northwest, I remained at this camp on the line of the railroad and waited more definite information, conveying to corps headquarters such as I deemed of moment or value. Becoming convinced that Mr. Davis had not crossed my lines of communication and that he had dispensed with

any considerable escort, I moved on the 9th to Atlanta, and, after consultation with Colonel Eggleston and General A. J. Alexander, decided to let the latter take 200 men of his brigade (the Second) and move up to hold the mountain passes on the line of the Western and Atlantic Railroad as far as Allatoona or Kingston. I now communicated again to the major-general commanding corps my positive belief that Mr. Davis had not come west of the Ocmulgee north of Macon, and my further belief that he would endeavor to escape by going south on the east of that stream (using as heretofore the telegraph mainly). I found that Colonel Eggleston had sent a force of the First Ohio Cavalry southwest to Alabama, acting in obedience to orders from his superiors, and at once directed him to recall the same. I also communicated to Major-General Upton the information I had, as well as my past and contemplated future action, receiving in return his full approval of all. The entire country for several days' march from Atlanta was utterly destitute of food for man or horse, therefore, rations for both must be taken for every movement. Before reaching Atlanta I had had rations prepared in that place for any movement likely to take place, and if there had been any real necessity I could have started with, say, 1,000 well-mounted men in any direction at very short notice. The news of the capture of the great rebel soon reached us, and the entire force was early thereafter reassembled at and near Atlanta. This, general, in brief, constitutes the account of the part taken by the Fourth Division in this effort, and, though no apparent success attended the movements, perhaps they were conducive to that of the parties which did succeed. For my part I am quite willing that the entire credit of the operation shall rest with the expeditions from Macon eastward, and really think, as a commanding officer, I am more entitled to praise for withholding my force from dispersion and for keeping it in hand than for all that was done toward the capture.

Regretting that I have not at hand more perfect information, yet trusting this story is long enough, I am, your obedient servant,

E. F. WINSLOW,
Late Brevet Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

FORT UNION, N. MEX., *November 8, 1866.*

GENERAL: In compliance with your request of October 14, which has just reached me, I have the honor to make the following statement in regard to the capture of Jeff. Davis:

Shortly after the armistice between Generals Sherman and Johnston I was ordered to send one regiment of my brigade to Atlanta, rapidly, to apprehend Davis, who was reported moving in that direction with an escort of cavalry. I accordingly sent the First Ohio Cavalry, Col. B. B. Eggleston commanding. A few days after I was ordered to move to the same point with the remainder of my brigade. Previous to this movement I obtained permission from the major-general commanding the corps to send an officer and twenty men, disguised in rebel clothing, to meet Davis, watch, and if possible capture him. This delicate operation I intrusted to Lieut. Joseph A. O. Yeoman, a dashing young officer of the First Ohio Cavalry, of great intelligence and coolness, and who was at that time acting as inspector-general for my brigade. Lieutenant Yeoman moved rapidly to Northeastern Georgia, where he met and joined Davis' escort, consisting of Dibrell's division of cavalry. He marched with them two or three days, but could not get an opportunity

of seizing on the person of Davis on account of the close watch on every one who approached his person. At Washington, Ga. (I think), the forces under Dibrell heard that Atlanta was occupied by our troops, and that they could not pass that point without a fight, accordingly disbanded during the night, and sought their homes in small parties. Lieutenant Yeoman scattered his men among the various bands to try and get some trace of Davis, but for twenty-four hours was unsuccessful. He finally found he had abandoned the idea of going into Alabama, and was making south to leave the country. Lieutenant Yeoman kept the command at Atlanta advised of all his movements, and the commanding officer advised the major-general commanding the corps by telegraph. When the information came to Atlanta that the command of Dibrell had scattered, and that Davis was trying to escape in disguise, I took 500 picked men and horses of my command, crossed the right bank of the Chattahoochee, occupied all the fords below the railroad, the passes in the Allatoona Mountains, and the main crossings of the Etowah River. I also patrolled the main roads day and night, arresting every one passing, until I heard Davis had been arrested by a regiment sent out by the major-general commanding the corps. I trust Lieutenant Yeoman will receive some recognition of his services, as he was the only officer who really risked his life; and I believe the information furnished by him caused the major-general commanding to send out the party that made the arrest.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. ALEXANDER,

Capt. and Bvt. Col., U. S. Army, late Bvt. Brig. Gen. of Vols., Comdg. 2d Brig., 4th Div., Cav. Corps, Mil. Div. of the Miss.

Maj. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON, U. S. Army.

ADDENDA.

*Itinerary of the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.**

March 1 to 22.—The Cavalry Corps remained near Gravelly Springs, Waterloo, and Chickasaw, on the Tennessee River, while every exertion was being made to put the troops in the best possible condition for the expected campaign. The forage received was of bad quality, and it required the utmost attention to keep the horses in serviceable condition. The crossing of the Tennessee River was delayed on account of the high water.

March 19.—The corps was ready to move in the morning, but the non-arrival of forage delayed the movement.

March 22.—In the morning the First, Second, and Fourth Divisions, commanded, respectively, by Brigadier-Generals McCook and Long, and Brevet Major-General Upton, left camp near Chickasaw and marched via Russellville, Thorn Hill, Jasper, crossed the two dangerous forks of the Black Warrior River (the Locust and Mulberry), and arrived at Elyton on March 29 and 30. The wagon train was left with 1,200 or 1,400 dismounted men to make its way slowly after the main column.

March 30.—General Croxton's brigade, of McCook's division, was ordered to proceed to Tuscaloosa and destroy the public buildings and rebel stores at that place, and rejoin the command by way of Centerville at Selma.

March 31.—Long's division, with La Grange's brigade, of McCook's division, crossed the Cahawba at Hillsborough on the railroad bridge and arrived at Montevallo. Upton, in advance, reached Montevallo the evening before, destroyed Red Mountain Iron-Works, Cahawba Valley

* From returns of the commands indicated.

Mills, Bibb Iron-Works, Columbiana Works, and much valuable property. At 1 p. m. the enemy made his appearance at Montevallo. Upton moved out, attacked, driving him back in great confusion, taking nearly 100 prisoners from Roddey's command and Crossland's (Lyon's old) (Kentucky) brigade. The command encamped ten miles south of Montevallo on the Selma road.

The Fifth Division, Brigadier-General Hatch commanding, was left at Eastport, on the Tenuessee River. The Sixth Division, Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson commanding, headquarters at Pulaski. The Third Division, Brigadier-General Kilpatrick, with General Sherman.

April 1.—The First, Second, and Fourth Divisions of Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, operating in Alabama, moved at daylight; met the rebels again at Randolph, drove them, captured courier with dispatches from Colonel Anderson, of Forrest's staff, and General Jackson, by which it was learned that Jackson's division (rebel) had crossed at Scottsville, on the Tuscaloosa and Centerville road, the night before, and that Croxton's brigade, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, had reached Trion. Chalmers' (rebel) division at Marion, Ala., but ordered to cross Cahawba River and place himself between the U. S. forces and Selma. General McCook was ordered to take La Grange's brigade, to march rapidly, seize Centerville bridge, push on, join Croxton if possible, break up Jackson's (rebel) force, and rejoin the corps via Centerville.

The Second and Fourth Divisions pursued the rebels under Forrest in person; found them in position at Ebenezer Station, five miles from Plantersville, on Selma road. Long attacked the enemy in front, while Upton, with Brevet Brigadier-General Alexander's brigade, struck them on the right flank, broke the rebels up, captured 3 guns and 300 prisoners; guns and prisoners captured by both divisions. Detachment of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry destroyed railroad bridges, &c., from Montevallo down; encamped at Plantersville.

April 2.—Marched to and captured Selma, 2,700 prisoners, including 150 officers, 26 field guns, one 30-pounder Parrott in position, large quantities of military stores, arsenal, foundries, &c. Remained at Selma until the 9th waiting for Croxton's brigade. McCook did not succeed in joining him and rejoined the corps pursuant to orders. Train arrived safely.

April 10.—Resumed the march, having crossed the Alabama River with great difficulty. The pontoon bridge broke three times; river high and current rapid.

April 12.—McCook with La Grange entered Montgomery. Rebels retired without fighting. Destroyed 85,000 bales of cotton at Montgomery.

April 14.—Resumed march via Tuskegee to Columbus. La Grange moved toward West Point, Upton toward Columbus, and Long also.

April 16.—Upton arrived at, assaulted, and captured Columbus, 1,200 prisoners, 52 field guns in position, destroyed military stores, iron-clad ram Jackson, arsenal, navy-yard, foundry, paper-mills, 15 locomotives, 200 cars, 100,000 bales of cotton [and an] immense amount of artillery ammunition. La Grange assaulted fort at West Point same day; captured 3 guns, 300 prisoners, burned 19 locomotives, 200 cars, and large quantities of supplies.

April 18.—Marched toward Macon.

April 20.—Arrived at Macon and received surrender of the city. Received information of the armistice between Generals Sherman and Johnston.

April 29.—General Croxton arrived at Forsyth, Ga.; had captured Tuscaloosa, and rejoined the corps via Jasper, Ala., Bridgeville, Talladega, Carrollton, and Newnan. Met and dispersed several large bodies of the enemy.

Remained in Macon and vicinity until the close of the month.

[*May* —.]—Headquarters Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, at Macon, Ga.

May 4.—Brevet Major-General Upton's (Fourth) division was ordered to Atlanta to preserve order and carry out the terms of the convention, to make a disposition of the troops so as to cover the country from Forsyth, Ga., to Marietta, to prevent the escape of Jefferson Davis. Brigadier-General McCook was ordered with 500 men to Tallahassee, Fla., to receive the surrender of the rebels in that State, and to intercept Jefferson Davis should he attempt to escape that way.

General Croxton, commanding First Division, in absence of General McCook, was ordered to picket the line of the Ocmulgee as far south as Macon, the Second Division to picket the Ocmulgee from Macon to below Hawkinsville.

The corps was compelled to subsist upon stores captured from the enemy and what could be purchased from the inhabitants. A considerable number of the horses died.

May 10.—Jefferson Davis was captured by the joint efforts of the Fourth Michigan and First Wisconsin Cavalry at Irwinville, Irwin County.

During the month every effort was made by the division and detachment commanders to alleviate the sufferings of the poor in Georgia. Portions of the Cavalry Corps were ordered to Chattanooga during the month, pursuant to orders from headquarters department of the Cumberland.

First Division.

March 11.—The command broke camp at Waterloo and crossed the Tennessee River to Chickasaw, Ala., remaining in camp near that place until March 22, when it marched to Buzzard Roost, fourteen miles.

March 23.—Moved in rear of pontoon train over bad roads in the direction of Frankfort; marched ten miles.

March 24.—Marched via Frankfort and Russellville on Tuscaloosa road.

March 25.—Marched on Tuscaloosa road twenty-six miles, crossing Bear Creek and Buttahatchie River.

March 26.—Moved on Fayetteville and Byler's road twenty miles; encamped near Eldridge.

March 27.—Marched via Jasper to Saunders' Ford, on Mulberry Fork of Black Warrior River (twenty-nine miles), and encamped.

March 28.—Crossed the river and marched fifteen miles to Locust Fork of Black Warrior.

March 29.—Crossed and marched eighteen miles to Hawkins', two miles from Elyton.

March 30.—Moved eight miles on Montevallo road and encamped with Second Brigade and battery. The First Brigade was sent out in direction of Tuscaloosa in obedience to order from corps commander.

March 31.—Marched thirty miles and crossed Cahawba River on railroad bridge. Passed through Montevallo and encamped four miles from that place.

April 1.—Marched with Second Brigade from Montevallo, Ala., via Randolph, to Centerville. Crossed Cahawba River to Scottsville to support First Brigade, skirmishing at the latter place.

April 2.—Learned that First Brigade is moving on Tuscaloosa. Reconnoitered and found the enemy in force between the two. Returned by way of Centerville toward Selma.

April 3.—Encamped near Plantersville.

April 4.—Returned to vicinity of Randolph. Met the train and escorted it to Selma, arriving on the 6th.

April 9.—Crossed Alabama River.

April 10.—Marched on Montgomery, skirmishing nearly all the way.

April 12.—Arrived at Montgomery, which city surrendered to this command.

April 14.—Left Montgomery; headquarters with detachment marched to Columbus. The Second Brigade marched from Montgomery to West Point, skirmishing much of the way.

April 16.—Captured West Point with all its military stores and rolling-stock of railroad. Carried Fort Taylor [Tyler] by assault. Columbus occupied during the night.

April 17.—Marched from both places to unite the command and move on Macon.

April 21.—Reached Macon about the [sic] time with Second Division, and occupied the place, remaining in camp until the end of the month.

April 30.—The First Brigade rejoined the command at Macon, having marched upward of 600 miles, capturing Tuscaloosa, Ala., with large number of prisoners and artillery and valuable military stores.

First Brigade, First Division.

April 1.—Marched to Johnson's Ferry, on Black Warrior River, thirty miles.

April 2.—Crossed the river; marched twelve miles.

April 3.—Marched to Tuscaloosa, thirty-five miles; surprised and captured the enemy's pickets at the bridge; entered the city, capturing three cannon and a large number of prisoners.

April 4.—In line of battle around the city.

April 5.—Recrossed the river, burning several Government buildings and bridges; marched thirty-four miles; crossed Sipsey Creek.

April 6.—Marched to Bridgeville; recrossed Sipsey Creek and met General Wirt Adams' division; started back toward Tuscaloosa; Sixth Kentucky in rear was pressed; Second Michigan sent to relieve Sixth Kentucky; enemy repulsed; marched forty miles.

April 7.—Marched to Northport, twenty miles.

April 8.—Marched to Prewitt's plantation, fifteen miles north.

April 9 and 10.—In camp.

April 11.—Marched to Windham's Springs, twenty miles.

April 12.—Marched twenty-five miles.

April 13.—Marched fifteen miles; crossed Wolf Creek.

April 14.—Marched twenty-seven miles; crossed Lost Creek and Blackwater River.

April 15.—Marched eighteen miles to Lindsey's Ferry.

April 16.—Crossed Sipsey River.

April 17.—Marched ten miles.

April 18.—Marched sixteen miles; crossed Mulberry River.

April 19.—Crossed Black Warrior River; marched sixteen miles to Jones' Valley.

April 20.—Marched twenty miles.
April 21.—Marched fifteen miles.
April 22.—Crossed Coosa River; marched twelve miles to Talladega.
April 23.—Marched thirty miles; skirmished with General Hill's brigade; captured one piece of artillery and several prisoners.
April 24.—Marched thirty miles; crossed branch of Talladega River.
April 25.—Marched thirty miles; passed through Bowdon, Ga.; crossed Tallapoosa River.
April 26.—Marched thirty miles; crossed Chattahoochee River.
April 27.—Marched twenty-five miles; passed through Newnan, Ga.
April 28.—Marched thirty miles.
April 29.—Marched sixteen miles.
April 30.—Passed through Forsyth en route for Macon, Ga.; marched eighteen miles.
May 1.—Arrived at Macon, Ga.
May 1 to 31.—Encamped at Vineville.

Second Brigade, First Division.

April 1.—On the march. Reached Centerville at 3 p. m., driving away the enemy's pickets and securing the bridge over the Cahawba River. Encamped at Scottsville, eight miles beyond.
Next morning made reconnaissance of the enemy's position and found him in force. Captain Hill, commanding Second Indiana, wounded; Lieutenant Smith killed, and six men missing. Fell back to Centerville, burning the bridge at that place.
April 4.—Moved to the vicinity of Randolph to insure the safety of the wagon train.
April 6.—Escorted it safely into Selma. In camp until the 10th, when the brigade moved, in advance of the corps, toward Montgomery. Skirmishing continuous all day and all the next day.
April 11.—City evacuated at night, and occupied by our advance, under Colonel Cooper, next morning at 6 o'clock.
April 14.—Marched from Montgomery, skirmishing for twenty-five miles and taking over 100 prisoners.
April 16.—Arrived at West Point at 1.30 p. m. Fort Tyler carried by assault, and its garrison and armament captured. The rebel General Tyler killed. Fighting stubborn and loss severe.
April 17.—Marched from West Point, destroying railroad as far as La Grange.
April 21—Reached Macon. In camp the remainder of the month. Captured property has all been accounted for.
May 24.—Marched from Macon, Ga.
May 31.—Arrived at Dalton. Distance marched, 204 miles.

Second Division.

March 1.—Division in camp at Gravelly Springs, Ala.; remained there until the 13th.
March 9.—Division reviewed by General Long.
March 11.—Division reviewed by Brevet Major-General Wilson.
March 13.—Command moved to Waterloo and commenced crossing Tennessee River to Chickasaw, Ala. Surplus stores sent back to Nashville.
March 22.—Division moved out on Cherokee road, train and dismounted men accompanying command on the march through Alabama.

March 31.—Arrived at Montevallo, having crossed Buzzard Roost Mountains, forded the deep and rapid streams (Black and Little Warrior), and crossed the Cahawba on a narrow railroad bridge. Our progress was slow, being much delayed by pontoon train, which was placed in charge of Second Division, and the heavy roads over which we traveled. Had no fighting during the month; 24 prisoners captured and 7 deserters received. Distance marched during month, 204 miles.

April 1.—Encamped near Montevallo. The Second Brigade cut off from balance of division by the First Division; First Brigade and division headquarters moved at daylight on the main road to Selma. Near Randolph struck the enemy's skirmishers and drove them steadily until Ebenezer Church was reached, six miles north of Plantersville. The enemy, 3,000 strong, with four pieces of artillery, attempted a stand. After heavy skirmishing a saber charge was made by four companies of the Seventeenth Indiana, who cut their way through the first line, sabering many, but were met by a heavy fire of artillery and musketry from a much stronger line, and forced to turn to the left, cutting their way out. Captain Taylor and sixteen men charged through and in rear of the enemy's lines, and continued fighting until all were killed or wounded. The rebels, fearing another attack, commenced falling back, and the Fourth Division striking them on the left at this moment, they retreated in confusion, leaving three pieces of artillery and a large number of prisoners in our hands, and losing heavily in killed and wounded. A large amount of sacked corn, which had just been shipped up from Selma, was also captured. General Forrest, who was present in the action, was wounded by a saber cut in the arm.

Our loss was twenty-nine killed, wounded, and missing. Encamped at Plantersville, meeting with no further opposition.

April 2.—Joined by Second Brigade, which had marched forty-six miles the day previous, command moved toward Selma, Second Brigade in advance. No opposition of importance met with until we arrived in front of their works on the Summerfield road about 3 p. m. Inside of the fortification, which consisted of a complete line of earth-works 8 to 12 feet high, 15 feet thick at base, with a ditch in front 4 feet wide and 5 feet deep, partly filled with water, and in front a stockade or picket of heavy posts driven firmly in the ground and sharpened at the ends. Four heavy forts with artillery in position also commanded the intervening ground, which was rough and marshy. The works were manned by 7,000 men under command of Lieutenant-General Forrest. Our division was immediately dismounted and formed on both sides of the road, a part, however, being ordered to the rear to repel an attack which the enemy were making upon our pack stock and led horses, which was handsomely repulsed.

At 5 p. m. the order to advance was given. The enemy opened heavily upon them with artillery and musketry, at times enfilading our whole line. They plied their Spencers rapidly, and marched steadily forward until within 150 yards of the works, when the command to charge was given, and both brigades started with a cheer for the works on a run, sweeping forward in solid line over fences, ravines, scaling the stockade, and on the works with resistless force, the enemy fighting stubbornly and clubbing their guns, but forced to retreat in the greatest disorder, our men continuing the pursuit, capturing many prisoners. In less than twenty-five minutes from the time the command was given to advance the works were ours. No less than twenty pieces of artillery in position (including one 30-pounder Parrott) were captured in our immediate front. Large numbers of small-arms were destroyed,

and many prisoners were taken and ordered to the rear, and were afterward picked up by our own and other commands.

General Long was wounded in the head while in the charge and carried off the field. Col. A. O. Miller, Seventy-second Indiana, commanding First Brigade; Col. C. C. McCormick, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry; Lieut. Col. J. Biggs, commanding One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, were badly wounded, and Lieut. Col. G. W. Dobb, commanding Fourth Ohio Cavalry, was mortally wounded and died on the field.

Our entire loss was 313 killed and wounded and 6 missing. Our entire force in the charge was 1,550 officers and men. The Chicago Board of Trade Battery was in rear of the line on a hill, and contributed greatly to the demoralization of the enemy. Immense arsenals, cannon foundry, and valuable stores fell into our hands, the enemy having no time to destroy anything but a considerable quantity of cotton.

The officers and men acted nobly, and by their heroic exertions the best Confederate army in the west under General Forrest was defeated, and the Confederacy deprived of their most valuable depot of ammunition in the country.

The command remained at Selma until the 8th, engaged in scouting the country to Cahawba and elsewhere, and assisting in destroying the public works. The wagon and pontoon train arrived in safety, having been attacked by a force of rebels, who were gallantly repulsed.

April 8 and 9.—Command crossed the Alabama River on pontoons and marched in rear of First and Fourth Divisions to Montgomery, reaching there on the 13th.

April 14 to 17.—Marched to Columbus in rear of Fourth Division and encamped on Macon road four miles east of Columbus. On the night of the 17th the Fourth Michigan and Third Ohio Cavalry were ordered to make a forced march to Flint River and save the bridges over that stream; this was successfully done, marching all night (forty-five miles), capturing 3 pieces of artillery and 50 prisoners, and saving the important bridges, without the loss of a man. The command marched all night of the 17th and all day of the 18th, making a continuous march of fifty-two miles.

April 19.—Being the advance division, destroyed several large cotton mills near Thomaston, and captured a locomotive and train of cars, also a quantity of stores. One regiment was engaged in tearing up the railroad and destroying a large number of bridges and culverts. Continued with heavy marching and without opposition until the 20th, when within twenty miles of Macon a force of rebel cavalry, 400 strong, was encountered; they were driven by a series of brilliant charges from behind every barricade they took refuge by the Seventeenth Indiana (which regiment was in advance) and completely routed, throwing away their guns and ammunition. A number were taken prisoners and large quantities of arms were picked up. Nine miles from Macon a flag of truce was met, announcing that an armistice had been agreed upon between Generals Sherman and Johnston. No attention was paid to it, fearing it might be a ruse, and the flag was given just five minutes to get out of the way, when our men continued the charge, capturing the entire flag of truce, and not checking rein until they dashed past and over the works into the city of Macon, which was immediately surrendered by General Cobb, together with all the troops and munitions of war.

The fruits of the capture were 350 commissioned officers (including Major-Generals Cobb and Smith and Brigadier-Generals Robertson,

Hackman [Mackall ?], and Elzey), 1,995 enlisted men, 60 pieces of artillery, a large amount of small-arms, together with large arsenals, magazines, laboratories, and other public works of great value.

Entire captures during the month, 410 commissioned officers and 2,698 enlisted men. Distance marched, 302 miles. Went into camp near Macon, remaining there the balance of the month.

April 25.—General Long started for New York for medical treatment.

While in Selma a regiment of colored troops, 1,000 strong, was organized and placed under command of Major Archer, Third Ohio Veteran Cavalry, and officered by sergeants from the division.

Second Brigade, Second Division.

March 31.—The command left Elyton, Ala., and moving via Montevallo and Randolph, on the evening of April 1 arrived at Plantersville, having that day marched forty-six miles.

April 2.—The brigade, having the advance of the Cavalry Corps, marched twenty miles, and about 2.30 p. m. arrived in front of Selma. There, inside the fortifications, were General Forrest and about 7,000 troops. After having placed the command in position, Brigadier-General Long, in obedience to orders from the corps commander, ordered the two brigades constituting the division to assault and carry the enemy's works dismounted. By his direction the Fourth Michigan Cavalry was ordered to remain with and support the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, and the Third Ohio to cover the right and rear of the assaulting force, thus leaving but two regiments (the Seventh Pennsylvania and Fourth Ohio) to engage in the charge. As the order was given these two regiments, in connection with three others of the First Brigade, moved forward on the run, and rushing over all obstructions drove the enemy from his works. The Third Ohio and Fourth Michigan being then ordered forward, all entered the city by different routes, assisting in capturing about 2,300 prisoners and 26 pieces of artillery.

April 3 to 8.—The command remained at Selma engaged in scouting the country and destroying the public works. Brigadier-General Long, the division commander, having been wounded, Colonel Minty assumed command of the division, and Lieutenant-Colonel Howland, Third Ohio Cavalry, of the brigade.

April 8.—Crossed the Alabama River by pontoon bridge and marched about five miles.

April 10 to 13.—Marched via Benton to Montgomery.

April 14 to 17.—Marched to Columbus, Ga., which had been occupied by the Fourth Division.

April 17.—During the night the Fourth Michigan and Third Ohio marched forty-five miles and secured possession of the Double Bridges over Flint River, capturing 3 pieces of artillery and 49 prisoners.

April 20.—The command entered Macon, Ga., having just before entering the city been met by a flag of truce, announcing that an armistice had been agreed upon between the American and rebel forces.

From the 20th until the end of the month the brigade remained in the vicinity of Macon.

The distance marched from Elyton to Macon was 319 miles.

May 1 to 23.—Brigade remained at Macon, Ga.

May 7.—In the evening, the effective force of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry left Macon with orders to guard and picket the Ocmulgee River near Abbeville for the purpose of intercepting the fugitive rebel, Jefferson Davis, and to make every effort to capture or kill him, sparing neither horse nor man in the pursuit.

Upon the morning of the 9th the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and Third Ohio Cavalry moved down the Ocmulgee with similar orders to those received by the Fourth Michigan. The latter regiment on the afternoon of the 9th struck the trail of the traitor near Abbeville, and pursuing him vigorously captured him with a part of his family and several officers of his staff at Irwinville, Irwin County, Ga., before daylight on the morning of the 10th. The regiment then returned to Macon. The Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and Third Ohio Cavalry remained for a few days in the neighborhood of Irwinville watching for other fugitives, when they were also ordered to return to Macon.

May 23.—The Fourth Michigan and Fourth Ohio being about to be mustered out marched from Macon toward Chattanooga, leaving the veteran regiments (the Seventh Pennsylvania and Third Ohio) at the former place.

May 31.—In the evening the two regiments had arrived at Ringgold, Ga.

*Fourth Division.**

March 21.—This command left camp at Chickasaw, Ala., and has been marching until the present time; distance, 206 miles.

March 31.—On this day skirmished with the enemy, losing three men wounded.

During the month [April] this command marched 286 miles.

April 1.—In engagements at Plantersville and Ebenezer Church.

April 2.—In engagement at Selma, Ala.

April 16.—In engagement at Columbus, Ga.

First Brigade, Fourth Division.

During the month of April this command marched from Six-Mile Creek, twelve miles south of Montevallo, Ala., to this point (Macon, Ga.), a distance of 389 miles.

April 1.—Took part in the battle of Ebenezer Church, where Forrest was routed with considerable loss.

April 2.—At Selma the enemy, 6,000 strong, under Forrest, Roddey, Adams, and Armstrong, was met posted behind works of considerable strength, mounting twenty-nine guns. At 6 p. m. this brigade assaulted the right of the enemy's line. At the same moment the Second Division made a similar movement on the enemy's left. The works were carried and the town gained after a brief struggle. Two thousand five hundred prisoners, 3 battle-flags, and 9 guns were captured by this command. The vast arsenal, naval foundry, and machine-shops of the place were destroyed.

April 3, p. m.—The command moved via Summerfield to Fike's Ferry, on Cahawba River, and returned to Selma on the 8th.

April 10.—Marched for Montgomery, Ala., where it arrived on the 12th. City surrendered without a fight.

April 16.—Reached Columbus, Ga., in the evening. The rebel forces under Howell Cobb and Buford occupied strong works on the west side of Chattahoochee River. This brigade assaulted the works at 8 p. m., and gained possession of the city in two hours, having secured the bridge across the river by a hand-to-hand conflict, many of our men crossing over with the fleeing rebels. One thousand five hundred prisoners, 8

*For the Third Division, see Vol. XLVII, Part I, pp. 145–148.

battle-flags, and 22 guns were taken by this brigade. Considering the immense gain, our loss was trifling—5 killed and 30 wounded. The Government arsenals, foundries, mills, and manufactories of quartermaster's goods, with their stores of immense value, were entirely destroyed. Included in the destruction was the new and very formidable gun-boat Jackson, with an armament of six 7-inch rifled guns.

April 21.—Reached Macon. Was met by a flag of truce announcing armistice between Generals Sherman and Johnston.

The entire loss of the brigade on campaign is 8 killed, 65 wounded, and 9 missing. During this march the command subsisted on the country. No long forage for the animals was obtained. Average march, twenty-five miles per day. Health of the command good.

May 5.—The command moved from Macon, Ga., and marched to this point [Atlanta. Ga.], arriving on the 9th; distance, 103 miles. Been in camp since.

Second Brigade, Fourth Division.

May 22 to 26.—Changed station from Atlanta, Ga., to Chattanooga, Tenn.

Fifth Division.

[*March.*]—With the exception of an occasional scouting party sent out for the purpose of obtaining information, the command has been inactive.

May 12.—The First Brigade of this division, in obedience to telegraphic instructions from Major-General Thomas, U. S. Army, proceeded to Saint Louis, Mo.

May 22.—The regiments of the Second Brigade were separated and proceeded to occupy and garrison Tuscumbia, Ala.; Purdy, Tenn.; Eastport, Iuka, Corinth, Okolona, and Aberdeen, Miss.

Sixth Division.

[*March.*]—During the past month the Fifth Indiana Cavalry, Eighth Michigan Cavalry, and Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry have been stationed at Pulaski, Tenn., engaged in patrolling the country and scouting for bushwhackers. The Third Tennessee Cavalry, dismounted, has likewise been stationed at Pulaski. The Fourteenth Illinois, Sixth Indiana, and Sixth Tennessee Cavalry have been stationed at Edgefield until March 31, when they joined the division at Pulaski. These regiments are still dismounted. The Fifth Tennessee Cavalry is stationed at Fayetteville, and is engaged in patrolling the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

[*April.*]—During the past month no event of any importance has occurred in this command. The Fourteenth Illinois, Sixth Indiana, Third and Sixth Tennessee Cavalry are still dismounted, and are doing garrison duty at Pulaski, Tenn. The Eighth Michigan, Sixteenth Illinois, and Fifth Indiana Cavalry, mounted, have been engaged in patrolling the country and hunting bushwhackers. The Fifth Tennessee Cavalry is patrolling the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and the Eleventh Michigan Cavalry is absent with Major-General Stoneman on his campaign in North Carolina.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 16.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Selma, Ala., April 7, 1865.

The brevet major-general commanding congratulates the officers and men of the Cavalry Corps upon their late signal victory.

After a march of nearly 300 miles over bad roads, through a sterile and mountainous country, passing wide and rapid rivers, you, in twelve days, found yourselves in front of Selma—with its arsenals, foundries, and workshops—the most important city in the Southwest. The enemy attempted to delay your march at Ebenezer Church and paid the penalty of his temerity by leaving 3 guns and 200 prisoners in your hands. Selma lay before you surrounded by two lines of intrenchments, the outer one continuous, flanked by impassable swamps, covered by stockades, and defended by 7,000 troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Forrest. Like an avalanche the intrepid soldiers of the Second Division swept over the defenses on the Summerfield road, while the Fourth Division carried those on the Plantersville road. The enemy, astonished and disheartened, broke from their strong works, and Selma was fairly won. The enemy, under Chalmers, attempted to drive in the Second Division picket-line during the battle, and go to the rescue of the rebel garrison, but their efforts were futile, and they were compelled to retreat rapidly beyond the Cahawba. The First Division in the meantime was making hard marches, harassing in front and rear the bewildered rebels under Jackson. The wagon train had been left behind that your march might not be impeded, but has arrived in safety, its guard having frustrated all attempts of the enemy to delay its progress.

Soldiers, you have been called upon to perform long marches and endure privations, but your general relied upon and believed in your capacity and courage to undergo every task imposed upon you. Trusting in your valor, discipline, and armament, he did not hesitate to attack intrenchments believed by the rebel leaders to be impregnable, and which might well have caused double your numbers of veteran infantry to hesitate. You have fully justified his opinions, and may justly regard yourselves invincible. Your achievements will always be considered among the most remarkable in the annals of cavalry.

The fruits of your victory are numerous and important: Twenty-six field guns and one 30-pounder Parrott captured on the field of battle, and over 70 pieces of heavy ordnance in the arsenal and foundry; 2,000 prisoners, a number of battle-flags, the naval foundry and machine-shops, the extensive arsenal, filled with every variety of military munitions, and large quantities of commissary and quartermaster's stores in depot. During your march you have destroyed seven iron-works and foundries, several factories and collieries, many railroad bridges and trestle-works, and large quantities of cotton.

While you exult in the success which has crowned your arms, do not forget the memory of those who died that you might conquer.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Names of officers and men of the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, mentioned by their respective commanders for bravery and efficiency shown in the late campaign from Chickasaw, Ala., to Macon, Ga.

FIRST DIVISION.

Name, rank, and regiment.	By whom mentioned.	Remarks.
Col. J. B. Dorr, Eighth Iowa	Brig. Gen. J. T. Croxton	
Col. R. M. Kelly, Fourth Kentucky (mounted) Infantry.	....do	
Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Johnston, Second Michigan.	....do	
Maj. W. H. Fidler, Sixth Kentucky.	....do	
Capt. Edmund Penn, Sixth Kentucky.	....do	
Capt. and Asst. Adjt. Gen. —— Sutherland.	....do	
Capt. and Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen. —— Baker.	....do	
Capt. and Provost-Marshal —— Walden.	....do	
Lieut. and Aide-de-Camp —— Lusk.	....do	
Lieut. and Aide-de-Camp —— Kelley.	....do	
Lieut. —— Prather, Fourth Indiana.	....do	Aide to general commanding corps.
Quartermaster-Sergeant —— Walker.	....do	
Commissary-Sergeant —— Wentworth.	....do	
Col. —— Cooper, Fourth Kentucky.	Col. O. H. La Grange	
Capt. R. S. Hill, Second Indiana.	....do	Wounded at West Point. Left Chickasaw with a leave of absence in his pocket. At West Point was suffering from a wound received two weeks previously.
Lieut. D. S. Moulton, Fourth Indiana.	....do	Brigade staff.
Lieut. E. S. Chase, First Wisconsin.	....do	Do.
Sergt. Edwin Farel, First Wisconsin.	....do	First inside the rebel works at West Point.
Col. O. H. La Grange, First Wisconsin, commanding Second Brigade.	Recommended by Brig. Gen. John T. Croxton for promotion.	To be brigadier-general of volunteers.
Lieut. Col. W. W. Bradley, Seventh Kentucky.	....do	To be colonel by brevet.
Lieut. Col. Henry Harnden, First Wisconsin.	....do	Do.
Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Johnston, Second Michigan.	....do	Do.
Maj. W. H. Fidler, Sixth Kentucky.	....do	To be lieutenant-colonel by brevet.
Capt. R. S. Hill, Second Indiana.	....do	To be major.
Capt. James M. McCown, Sixth Kentucky.	....do	To be major by brevet.
Capt. Edmund Penn, Sixth Kentucky.	....do	Do.
Capt. Walter Whittemore, Second Michigan.	....do	Do.

SECOND DIVISION.

Lieut. Col. Frank White, Seventeenth Indiana.	Col. J. G. Vail	Gallant charge on artillery with but four companies of his regiment.
Maj. —— Eldridge, Fourth Michigan.	Lieut. Col. B. D. Pritchard	
Capt. —— Hathaway, Fourth Michigan.	....do	
Capt. —— Potter, Fourth Michigan.	....do	
Adjt. —— Dickinson, Fourth Michigan.	....do	
Capt. C. T. Hudson, Fourth Michigan.	....do	
Maj. D. E. Livermore, Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.	....do	

Names of officers and men mentioned for bravery and efficiency, &c.—Continued.

SECOND DIVISION—Continued.

Name, rank, and regiment.	By whom mentioned.	Remarks.
Private John H. Shoef, Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.	Maj. D. E. Livermore.....	Captured battle-flag of Twelfth Mississippi Cavalry and the regimental commander, and was in advance till all the works were taken.
Sergt. John Morgan, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois.	Capt. Owen Wiley.....	Planted the first flag on the works at Selma.
Private Lemuel B. Edwards[a]..	Lieut. Col. Frank White....	Wounded while leading a charge at Ebenezer Church.
Corpl. John A. Kidney[a].....	.....do	Coolness and bravery in action at all times.
Maj. L. S. Kilborn, Seventy-second Indiana.	Lieut. Col. C. G. Thomson...	
Private L. B. Edwards, Seventy-second Indiana.	.....do	Wounded while leading a mounted charge April 1.
Lieut. L. C. Remington, Fourth Michigan.	Martin Archer, major, commanding colored troops.	
Capt. W. G. Young, Ninety-eighth Illinois.	.....do	
Lieut. C. L. Connor, Seventh Pennsylvania.	.....do	
Doctor Bigga, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.	.....do	
Sergt. John W. Deen, Seventeenth Indiana.	Maj. J. J. Weiler.....	Captured flags at Macon, Ga.
Private Reuben Phillips, Seventeenth Indiana.	.....do	
First Lieut. James H. McDowell, Seventeenth Indiana.	.....do	
Private A. R. Hudson, Seventeenth Indiana.	.....do	Captured a flag in a skirmish near Culloden, Ga.
Private J. Davis, Seventeenth Indiana.	.....do	
Corpl. —— Bottorff, Seventeenth Indiana.	.....do	Found four 2-pounder guns buried at Macon.
Corpl. John H. Booth, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.	Capt. W. W. Shoemaker.....	First on the works at Selma, April 2. Instantly killed.
Capt. —— Hofman, Ninety-eighth Illinois.	Lieut. Col. E. Kitchell.....	
Capt. —— Flood, Ninety-eighth Illinois.	.....do	
Capt. N. B. Thistlewood, Ninety-eighth Illinois.	.....do	After being severely wounded kept up with the command over a mile, Selma, April 2.
Maj. J. J. Weiler, Seventeenth Indiana.	Lieut. Col. Frank White....	
Adjt. —— Doyle, Seventeenth Indiana.	.....do	
Lieut. J. H. McDowell, Seventeenth Indiana.	.....do	
Capt. T. W. Scott	.....do	Colonel Minty's staff.
Lieut. —— Culbertson.....	.....do	Do.
Col. J. G. Vail, Seventeenth Indiana.	Col. A. O. Miller.....	
Lieut. Col. E. Kitchell, Ninety-eighth Illinois.	.....do	
Lieut. Col. Jonathan Bigga, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois.	.....do	
Lieut. Col. C. G. Thomson, Seventy-second Indiana.	.....do	
Lieut. H. M. Ashmore, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois.	.....do	Aide-de-camp, first to enter the rebel works at Selma, mounted.
Capt. —— Wiley, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois.	Col. J. G. Vail.....	With a squad of men captured 20 prisoners and 2 pieces of artillery 300 yards in advance of the line.
Capt. —— Woods, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois.	.....do	
Capt. —— Delong, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois.	.....do	
Capt. O. F. Bane	.....do	Colonel Miller's staff.
Lieut. G. B Sweet.....	.....do	
Capt. W. A. Owens.....	.....do	Provost-marshal, First Brigade.
Capt. John C. Scott	.....do	Brigade inspector, First Brigade.

[a] Special messenger at headquarters First Brigade.

Names of officers and men mentioned for bravery and efficiency, &c.—Continued.

SECOND DIVISION—Continued.

Name, rank, and regiment.	By whom mentioned.	Remarks.
Sergt. Jackson S. Ball, Seventy-second Indiana.	Col. J. G. Vail	For his energy in performance of his duty at all times. Rode under terrific fire to report Colonel Miller's being wounded to Colonel Vail, next in command.
Lieut. Col. B. D. Pritchard, Fourth Michigan.	Col. R. H. G. Minty	
Lieut. Col. Frank White, Seventeenth Indiana.	do	
Capt. —— Moore, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.	Earnestly recommended by Colonel Minty for brevet.	
Capt. —— Richardson, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.	do	
Maj. —— Burns, Fourth Michigan.	do	Acting assistant adjutant-general, Second Brigade.
Maj. —— Greeno, Seventh Pennsylvania.	do	Acting assistant inspector-general, Second Brigade.
Capt. T. W. Scott, Ninety-eighth Illinois.	Brig. Gen. Eli Long	Acting assistant adjutant-general.
Capt. W. W. Shoemaker, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.	do	Aide-de-camp.
Lieut. Henry Deering, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.	do	Do.
Lieut. S. S. Culbertson, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry.	do	Assistant commissary of musters.
Capt. W. B. Gates, Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.	do	Provost-marshal.
Capt. J. N. Squire, Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.	do	Acting assistant inspector-general.
Capt. P. B. Lewis, Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.	do	Topographical engineer.
Lieut. J. B. Hayden, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.	do	Acting commissary of subsistence.
Lieut. W. N. McDonald, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois.	do	Ordnance officer.
Capt. —— Hartranft, Seventh Pennsylvania.	do	Commanding escort.
Surg. Fred. Corfe	do	Chief surgeon.
Maj. Martin Archer, Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.	do	Commanding train guard.
Capt. S. B. Coe, Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.	do	Acting assistant quartermaster, with pioneers.
Lieut. J. B. Patten, Seventeenth Indiana.	do	Do.
Lieut. John Bennett, Fourth Michigan.	do	Do.
Private Henry Prince, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.	do	Orderly.
Bugler Henry Gieble, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.	do	
Capt. T. W. Scott, Ninety-eighth Illinois.	Recommended by Brigadier-General Long for promotion.	To be captain and assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers.
Col. A. O. Miller, Seventy-second Indiana.	do	To be brigadier-general.
Col. R. H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan.	do	Do.
Col. C. C. McCormick, Seventh Pennsylvania.	do	To be brevet brigadier-general.
Col. J. G. Vail, Seventeenth Indiana.	do	Do.
Lieut. Col. Jonathan Biggs, One Hundred and twenty-third Illinois.	do	Do.
Lieut. Col. E. Kitchell, Ninety-eighth Illinois.	do	Do.
Lieut. Col. Frank White, Seventeenth Indiana.	do	Do.
Lieut. Col. G. W. Dobb, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.	do	Do.

Names of officers and men mentioned for bravery and efficiency, &c.—Continued.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Name, rank, and regiment.	By whom mentioned.	Remarks.
Bvt. Maj. James W. Latta	Bvt. Maj. Gen. E. Upton	Assistant adjutant-general.
Capt. Tom C. Gilpin	do	Acting aide-de-camp.
Lieut. J. Sloan Keck	do	Acting aide-de-camp.
Lieut. Peter R. Keck	do	Ordnance officer.
First Lieut. George D. Womeldorff, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.	Bvt. Brig. Gen. A. J. Alexander.	Gallant conduct with his company (L) at Ebenezer Church.
Col. —— Garrard, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.	do	
Col. B. B. Eggleston, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.	do	Recommended for promotion by brevet by General Alexander.
Lieut. —— Mitchell *a*	do	
Lieut. J. A. O. Yeoman *a*	do	Recommended for promotion by brevet by General Alexander.
Lieut. —— McKee *a*	do	Do.
Lieut. Samuel Dryden *a*	do	Do.
Sergt. H. L. Birdsall, Third Iowa.	Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. F. Winslow.	Captured garrison flag and bearer near Columbus, Ga., April 16, 1865.
Private Andrew W. Tibbets, Third Iowa.	do	Captured flag of Austin's battery and bearer at Columbus, Ga., April 16, 1865.
Private John H. Hays, Fourth Iowa.	do	Captured standard and bearer at Columbus, Ga., April 16, 1865.
Corpl. Richard H. Morgan, Fourth Iowa.	do	Do.
Private Nicholas Fanning, Fourth Iowa.	do	Captured silk C. S. flag and two staff officers at Selma, Ala., April 2.
Sergt. Norman F. Bates, Fourth Iowa.	do	Captured a rebel and standard at Columbus, Ga.
Private Charles A. Swan, Fourth Iowa.	do	Captured flag of Eleventh Mississippi and bearer at Selma, Ala.
Private Richard H. Cosgriff, Fourth Iowa.	do	Captured standard and bearer at Columbus, Ga.
Private John Kinney, Fourth Iowa.	do	Captured standard and bearer of Tenth Missouri Battery, Columbus, Ga.
Private Edward J. Bebb, Fourth Iowa.	do	Captured flag left by the rebels, Columbus, Ga.
Private James P. Miller, Fourth Iowa.	do	Captured sergeant and standard of Twelfth Mississippi Cavalry, Selma, Ala.
Capt. Lot Abraham, Fourth Iowa.	do	To be major by brevet.
Capt. Asa B. Fitch, Fourth Iowa.	do	Do.
Capt. John D. Brown, Third Iowa.	do	Do.
Capt. George W. Johnson, Third Iowa.	do	Do.
Capt. R. B. M. McGlasson, Tenth Missouri.	do	Do.
Capt. Samuel J. McKee, Third Iowa.	do	Do.
First Lieut. Ferdinand Owen, Tenth Missouri.	do	To be captain by brevet.
Second Lieut. Loyd H. Dillon, Fourth Iowa.	do	To be first lieutenant by brevet.
Col. John W. Noble, Third Iowa.	Recommended for promotion by Bvt. Maj. Gen. E. Upton.	To be brigadier-general by brevet.
Col. B. B. Eggleston, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.	do	Do.
Bvt. Maj. and Asst. Adjt. Gen. James W. Latta.	do	To be major and assistant adjutant-general.
Capt. Thomas C. Gilpin, Third Iowa.	do	To be major by brevet.
Maj. W. W. Woods, Fourth Iowa.	do	To be lieutenant-colonel by brevet.
Capt. J. H. Simpson, Fourth Michigan.	do	Acting assistant quartermaster, for commission.
First Lieut. T. H. Brown, Third Iowa.	do	Acting commissary of subsistence, for commission.
First Lieut. John S. Keck, Fourth Iowa.	do	To be captain by brevet.
Second Lieut. Peter R. Keck, Fourth Iowa.	do	Do.
Capt. Lot Abraham, Fourth Iowa.	do	To be major by brevet.
Capt. Asa B. Fitch, Fourth Iowa.	do	Do.

a Second Brigade staff.

Names of officers and men mentioned for bravery and efficiency, &c.—Continued.

FOURTH DIVISION—Continued.

Name, rank, and regiment.	By whom mentioned.	Remarks.
Capt. John D. Brown, Third Iowa.	Recommended for promotion by Bvt. Maj. Gen. E. Upton.	To be major by brevet.
Capt. George W. Johnson, Third Iowa.	.....do	Do.
Capt. R. B. M. McGlasson, Tenth Missouri.	.....do	Do.
First Lieut. George D. Womeldorff, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.	.....do	To be captain by brevet.
First Lieut. J. A. O. Yeoman, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.	.....do	Do.
First Lieut. Ferdinand Owen, Tenth Missouri.	.....do	To be first lieutenant by brevet.
Second Lieut. Loyd H. Dillon, Fourth Iowa.	.....do	Do.
Sergt. Robert Skiles, Fourth Iowa.	Recommended by General Upton to receive medal of honor.	For individual bravery at Girard.
Private Robert C. Wood, Fourth Iowa.	.....do	Being taken prisoner, he escaped, and with a few others took prisoner the colonel and adjutant of the regiment that had held him.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., June 27, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

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HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., May 16, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith twenty-four stand of colors, captured from the enemy during the late campaign in Alabama and Georgia, with the circumstances connected with the capture of each.

1. Sergt. H. L. Birdsall, B Company, Third Iowa Cavalry, "captured the bearer and flag while my company was assailing the line of works on left of Summerville road, near Columbus, Ga., April 16, 1865."

2. Private Andrew W. Tibbets, I Company, Third Iowa Cavalry, at Columbus, Ga., captured the bearer—a sergeant—and flag of Austin's battery, inside the line of works and to the right of the four-gun battery on the right of the enemy's line.

3. John H. Hays, private, F Company, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, at Columbus, Ga., "captured the standard and bearer, who tore it from the staff and tried to escape; he fired two shots from his revolver, wounding one man of my regiment at my side."

4. Corpl. Richard H. Morgan, A Company, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, at Columbus, Ga., "I captured the standard and bearer in the first charge my company made, inside the line of works, April 16; the bearer contested with me for its possession."

5. Private Nicholas Fanning, B Company, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, captured at Selma, Ala., in the city, an elegant silk C. S. flag and two staff officers, April 2, 1865.

6. Sergt. Norman F. Bates, E Company, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, at Columbus, Ga., April 16, 1865, took a rebel and standard in the street three blocks from the bridge.

7. Private Charles A. Swan, K Company, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, while following the retreating enemy through and out of Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865, captured one flag and the bearer, who said it belonged to Eleventh Mississippi.

8. Private Richard H. Cosgriff, L Company, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, at Columbus, Ga., on the west end of the bridge, "captured a standard and the bearer, having to knock him down with the butt of my gun before I could get possession of the flag," April 16, 1865.

9. Private John Kinney, L Company, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, captured at Columbus, Ga., 16th April, a standard and bearer of Tenth Missouri Battery. "I had a tussle with the fellow to get the flag."

10. Private Edward J. Bebb, D Company, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, at Columbus, Ga., April 16, about 100 yards from the bridge and in the line of works, took a flag, the rebels near it running away before our men, leaving the flag.

11. Private James P. Miller, D Company, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, captured at Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865, a sergeant and standard of Twelfth Mississippi Cavalry. He was mounted and trying to get away.

12. The large flag of the Sixth Regiment Arkansas Volunteers was captured on a train at the railroad depot on occupying Macon, by Sergt. John W. Deen, of Company C, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers.

13. The flag marked "Captured by Reuben Phillips, Company C, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers" (battle-flag), was got at the same time and place.

14. The battle-flag marked "Captured by First Lieut. James H. McDowell, Company B, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers," was surrendered to him by Colonel Cumming in the rebel works on the Columbus road, one mile and a half from Macon, Ga., on the surrender of said works.

15. The rebel flag, marked on the flag "Worrill Grays," was captured by Privates A. R. Hudson and J. Davis from a battalion of militia near Culloden, Ga., after a sharp skirmish, in which a small party of the regiment ran about 200 militia.

16. The battle-flag of the Twelfth Mississippi Cavalry, C. S. Army, was captured, with the commanding officer of the regiment, Major Cox, on the 15th instant, about six miles from Tuskegee, Ala., by John H. Shoef, private, Company H, Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

17. The Palmetto flag was carried by Buford's (rebel) brigade, and was captured by Seventh Kentucky in a gallant charge against double its numbers near Montgomery, Ala., 12th April, 1865.

18 and 19. Two colors of Clanton's (Alabama) brigade, captured by Second Indiana, near Montgomery, Ala., 12th April, 1865.

20 and 21. Two U. S. flags (regimental colors) captured by enemy (Tyler's brigade) near Etowah Creek, Ga., recaptured by Seventh Kentucky at Fort Tyler, Ga., 16th April, 1865.

22. Flag of Dixie Rangers captured by detachment Fourth Indiana Cavalry in skirmish near Barnesville, Ga., 19th April, 1865.

23. The garrison flag of Fort Tyler, Ga., captured in the assault upon Fort Tyler at West Point, Ga., by detachments from First Wisconsin, Second Indiana, and Seventh Kentucky, 16th April, 1865.

24. A flag captured in the assault on Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865, by the staff of Brigadier-General Long, commanding Second Division, Cavalry Corps.

I have the honor to recommend the following-named enlisted men as worthy to receive medals of honor: Sergt. H. L. Birdsall, B Company, Third Iowa Cavalry; Sergt. Norman F. Bates, E Company, Fourth Iowa Cavalry; Corpl. Richard H. Morgan, A Company, Fourth Iow-

Cavalry; Private A. R. Hudson, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers; Private J. Davis, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers; Private Andrew W. Tibbets, I Company, Third Iowa Cavalry; Private John H. Hays, F Company, Fourth Iowa Cavalry; Private Nicholas Fanning, B Company, Fourth Iowa Cavalry; Private Charles A. Swan, K Company, Fourth Iowa Cavalry; Private Richard H. Cosgriff, L Company, Fourth Iowa Cavalry; Private Edward J. Bebb, D Company, Fourth Iowa Cavalry; Private James P. Miller, D Company, Fourth Iowa Cavalry. The flags bear inscriptions, which designate the date and place of capture.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General,
Hdqrs. Department of the Cumberland, Nashville, Tenn.

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HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., April 23, 1865.

Brig. Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: I have the honor to recommend the following promotions: Bvt. Maj. Gen. E. Upton, U. S. Volunteers, to be major-general of volunteers, to date from April 1, 1865, for personal gallantry and good management in the engagement at Ebenezer Station, Ala.; also at Columbus, Ga., where by a night attack with 300 men he carried the rebel works and captured the bridge over the Chattahoochee River, took 1,200 prisoners and 52 guns. Throughout the entire campaign General Upton has exhibited the highest qualities of a general officer and demonstrated his fitness for advancement. Brig. Gen. Eli Long, U. S. Volunteers, to be brevet major-general of volunteers, for personal gallantry and good management in the command of his division in the assault of the fortifications at Selma, resulting in the capture of the place, 2,700 prisoners, 32 guns in position, April 2, 1865. Brig. Gen. E. M. McCook to be brevet major-general for uniform good conduct throughout the expedition.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

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HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., May 19, 1865.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to recommend and request brevet appointments for the following-named officers of my staff for gallant and meritorious service:

Maj. E. B. Beaumont, assistant adjutant-general, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel and brevet colonel for faithful and intelligent discharge of his duties and for gallantry in action on the West Harpeth River December 17, 1864, during the pursuit of Hood, and at the battle of Selma, April 2, 1865. Maj. M. H. Williams, acting assistant inspector-general, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel for faithful discharge of his duties, gallantry at Selma and during the campaign in Alabama and

Georgia. Capt. H. E. Noyes, Second U. S. Cavalry, aide-de-camp, to be brevet major for gallantry at Selma and for meritorious service during the recent campaign in Alabama and Georgia. Capt. L. M. Hosea, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, commissary of musters, to be brevet major for gallantry at Selma and Columbus and throughout the campaign in Alabama and Georgia. Capt. W. W. Van Antwerp, aide-de-camp. to be major for meritorious service, gallantry at Selma and Columbus, and efficient service throughout the campaign in Alabama and Georgia. Capt. G. H. Kneeland, provost-marshal, to be major for meritorious service, gallantry at Selma and Columbus, and efficient service throughout the campaign in Alabama and Georgia. Lieutenant Heywood, engineer officer, to be captain for meritorious and gallant service throughout the campaign in Alabama and Georgia. Lieutenant Dangler, ambulance officer, to be brevet captain for gallantry at Selma and throughout the campaign in Alabama and Georgia. Captain McBurney, ordnance officer, to be brevet major for meritorious and gallant service throughout the campaign in Alabama and Georgia. Surg. Francis Salter, U. S. Volunteers, medical director, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel for meritorious and efficient discharge of his duties in caring for the sick and wounded throughout the campaign in Alabama and Georgia. Capt. E. B. Carling, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, to be major and brevet lieutenant-colonel for faithful and energetic discharge of his duties as chief quartermaster of the Cavalry Corps. Capt. William E. Brown, acting assistant quartermaster, to be brevet major for faithful and meritorious discharge of his arduous duties throughout the campaign in Alabama and Georgia. Lieutenant Brown, acting commissary of subsistence, to be captain for the faithful and meritorious discharge of his duties throughout the campaign in Alabama and Georgia. Lieutenant Prather, acting aide de-camp, to be captain for meritorious and gallant service throughout the campaign in Alabama and Georgia.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

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HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., May 19, 1865.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to recommend and request brevet appointments for the following-named officers:

First Lieut. Joseph Hedges, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, to be captain and brevet major for conspicuous gallantry during the pursuit of Hood after the battle of Nashville, charging the enemy's rear guard on the West Harpeth River, leading his regiment, capturing three pieces of artillery. First Lieut. Joseph Rendlebrock, Second Lieut. John G. Webster, Second Lieut. James Callehan, and Second Lieut. William Bayard, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, to be captains and brevet majors for gallantry during the pursuit of Hood after the battle of Nashville and in the charge of the regiment against the earth-works at Selma, Ala. First Lieut. William O'Connell, commanding Fourth U. S. Cavalry, for conspicuous gallantry during the charge of his regiment upon the enemy's earth-works at Selma, Ala., to be captain and brevet major. Second Lieut. Wirt Davis, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, to be captain and brevet major for conspicuous gallantry during the charge of his regiment against the earth-works at Selma, Ala., and for good conduct on all occasions. First Lieuts. John Lee, Edwin J. Conway, and Sebastian Gunther, Fourth

U. S. Cavalry, to be brevet captains for faithful and intelligent discharge of duty during the pursuit of Hood and throughout the present campaign above mentioned. The officers of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry have been distinguished throughout the war for gallantry and faithful discharge of duty.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 17, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith for delivery the medals of honor awarded by the Secretary of War to the following-named soldiers of the command of Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson for their gallantry during the late campaign in Georgia: Sergt. H. L. Birdsall, Company B, Third Iowa Cavalry; Sergt. Norman F. Bates, Company E, Fourth Iowa Cavalry; Corpl. Richard H. Morgan, Company A, Fourth Iowa Cavalry; Private A. R. Hudson, Company C, Seventeenth Indiana (mounted) Infantry; Private J. Davis, Company F, Seventeenth Indiana (mounted) Infantry; Private Andrew W. Tibbets, Company I, Third Iowa Cavalry; Private John H. Hays, Company F, Fourth Iowa Cavalry; Private Nicholas Fanning, Company B, Fourth Iowa Cavalry; Private Charles A. Swan, Company K, Fourth Iowa Cavalry; Private Richard H. Cosgriff, Company L, Fourth Iowa Cavalry; Private Edward J. Bebb, Company D, Fourth Iowa Cavalry; Private James P. Miller, Company D, Fourth Iowa Cavalry.

I am, sir, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Organization of the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, Brt. Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson commanding, March 22–April 24, 1865.

ESCORT.

4th U. S. Cavalry, Lieut. William O'Connell.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD M. MCCOOK.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. CROXTON.

8th Iowa, Col. Joseph B. Dorr.
4th Kentucky Infantry (mounted), Col. Robert M. Kelly.
6th Kentucky:
  Maj. William H. Fidler.*
  Capt. Edmund Penn.
2d Michigan, Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Johnston.

Second Brigade.

Col. OSCAR H. LA GRANGE.

2d Indiana (battalion):
  Capt. Roswell S. Hill.†
  Capt. Joseph B. Williams.
4th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Horace P. Lamson.
4th Kentucky, Col. Wickliffe Cooper.
7th Kentucky:
  Lieut. Col. William W. Bradley.‡
  Maj. Andrew S. Bloom.
1st Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Henry Harnden.§

* Captured April 6.
† Wounded April 2 and 16.
‡ Wounded April 12.
§ Wounded April 16.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 18th Battery, Capt. Moses M. Beck.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ELI LONG.*
Col. ROBERT H. G. MINTY.

First Brigade.†	*Second Brigade.*
Col. ABRAM O. MILLER.*	Col. ROBERT H. G. MINTY.
Col. JACOB G. VAIL.	Lieut. Col. HORACE N. HOWLAND.
Lieut. Col. FRANK WHITE.	
98th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Edward Kitchell.	4th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Benjamin D. Pritchard.
123d Illinois:	3d Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Jonathan Biggs.*	Lieut. Col. Horace N. Howland.
Capt. Owen Wiley.	Maj. Darius E. Livermore.
17th Indiana:	4th Ohio:
Col. Jacob G. Vail.	Lieut. Col. George W. Dobb.‡
Lieut. Col. Frank White.	Capt. William W. Shoemaker.
Maj. John J. Weiler.	7th Pennsylvania:
72d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Chester G. Thomson.	Col. Charles C. McCormick.*
	Lieut. Col. James F. Andress.

Artillery.

Illinois Light, Chicago Board of Trade Battery, Capt. George I. Robinson.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. EMORY UPTON.

First Brigade.	*Second Brigade.*
Bvt. Brig. Gen. EDWARD F. WINSLOW.	Bvt. Brig. Gen. ANDREW J. ALEXANDER.
3d Iowa, Col. John W. Noble.	5th Iowa, Col. J. Morris Young.
4th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John H. Peters.	1st Ohio, Col. Beroth B. Eggleston.
10th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Benteen.	7th Ohio, Col. Israel Garrard.

Artillery.

4th United States, Battery I, Lieut. George B. Rodney.

No. 4.

Report of Surg. Francis Salter, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

History of the campaign of the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, in Alabama and Georgia from the 22d of March to April 20, 1865:

The First, Second, and Fourth Divisions, together with the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, all under command of Brevet Major-General Wilson, composed the troops engaged in this campaign. The First Division, under Brig. Gen. Ed. M. McCook, numbered 4,096 men; the Second

* Wounded April 2. † Mounted infantry. ‡ Killed April 2.

Division numbered 5,127 men, under command of Brig. Gen. Eli Long. Brevet Major-General Upton commanded the Fourth Division, containing 3,923 men. The Fourth U. S. Cavalry were on duty as headquarters guard and were 334 men in number. There were thus engaged in the expedition in all 13,480. The chief medical officers of the command were Surg. Francis Salter, U. S. Volunteers, medical director; Asst. Surg. William T. Okie, U. S. Army, medical inspector; Surgs. Benjamin McCluer, Francis Greene, and Frederick Corfe, chief surgeons of the First, Fourth, and Second Divisions. There were altogether fifty medical officers on duty with the command. Orders were given to march early on the morning of March 22. The several divisions moved out on parallel roads in a southeasterly direction, the First Division forming the right, the Second Division the center, and the Fourth the left. The roads all led to the southeast, passing through Russellville and Jasper. The weather was pleasant and the roads, though rough, were, nevertheless, very firm and passable. Corps headquarters passed through Cherokee Station at 12 m., and at 5 p. m., after a march of eighteen miles, camped within a mile from Barton's Station. March 23, march began at an early hour. Weather fine. Country similar in appearance to that passed over on the day before, being hilly and rough. The soil is here sandy and barren, and the population small. General Wilson and staff marched twenty-four miles, and at 12 m. arrived at the dilapidated village of Russellville, county seat of Franklin county. It has been a place of some local importance, with a population of 2,000 inhabitants. It has, however, suffered severely from the ravages of war. Camped there for the night. March 24, weather pleasant. March began at 8 o'clock, but after reaching a point three miles distant corps headquarters went again into camp in order to await the arrival of the pontoon and wagon trains, which had been delayed on the march. General Long, with the Second Division, passed by in the morning at 9 o'clock. General McCook and headquarters arrived in the evening at 6. March 25, reveille at 5 a. m.; marched at 6. Weather very fine; roads good, though occasionally rough. Crossed Big Bear River at Bell's Factory at 3 p. m. Traveled twenty-one miles and camped on a branch of the Buttahatchie River. General Upton, with the Fourth Division, was a considerable distance in advance. General McCook guarded the rear. March 26, started at an early hour and marched twenty-five miles to Blackwater Creek. Weather continued to be pleasant. The country, like all yet passed over, is barren. The soil is sandy and supports a forest of pines. Water good. Forage found in sufficient quantity for the necessities of the command. Camped for the night. During the night a bridge was constructed over the Blackwater. March 27, reveille at 4 a. m. Marched at 5.30 a. m. on road to Jasper. General Upton, on the left, led the advance; General Long held the center with the Second Division, and General McCook, with the First Division, the rear. The weather was mild, with indications of rain. Road to Jasper was found, except in one or two places, to be in good condition. Arrived there, after a march of seventeen miles, at 11.30 a. m. We heard news to the effect that Forrest was fortifying the road from Montevallo to Tuscaloosa with a force of 10,000 men. Orders were given to General Upton to push rapidly forward, leaving the wagon trains to take care of themselves. Similar orders were also issued to Generals Long and McCook. General McCook entered Jasper with the First Division at 2 p. m. At 5 p. m. General Wilson and staff arrived on the banks of the Mulberry Fork of the Black Warrior River, eight miles and a half distant from Jasper. The skies had shown symptoms of rain since

noon, and now it began to fall. It continued to rain during the whole night. Corps headquarters camped on the north bank of the stream. Jasper, through which we passed at noon, is a large village of from 4,000 to 5,000 inhabitants; has a court-house and a jail. The road thence to Black Warrior was firm and good. On arriving at that stream we found that General Upton had already crossed it at the ford with all his troops and most of his wagons. This fork of the Black Warrior was at this point about one-eighth of a mile wide, with a depth ranging from one to three or four feet, and a very rapid current. The bottom was very rocky and uneven, and the banks on each side very precipitous.

March 28, the weather was very damp and disagreeable. The greater part of the day was taken up in getting the troops and wagon trains over the river. Many horses lost their footing and many men were dismounted, but none were drowned. We crossed the Locust Fork of the Black Warrior at the ford at 4 p.m. This stream is deeper than the Mulberry Fork, but not so wide nor so rapid. The distance between the two forks is eight miles and a half. The country between them is barren and thinly settled. The people are very ignorant and poor, but of Union proclivities. General Wilson camped at night on south bank of this fork. March 29, the day was occupied in getting the First and Second Divisions over the Locust Fork of the Black Warrior River. General Wilson remained in camp all day. Captain Brown, acting chief quartermaster, was ordered to take charge of corps trains. Weather rainy. March 30, started on the road to Elyton at 6.30. Weather cloudy, but cold; rain had ceased to fall. The main road was found to be very muddy. We arrived at Elyton at 1 p. m., a distance of twenty miles, having crossed Black Creek on our way at Lamson's Flour Mills. These mills were burned. The country had now begun to assume a more fertile and cultivated appearance. Elyton is a very pretty village of from 3,000 to 4,000 inhabitants. The route on which we had hitherto come since leaving Chickasaw had been southeasterly. From Elyton until we arrived at Selma we now advanced due south. The First Brigade, of the First Division, was detached from the command at this point and ordered to proceed to Tuscaloosa and destroy the Government works there. Large iron-works six miles south of Elyton were burned. We arrived at night on the banks of the Cahawba River, fifteen miles from Elyton. The railroad bridge had fortunately been left uninjured and was easily fixed to allow the crossing of trains. The last four miles of the road were very rough and muddy. March 31, fine drizzly rain fell early in the morning. Weather cleared after sunrise. The railroad bridge across the Cahawba was a quarter of a mile long and had been planked the day before by General Upton. The Cahawba River is at this point an eighth of a mile broad and is quite deep. The crossing would have been troublesome had the bridge been burned. Large iron-works half a mile from the river were burned. Arrived at Montevallo at 11 a.m., distance fourteen miles from Cahawba. Road was good. The country was wooded, but the forests now different in character from those through which we had hitherto passed, there being some oaks mixed with the pines. The soil, though still sandy, is more fertile than that north of Elyton. Montevallo is a village of 2,000 inhabitants, but was nearly deserted on our entrance. General Upton had his headquarters there and was now waiting our approach. The rebels were now reported for the first time to be in advance of us in some force. They were charged by the Third Iowa and dispersed with the loss of twenty prisoners. Left Montevallo on road to Selma at 3 p. m. General Long advanced with the Second Division on the road to Ran-

dolph to the right of the main road to Selma. General Upton kept the main road. There was continued skirmishing with the rebels, but they were unable to check our advance in the slightest degree. We went into camp twelve miles from Montevallo at 7.30 p. m. There had been during the day several men wounded and one or two killed.

April 1, marched at an early hour to Randolph, a small village, seventeen miles from Montevallo. General McCook was ordered with the Second Brigade, of the First Division, to take the road to Centerville and to co-operate with General Croxton against Jackson, who was reported to be on the Tuscaloosa and Centerville road with 4,000 men. General Long on the right and Upton on the left had a brilliant fight with the rebels under Forrest in person, defeating them with severe loss. There were captured from the enemy 3 pieces of artillery and 300 prisoners, and there were besides quite a number killed. The loss on our side was 40 wounded and 12 killed. Arrived at Plantersville after a march of twenty-six miles at 6 p. m.; headquarters of corps at house of Mrs. Discoe. A quantity of rebel hard-tack and some forage bags were found in the depot. April 2, a hospital was established in the village church for the reception of the sick and wounded. Asst. Surg. T. A. McGraw, U. S. Volunteers, was ordered to remain in charge, with Assistant Surgeon Dome, Seventeenth Indiana (mounted) Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon Maxwell, of the Third Iowa Cavalry, as assistants. There were left in the hospital forty wounded and eighteen sick, together with a sufficient number of nurses. The depot was burned, together with a store-house containing cotton. The command then moved on toward Selma, twenty one miles distant. The Fourth and Second Divisions arrived in front of Selma at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and at sundown a simultaneous attack was made along the whole line. Forrest was in command of the rebels in person, and endeavored to defend the city, but without success. Our troops took the breast-works by assault and entered the city, [pursuing] the flying rebels. In the confusion resulting from the night attack a large number of stores were plundered and burned. In the morning, however, order was again restored. Our loss was: Killed, 4 officers and 35 enlisted men; wounded, 24 officers and 22 enlisted men. Among the killed was Colonel Dobb. Brigadier-General Long was severely wounded in the head while leading the assault. We captured 2,300 prisoners, a large number of small-arms and cannon, and the workshops and arsenals which supplied the armies of the West with ammunition of all kinds. Forrest escaped with his escort of 100 men and retreated toward Plantersville. On his way he came across a party of Federals asleep in a neighboring field under command of Lieutenant Roys, of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, and Lieutenant Miller. He charged on them in their sleep, and refusing to listen to their cries of surrender killed or wounded the entire party, numbering twenty-five men. April 3, the day was spent in restoring order in Selma. The Second Brigade, of the First Division, which had been unsuccessful in its attempts to unite with the First Brigade, was ordered back to protect the wagon trains. Forrest arrived at Plantersville on his retreat and captured the hospital, which had been left without a guard. He paroled all the nurses and slightly wounded men, and left the surgeons and patients unmolested. A corps hospital was established in Selma for our wounded. April 5, a party of the Second Division went to Cahawba and recaptured several of our prisoners confined there. April 6, wagon train arrived at Selma. Arsenals and Government warehouses destroyed by fire. April 7, negroes gathered together to be organized into three regiments, one for each division.

Sick and wounded were brought in ambulances from Plantersville and put in corps hospital. General Wilson met Forrest on the Cahawba River under a flag of truce. It was determined to take along on the march all the sick and wounded whose situation would permit of it, and to leave only such as were very ill or badly wounded. Engineers were busily engaged in building a pontoon bridge over the Alabama River. The Alabama River is at this point about 500 yards wide. It has a very rapid current, and a depth that admits of navigation by steam-boats of considerable size. Selma is situated on its north bank. It is or was a beautiful city of 15,000 inhabitants, containing many fine residences and large Government workshops. Its loss to the rebels can hardly be estimated. April 9, it has been determined to move to-day toward Montgomery, but the pontoon bridge broke for the second time and prevented the whole command from crossing until late in the night. Camped on the south side of the river. Left in hospital at Selma sixty-eight patients, under charge of Surgeon Larkin [Seventeenth Indiana (mounted) Infantry], and Assistant Surgeon Raley, Tenth Missouri Cavalry. Rations for forty days were left with them, as also plenty of medicines and other supplies.

April 10, began our march to Montgomery. Forrest had refused to acknowledge any paroles, and General Wilson had accordingly ordered all prisoners to be brought along under guard. The citizens, however, and some of the militia were paroled. Weather was good, although the roads were muddy from recent rains. Surgeon Carter, Third Iowa Cavalry, was ordered to take charge of the hospital train. This train was composed of the ambulances belonging to the corps, together with a number of wagons properly fitted up with beds and blankets. We marched fifteen miles to the village of Benton and camped there during the night. Benton is a small village of no particular importance. April 11, began to march at 6 a. m. Skies cloudy and threatening rain. Our route since leaving Selma has been due east on the road to Montgomery, south of the Alabama River. One mile from Benton we passed through a swamp a mile long. The road was very bad and almost impassable for wagons. After leaving the swamp, however, we found the roads to be smooth and dry, leading over a rolling country. Thirteen miles from Benton the columns passed through the village of Lowndesborough. This village is one of the most beautiful that we have yet passed through. It is built up of large, elegant mansions, and is inhabited by rich planters. It has a population of about 1,500. Smallpox was raging furiously, and in some families had attacked all the members. We here received news of the fall of Richmond. Went into camp eighteen miles from Montgomery after a march of eighteen miles. April 12, started from camp at 5 a. m. Weather very pleasant and roads good. General McCook with the First Division led the advance. The city was capitulated to General McCook early in the morning, and a provost-guard having been stationed in it, the troops marched through and camped outside. The inhabitants received the troops, if without manifestations of joy, at least without any evidences of dislike. Private property was everywhere respected. The rebel troops before our entrance had burned 85,000 bales of cotton, valued at $40,000,000 in gold. The citizens expressed a great deal of anger at the occurrence. Montgomery, the capital of Alabama, is a beautiful city, and contains a large number of elegant residences. It is situated on the south side of the Alabama River. This river is navigable to the city by small steamers. April 13, hospital train came into the city at 5 p. m. and was unloaded at Saint Mary's Hospital. The transportation

of so many sick and wounded had been found to be a serious incumbrance on the march, and it had, therefore, been determined to leave them at this city. There were accordingly sufficient quantities of commissary stores and medicines left in the hospital for the wants of the sick and wounded. There were left in Montgomery 144 men, under charge of Assistant Surgeon Dome, Seventeenth Indiana (mounted) Infantry. April 14, started for Columbus at 8 a. m. Weather pleasant and roads excellent. Marched due east twenty miles and then camped. April 15, started at 7.30 a. m., Upton way ahead. Weather cloudy and threatening rain. Arrived at Tuskegee, forty-two miles from Montgomery, at 2 p. m. Tuskegee is a village of 3,000 inhabitants, a county seat. It had a jail, court-house, and young ladies' seminary. Left Tuskegee at 5 o'clock. It began to rain just as we left Tuskegee, and continued to do so for two hours. Camped at last at 7 o'clock at a farm house, forty-eight miles from Montgomery and thirty-six from Columbus. April 16, commenced our march at 7 o'clock. The country passed over is not so fertile as in the immediate vicinity of Selma, and has been worn out by the defective system of agriculture. We passed through Society Hill and two other small villages on our route. General Upton again led the advance. Weather was fine and the roads were in good order. We arrived opposite Columbus at 3 p. m. and found General Upton preparing to attack the works. The attack began at 7 p. m., and notwithstanding the resistance of the enemy, who were intrenched on the neighboring hills, our forces drove them from their breast-works and captured the bridges leading over the Chattahoochee River to the city. The attack was made exclusively by the Fourth Division. Our loss was but 28 wounded and 5 killed. There were captured from the enemy nearly 2,000 prisoners, a large quantity of arms and ammunition and all the Government stores, shops, and arsenals, and the city itself. Columbus was a city of nearly 20,000 inhabitants, and is situated on the east bank of the Chattahoochee River. It was connected by the Alabama bank by three bridges at the time of its occupation by our forces. It was a place of considerable importance as a manufacturing town, having a number of mills and workshops of different kinds. While the main body of troops were thus engaged, Colonel La Grange had been detached at Opelika and ordered to destroy the railroad and the depots at West Point. Arriving there on April 16, he attacked and carried the fortifications built to defend the place, though not until after a severe struggle, in which we lost in killed and wounded thirty-nine men, of whom seven were killed.

April 17, the women and children who had been employed in the factories and arsenals turned out with one accord to pillage the stores and the Government warehouses. The Government buildings were burned with the exception of the hospitals. It was determined to leave our sick and wounded, with a proper amount of stores of all kinds, in the hospitals of the city. Assistant Surgeon Whitten, Third Iowa Cavalry, was detailed to take charge of them. In all thirty-five patients were left at Columbus. April 18, bridges over the Chattahoochee were burned, together with such public buildings as had escaped the day before. Commenced to move at 9 o'clock on the road to Macon via Thomaston; marched twenty-one miles and camped. The weather was pleasant and the roads good. The character of the soil was different to that of Alabama. It consisted of red clay; beneath which was a layer of limestone. Several cannon and a large number of wagons deserted on the road showed that the enemy had fled in the greatest confusion. April

19, the command marched at an early hour, the Second Division in the advance. The weather was very windy and the roads dry and dusty. The forests presented a somewhat different appearance to those by which we rode yesterday, having oak mixed with the pines. Our advance, consisting of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, had captured by forced marches the Double Bridges over the Flint River, forty-four miles from Columbus. We arrived there at 12 m. The Flint River here is very rapid and not easily fordable. A farther march of ten miles brought us to Thomaston, a village of about 1,500 inhabitants. After having crossed at Big Potatoe Creek, camped at 6 p. m. at Thomaston. April 20, corps headquarters began their march at 6 a. m. Weather was good. The roads were very dry and dusty. Our course, which from Columbus to Thomaston had been to the northeast, now directed to the southeast. Thomaston is forty-seven miles from Macon. Our advance was met by a flag of truce, announcing that Sherman had entered into an armistice with Johnston, and demanding that we should halt where we were. The officer commanding the advance, however, had no authority to stop his march, and by the time the letter had reached General Wilson the city of Macon had been already captured. Thus imperfectly are the main incidents of the march of General Wilson's command from Chickasaw, Ala., to Macon, Ga., recorded and reported for the information of the medical director Army and Department of the Cumberland, Surg. George E. Cooper, U. S. Army. It had been intended to render this report more complete and give the points of interest more in detail. The reports, however, from surgeons in charge of subordinate commands are not so explicit as to permit the execution of this intention. One or two points I desire to present to the medical director Department of the Cumberland: First, that the ambulance corps organization operated as successfully in the cavalry as in the infantry corps; second, no patients were left on the roadside in the rear of the advancing forces, and all were provided for in regularly furnished hospitals. Two accidents arose from the magazines of the Spencer carbine exploding from being half filled while on "hot march" by concussion. In one instance the magazine was in the pouch, in the other in the stock of the carbine. The tin tubes, or magazines which contain the fixed ammunition, metallic cartridges, should be therefore kept filled. Four inches of play on a hot day may explode them, as evidenced in these two cases. The greatest energy and assiduity on the part of all the medical officers was observable throughout the campaign.

F. SALTER,
Surg., U. S. Vols., Med. Director, Cav. Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.

No. 5.

Reports of Maj. James M. Hubbard, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, commanding Pontoniers.

HEADQUARTERS PONTOON TRAIN, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Macon, Ga., April 25, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the pontoon train—consisting of fifty-eight wagons loaded with thirty canvas pontoon-boats and the necessary lumber for laying a bridge of thirty boats, also the battalion of

pontoniers (6 commissioned officers and 205 effective men, including 58 teamsters, 2 harness makers, and 4 blacksmiths)—left Eastport, Miss., at 8 a. m. March 20, 1865, and proceeded to Bear River via Iuka. Laid a pontoon bridge across the same six miles from Iuka the same day. On the 22d of March the pontoon train was attached to Second Division, Cavalry Corps, and was guarded by troops from that division. We moved in rear of the Second Division train, which obliged us to corduroy many of the bad places in the roads, for our mules were small and not in very good condition. Loads so heavy that on March 28 I had to abandon about one-fourth of all the lumber of the kind that could be procured in the country. Crossed Big Black Warrior on 30th of March and marched to and bridged Little Black Warrior on the 31st of March. On the 3d of April laid a bridge across Cahawba River. All trains belonging to the command crossed and marched twenty miles same day. Arrived at Selma, Ala., April 6, having marched the distance of about 300 miles in eighteen days, and laid three pontoon bridges. The roads were almost impassable, having in many instances to use the whole battalion in lifting wagons out of the mud. Laid a bridge across the Alabama River in thirty hours. With the addition of the thirty canvas boats, six wooden pontoons and three large barges were used, but owing to the rise of water and driftwood it was broken twice in the center. By much assistance it was made substantial. Commenced taking up the bridge at 10 a. m. 10th of April, reserving only twelve boats and appurtenances. Destroyed and abandoned thirty wagons, eighteen boats, and mounting the battalion of pontoniers on the surplus mules arrived at Montgomery, Ala., on 13th of April, having laid one bridge across Cypress Creek and traveled the distance of sixty-five miles over a swampy road in three days and a half. Moved on the Columbus road on 14th. On the 15th Privates J. Creach, William Burris, F. M. Cross, J. Wisby, Isaac D. Rowden, John W. Conant, and Puthuff, of Company K, Pontoon Battalion, left the command without orders. Private J. Creach returned and stated that they were attacked by guerrillas, and J. Wisby,* Isaac D. Rowden, F. M. Cross, and William Burris were killed; Conant and Puthuff wounded. We arrived at Columbus, Ga., April 17, having traveled about 100 miles in five days. Left Columbus at 2 a. m. 18th and moved toward Macon, Ga.; traveled forty-one miles. Arrived in camp near Macon, Ga., at 12 m. 21st April, making about 100 miles in three days and a half, with teams in good condition.

Hoping the above may prove satisfactory, I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. HUBBARD,
Major, Comdg. Detach. Twelfth Missouri Cav., Batt. of Pontoniers.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

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HEADQUARTERS PONTONIERS, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Macon, Ga., May 9, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the pontoon train (fifty-eight wagons) loaded with thirty canvas pontoons, together with the lumber necessary to lay a bridge at least 400 feet long, also the pontoniers, con-

* Regimental records show that Wisby was mustered out.

sisting of the Third Battalion of the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, under my command, left Eastport, Miss., at 8 a. m. on the 20th of March, 1865. (The teamsters were all detailed from the battalion of pontoniers, which consisted of 205 men and 5 line officers, besides Lieutenant [Bennett], acting assistant quartermaster.) 20th, marched by the way of Iuka to Bear River, escorted by the Second Battalion of Twelfth Missouri Cavalry. The distance was about fifteen miles. We arrived at the river at about 5 o'clock, and finding it not fordable, laid a pontoon bridge across it of one trestle and thirteen boats. 21st, we took up the bridge and traveled six miles; the roads in very bad condition, it having rained the night before, making the roads very muddy. The men had to lift a great many of the wagons out of the mud. The mules in the train were small and in not very good order. 22d, traveled about ten miles; halted early. Passed through Dickson's Station. 23d, roads were very miry. Had to travel very slowly, and across all low places had the men to corduroy the road. Also passed over some mountainous country, frequently having to put eight mules to a wagon. Over one very high hill was assisted by Captain Coe, acting assistant quartermaster Second Division, sending thirty span of mules to help us up. The men being along with the wagons were much assistance to them, frequently helping to push the wagons all the way up the hill. 24th, train was escorted by the Fourth Ohio Cavalry. After getting over the hill the roads began to get better. Passed through Frankfort and Russellville and overtook the army at Cedar Creek, having traveled about twenty-three miles that day. 25th, procured all the forage that could be taken on the train. After traveling about ten miles the train of the Second Division and the pontoon train stuck in the mud, and the pioneers and pontoniers were at work all night making corduroy road. 26th, by morning the road was made passable. Traveled about twelve miles by 1.30 o'clock at night, when we came to a swamp that was almost impassable. The Second Division train was mired in it. The men worked almost all night. They were becoming much fatigued, but the work was carried on with energy until the road was completely corduroyed across the swamp. Made twelve miles that day. 27th, roads were some better until we passed into Walker County, where we began to come to swamps again. The mules were becoming much fagged, the loads being evidently too heavy for the bad roads. This night the train got mired at 1 a. m., it having been the third night that the mules were not unharnessed and that men had no sleep. Made about one-quarter of a mile of corduroy road, and threw off about one-half of the lumber of kind that could be procured in the country. Made sixteen miles. 28th, reached Jasper at 1 o'clock, making eight miles by 1 p. m. 29th, traveled about thirteen miles against 12 m., and arrived at Black Warrior River. 30th, crossed the river without loss, although the water was swift, the bottom very uneven, and the wagons on both sides had to be let down and drawn up by the assistance of men with ropes. Traveled seven miles to Little Warrior River. Raining incessantly. The road was much cut up by the main force of cavalry that had gone ahead, leaving us behind on the 25th with an escort of cavalry and dismounted men. 31st, laid a pontoon bridge of eleven boats and put two trestles in. All the trains belonging to the army crossed; also the escort. Took the bridge up in an hour, looking for an attack from the north side of the river while we were raising it, and traveled four miles. Roads some firmer, but hilly and rocky.

April 2, arrived at Elyton at 10 a. m., having made twenty miles since early the morning before. Traveled eight miles south of Elyton

and encamped, making seventeen miles. April 3, arrived at Cahawba River and laid a pontoon bridge across it, which took seven boats and one trestle, both men and officers working energetically, laying the bridge in one hour and a quarter, and taking it up after all had crossed in three-quarters of an hour, and traveled twenty miles same day, passing one mile south of Montevallo. 4th, the advance guard was attacked by militia and guerrillas, but were repulsed without any loss. Fears were entertained that a general attack on the train would be made, but fortunately we were that evening re-enforced by the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, under command of Brevet Brigadier-General Alexander, having traveled twenty-seven miles. 5th, roads good. Made sixteen miles. Encamped early. Plenty of forage. Foraging parties captured quite a number of mules, supplying the place of those giving out. 6th, reached Selma at 11 a. m.; twelve miles that morning, having traveled the distance of about 227 miles in seventeen days. 7th and 8th, laid a bridge across the Alabama River, finishing 3 p. m. the 8th, having put in forty-six pontoons—thirty canvas and sixteen wooden—also, two very large barges on the north side and one on the south, the distance across being about 700 feet. About 9 p. m. the 8th the bridge was broken into in the center by driftwood. We immediately set to work to repair it and had it ready for crossing by 2 p. m. 9th; when about two regiments had crossed two wooden pontoons sunk; the weight being too great for it to bear, it gave way in the center and swung around. By this time the pontoniers were very much fatigued. A large detail was made to assist and the bridge was drawn back to its place, making a gap of only about fifty feet. This was soon repaired and made substantial, consequently we got a night's rest, the first for three nights. 10th, the pontoon train was across by 9 a. m., footmen and stragglers by 10 a. m., when we immediately commenced taking up the bridge, scuttling all the barges, wooden pontoons, also eighteen of the canvas pontoons, and destroying thirty wagons and harness, and mounted the pontoniers that heretofore had been on foot on the surplus mules. Left Selma at 2 p. m. the 10th and traveled all day and night, making only about ten miles, the roads being so intolerably bad. 11th, traveled to Cypress Creek, about twelve miles; found it deep; put in a bridge of four boats. 12th, crossed, took up the bridge, and traveled twenty miles. Roads some better. 13th, arrived at Montgomery and passed it seven and a half miles, making about twenty-eight miles. 14th, moved forward at 3 p. m., and traveled fifteen miles against 1 a. m. 15th. 15th, it rained a shower and made the roads very muddy. Made fourteen miles. 16th, made twenty-eight miles. 17th, arrived at Columbus 3 p. m., making ten miles. Passed on four miles. 18th, traveled from 3 a. m. to 9 p. m., forty-two miles. Roads good. 19th, traveled fifteen miles. 20th, traveled twenty-five miles. Roads good and solid. 21st, traveled eleven miles to within four of Macon. 22d, moved into Macon, Ga., having traveled from Selma, Ala., to Macon, Ga., the distance of about 240 miles, and laid one pontoon bridge, in nine days. Average per day twenty-six and two-thirds miles. Mules in good condition.

Hoping the above may prove satisfactory, I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. HUBBARD,
Major, Commanding Pontoniers, Cavalry Corps.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

No. 6.

Reports of Maj. Charles L. Greeno, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Provost-Marshal.

Consolidated report of property captured and destroyed by Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, commanded by Brevet Major-General Wilson, during the late campaign.

FIRST DIVISION.

Stand of colors	5
Pieces of artillery	64
Stand of small-arms	27,300
Factories	9
Foundries	3
Niter-works	3
Machine-shops	2
Rolling-mills	2
Iron-works	5
Steam-boats	3
Locomotives	20
Cars	470
Railroad bridges	3
Covered bridges	2
Military university	1
Property surrendered to General McCook, Tallahassee, Fla.:	
Pieces of artillery	40
Stand of small-arms	2,500
Cavalry sabers	460
Bayonets	1,618
Cartridge-boxes	1,200
Waist-belts	710
Pounds of lead	63,000
Pounds of niter	2,000
Sets of accouterments	2,000
Rounds of fixed artillery ammunition	10,000
Rounds of small ammunition	121,900
Pounds of musket-balls	700
Pikes and lances	325
Confederate bonds, money, &c	$2,785,263.26
Specie	$206.13
Quartermaster's stores—	
Head of horses	70
Head of mules	80
Wagons	40
Ambulances	4
Commissary stores—	
Pounds of bacon	170,000
Barrels of salt	300
Barrels of sugar	150
Barrels of sirup	100
Bushels of corn	7,000
Head of cattle	1,200

SECOND DIVISION.

Stand of colors	6
Pieces of artillery	72
Stand of small-arms	3,700
Large quantities of quartermaster's, commissary, medical, and ordnance stores captured at Macon, Ga., no inventory taken.	
Miles of railroad	2
Foundries	2
Machine-shops	2
Saw-mill	1
Turn table	1
Large collieries	5

FOURTH DIVISION.

Stand of colors	11
Pieces of artillery	74
Stand of small-arms	3,500
Fountain Warehouse, containing bales of C. S. A. cotton	6,000
Alabama Warehouse, containing bales of C. S. A. cotton	7,000
Boxes of tobacco	100
Hogsheads of sugar	20
Barrels of sugar (100) and quantities of other commissary stores destroyed.	
Near Macon Railroad Depot destroyed three large warehouses, containing 20,000 sacks of corn, an immense amount of quartermaster's stores, commissary stores, and valuable machinery, all in readiness for shipment; a large number of caissons and limbers generally unserviceable.	
Locomotives	15
Passenger-cars	10
Box-cars	60
Flat-cars	24
Coal-cars	9
Round-houses and machine-shops	2
Naval armory and contents	1
Navy-yard and contents	2
Foundries	1
Niter-works	1
Iron-works	2
C. S. arsenal and contents	1
Powder magazines and contents	2
Oil-cloth manufactory	1
Cloth manufactories	3
Rope factory	1
Government blacksmith shops	2
Paper-mill	1
Bridges	4
Hughes, Daniel & Co.'s warehouse, containing 10,000 bales of cotton, presses and types of the following newspapers—Columbus Sun, Columbus Enquirer, Columbus Times, and the types, one press, &c., of the Memphis Appeal.	
Telegraph instruments	20
Suits of Confederate uniforms	4,500
Yards of army jeans	5,890
Yards of osnaburgs	1,000
Pairs of shoes	8,820
Pairs of cotton drawers	4,750
Gray jackets	1,750
Pairs of pants	4,700
Pairs of socks	2,000
Shirts	400
Gray caps	650
Tin cups	2,000
Tin pans	33
Wooden buckets	960
Hatchets	375
Axes and helves	1,000
Picks and helves	1,000
Spades and shovels	400
Boxes of carpenter tools	15
Wall-tents and flies	100
Coils of half-inch rope	6

C. L. GREENO,
Maj. and Provost-Marshal, Cav. Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., June 28, 1865.

Consolidated report of casualties in Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, commanded by Brevet Major-General Wilson, during the late campaign.

Command.	Commissioned officers.						Enlisted men.					
		Wounded.						Wounded.				
	Killed.	Severely.	Slightly.	Mortally.	Missing.	Drowned.	Killed.	Severely.	Slightly.	Mortally.	Drowned.	Missing.
First Division	6	2	2	.....	6	.....	27	35	48	129	7	.....
Second Division	5	.....	3	23	1	.....	46	73	128	51	.....	12
Third Division	5	15	.....	.....	11	.....	108	296	.....	.....	.....	684
Fourth Division	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	63	.....	.....	.....	9
Fifth Division[a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixth Division[a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seventh Division[a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	18	19	5	23	18	.....	187	467	176	180	7	705

[a] No report.

REMARKS.—Brig. Gen. Eli Long wounded at Selma, April 2, 1865.

C. L. GREENO,
Maj. and Provost-Marshal, Cav. Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga. June 28, 1865.

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Consolidated report of Confederate prisoners paroled under the direction of Brevet Major-General Wilson.

Where paroled.	Number paroled.	Date.	By whom paroled.
		1865.	
Macon, Ga.	14,985	April and May	Provost-Marshal, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.
Atlanta, Ga.	10,000	May	Colonel Eggleston.
Albany, Ga.	[a]5,000	....do	Colonel Cooper.
Milledgeville, Ga.	957	....do	Major Williams.
Forsyth, Ga.	226	....do	Captain Walden.
Columbus, Ga.	3,700	....do	Captain Lamson.
Washington, Ga.	5,026	....do	Captain Abraham.
Hawkinsville, Ga.	1,247	....do	Captain Gates.
Augusta, Ga.	6,315	....do	General Upton.
Tallahassee, Fla.	7,200	....do	General McCook.
On the march	2,816	April	Captain Hathaway.
Eufaula	225	May	Major Dartt.
Augusta, Ga.	2,181	April	General Fry, C. S. Army.
Total	59,878		

[a] An estimate; no report received up to date.

Commissioned officers	6,134
Enlisted men	53,744
Total	59,878

C. L. GREENO,
Maj. and Provost-Marshal, Cav. Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., June 28, 1865.

Consolidated report of prisoners of war captured by the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, commanded by Brevet Major-General Wilson, during the late campaign.

Commissioned officers and enlisted men..... 6,820

C. L. GREENO,
Maj. and Provost-Marshal, Cav. Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

Consolidated report of cotton destroyed by Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, commanded by Brevet Major-General Wilson, during the late campaign.

Where destroyed.	Number of bales.	Remarks.
Selma, Ala.....	35,000	Destroyed by the Confederate forces before retreating.
Montgomery, Ala.....	85,000	Do.
Columbus, Ga.....	125,000	Destroyed by the cavalry command after the place was taken.
On the line of march...	10,000	Destroyed by the cavalry command.
Total destroyed..	255,000	

C. L. GREENO,
Maj. and Provost-Marshal, Cav. Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., June 28, 1865.

No. 7.

Report of Brig. Gen. Edward M. McCook, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations March 22–May 1.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., June 2, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division since March 22, 1865, when it broke camp at Chickasaw, Ala., and marched, via Buzzard Roost, Russellville, and Jasper, to Elyton, which point was reached on the 30th after a march of nine days over the worst roads I ever saw, and with but little forage.

At this place, in obedience to orders from the brevet major-general commanding the corps, my First Brigade, Brigadier-General Croxton commanding, was detached and ordered to proceed to Tuscaloosa, Ala., destroy all public property there, and rejoin the command in the vicinity of Selma as soon as practicable. At the same time orders were sent to Captain Kingscott, acting assistant quartermaster, to move his train as rapidly as possible to Elyton and report to Captain Brown, chief quartermaster of the corps. With the Second Brigade and Eighteenth Indiana Battery I marched via Cahawba railroad bridge and Montevallo, reaching Randolph April 1, where information was received that General Croxton was confronted by a superior force under General Jackson near Trion. I was ordered to march rapidly via Centerville and Scottsville with La Grange's brigade, and form a junction if possible with Croxton. One battalion was sent in advance to secure the

bridge over Cahawba River at Centerville, and the command pushed rapidly forward, reaching Scottsville at 5 p. m. Here information was received that Jackson's command of 3,500 to 4,000 men was between me and Croxton's command, and couriers were at once dispatched to communicate with him, but without success. At daylight on the 2d instant two regiments were ordered out on the Trion road to feel the enemy, and found them occupying a strong position and prepared for battle. A short and severe skirmish ensued, when my forces were withdrawn. In the meantime I learned from prisoners that Croxton had moved toward Elyton twenty-four hours before. I could hope to accomplish nothing by making a serious attack on a force three times my number, unless it was rendered absolutely necessary in order to prevent a junction between Jackson and the rest of Forrest's command. Consequently I drew back slowly toward the Cahawba, hoping the enemy would follow; they did so in full force, and when the head of their column reached the river I burned the bridge, destroying the only means of crossing, thus cutting off the larger part of Forrest's command from joining their leader. I destroyed all boats up and down the river, and as this was the only bridge on the stream, Jackson was never able to cross any portion of his command in time to interfere with the operations of the main body of General Wilson's corps, then moving against Selma. The Second Brigade of my command arrived at Selma on the 6th and crossed the Alabama River at 10 p. m. April 9, and on the 12th reached Montgomery, skirmishing all the way, and meeting very decided resistance at several points. Montgomery was surrendered and all public property destroyed. The amount will be found included in a summary at the close of my report. The rebels had burned about 90,000 bales of cotton the night before my command entered the city. On the 16th Colonel La Grange with his brigade appeared before West Point and carried that strong position by assault. It was desperately defended and gallantly won. The results of this capture were most important, securing to us the crossing of the Chattahoochee and placing in our hands all the rolling-stock of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. We marched into Macon on the 20th, and on the 29th Croxton's lost brigade made its appearance after having made one of the most extraordinary marches on record. The route taken by Croxton's brigade after leaving Elyton, Ala., March 30: Encamped same night eight miles south of Elyton; marched next day to Trion, and returned ten miles to Elyton road, thence to Johnson's Ferry, forty miles above Tuscaloosa. April 3, moved to Northport, and on the 5th marched twenty-five miles on Columbus road to King's Store. 6th, moved on Pleasant Ridge road twelve miles to Lanier's Mill; from there returned to Northport and remained until the 11th instant. On the 11th marched to Windham's Springs. 12th and 13th, marched around head of Wolf Creek; 14th, to Comack's Mills, on Blackwater; thence to Sipsey Fork of Black Warrior, and crossed during 16th. On the 17th marched, via Arkadelphia, to Mulberry Fork, crossing at Hanby's Mills. 18th, marched to and crossed Little Warrior at Menter's Ferry. 19th, moved to Mount Pinson, fourteen miles north of Elyton. 20th, moved via Trussville and Cedar Grove, and arrived at Talladega on the 22d. On the 23d moved to Munford's Station. 24th, marched, via Oxford and Daviston, to Blue Ridge, on the Tallapoosa; from thence, on the 25th, via Arbacoochee and Bowdon, to Carrollton, Ga. 26th, marched to and crossed the Chattahoochee; 27th, via Newnan, to Flat Shoals, on Flint River; 28th and 29th, via Barnesville and Forsyth, to Macon, Ga. During this march he skirmished with Jackson at Trion, whose force

he estimates at 5,000; also with Wirt Adams between Romulus and Northport, who had about 2,800 men. At Munford's Station General Hill's brigade with two pieces of artillery was encountered; his force scattered, and artillery captured.

In conclusion, I submit the following summary statement of arms, prisoners (including those surrendered in Florida), and stores captured; also the number of factories, foundries, and other public works and property destroyed by my division during this campaign: Commissioned officers captured, 758; enlisted men captured, 7,044; artillery pieces captured, 64; small arms captured, 27,300; factories destroyed, 9; foundries destroyed, 3; niter-works destroyed, 3; machine-shops destroyed, 2; rolling-mills destroyed, 2; iron-works destroyed, 5; steam-boats destroyed, 3; locomotives destroyed, 20; cars destroyed, 470; railroad bridges destroyed, 3; covered bridges destroyed, 2; military university destroyed, 1; Confederate bonds, money, &c., $2,785,263.26; specie, $206.13. This does not include the quartermaster's, commissary, and ordnance stores surrendered to me in Florida and Southwest Georgia. I have submitted a separate and detailed report relative to them. The casualties of my division were: Officers killed, 6; officers wounded, 5; officers missing, 5; enlisted men killed, 27; enlisted men wounded, 84; enlisted men missing, 135; total, 262. Among the killed I have to lament the loss of Captain Goulding and Lieutenant Miller, of my staff. They died bravely in the discharge of their duty. I had prepared a map of the roads over which the First Division marched, but unfortunately it was lost with Captain Goulding, my inspector. The brigades of this division marched, I believe, some 300 or 400 miles farther than the rest of the corps, and came into Macon in good condition. No other cavalry expedition of the war can compare in magnitude with this one, marching over almost impassable roads, through a country so barren that it afforded no sustenance for man or beast, far away from support or supplies, carrying fortifications by assault, and fighting all the time. The soldiers and officers have shown a patience, fortitude, and courage, a cheerfulness under trials, and determination in overcoming all obstacles that has been rarely equaled and never surpassed. I inclose reports of my subordinate commanders, and refer the general commanding to them for details.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

No. 8.

Report of Brig. Gen. John T. Croxton, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations March 22–May 1.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., May [—], *1865.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on the 22d of March my command of 65 officers and 1,734 enlisted men, mounted and equipped for line of battle, started from Chickasaw, Ala., on the late campaign. By hard work in procuring horses from other commands, and by taking

the mules from my train, I had succeeded in increasing my effective force 216 men in three days previous. The first day's march was a distance of sixteen miles, passing through Buzzard Roost and camping near Barton's Station. March 23, had charge of the division train and toiled with it from daylight to dark, using almost all of the brigade to carry it along. Made four miles. March 24, marched through Frankfort to the right of Russellville, camping two miles south. Distance, thirty miles. March 25, starting at 4.30 a. m., marched to Haley's, on the Buttahatchie, a distance of twenty-nine miles. After this hard day's march, during which we crossed Big Bear Creek and other troublesome streams, went into camp without forage. March 26, marched to Kansas, twenty-five miles, passing through Eldridge and crossing New River. Found plenty of forage and quite a number of loyal people. March 27, marched to Saunders' Ferry, on the Mulberry Branch of Black Warrior, a distance of twenty-eight miles, passing through Jasper. This was one of the hardest day's marches in the campaign. The roads were in terrible condition, and I was compelled to cut new roads, corduroy old ones, build bridges over swamps, and use my command to carry wagons and ambulances along. March 28, crossed the river and camped seven miles beyond. Ford very dangerous and uncertain; quite a number of men dismounted, several horses and mules drowned, and some few arms lost. March 29, crossed Locust Fork of the Black Warrior River, marching toward Elyton, and camping seven miles from there. Ford over river deep but not dangerous. On the 30th, at 4 p. m., left Elyton under the following order, sending two staff officers by different routes to order the Fourth Kentucky (mounted) Infantry, which was twenty miles in the rear with the train, to strike directly south and join us, if possible, before we reached Tuscaloosa. Two companies of this regiment, one of the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, and forty pioneers, in the aggregate 200 men, were left with the train, thus reducing my effective force to about 1,500 men:

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Elyton, Ala., March 30, 1865.

General JOHN T. CROXTON,
Commanding First Brigade, First Division:

GENERAL: The following order has just been received by me from corps headquarters:

"HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
"*Elyton, Ala., March 30, 1865—2 p. m.*

"Brig. Gen. E. M. McCOOK,
"*Commanding First Cavalry Division:*

"GENERAL: Detach one brigade of your division, with orders to proceed rapidly by the most direct route to Tuscaloosa to destroy the bridge, factories, mills, university (military school), and whatever else may be of benefit to the rebel cause. As soon as this work is accomplished instruct the commanding officer to join the corps by the Centerville road. Caution him to look out for Lyon, who was expected at Tuscaloosa yesterday with a small force marching toward Montevallo. In case the bridge at Centerville is destroyed let him cross the Cahawba, wherever he can do so best.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"J. H. WILSON,
"*Brevet Major-General, Commanding.*"

You will march with your brigade in compliance with the foregoing order, and report in person to General Wilson for further instructions.

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Reporting to the brevet major-general commanding in person for instructions, he directed me in case I found it practicable after executing my mission at Tuscaloosa, to destroy the railroad between Selma

and Demopolis. From Judge Mudd, of Elyton, I learned that he had left Tuscaloosa on the 28th; that Lyon's brigade was expected there; that there were no troops there except cadets and militia, and none between that point and Elyton. Encamped on the night of the 30th eight miles south of Elyton, finding the roads wretched. March 31, moved at daylight, sending a detachment to the right through Jonesborough to destroy the stores there, and three companies of the Eighth Iowa, in charge of Captain Sutherland, my assistant adjutant-general, to the left six miles to destroy Saunders' Iron-Works, which they accomplished, rejoining the column five miles south of Burkville and ten from Trion. It was now 4 p. m., when I learned from this detachment and from a prisoner that Forrest's whole command was passing Trion, marching from Tuscaloosa to Montevallo via Centerville. I moved rapidly on and at sundown reached Trion, striking the rear of Forrest's column. Here I learned that Lyon's brigade, under Crossland, had passed the evening previous; that Forrest had passed at daybreak that morning, and Jackson's division, with part of Chalmers', numbering in the aggregate 5,000 men, had passed during the day, moving rapidly and expecting to march during the night. Here a state of case arose not contemplated by my orders, and in view of the great importance of disposing of Forrest's command, which would leave not only Tuscaloosa but every vital point open to us, I determined to follow him during the night, hoping to be near enough to co-operate with the corps in an attack on the following day. My advance guard was ordered in pursuit while the horses were fed, intending, as I did, to follow forthwith. The information obtained was dispatched by three trusty scouts to the brevet major-general commanding the corps, and also a verbal message of my intention to follow Forrest, which I did not deem prudent to incorporate into my written dispatch. While feeding, the officer in command of my advance reported the enemy holding against him the Centerville road, two miles from my camp. Repeated attempts to circumvent them proved failures until after midnight, when it became very evident that the enemy were in strong force reconnoitering and moving to envelop my position preparatory to an attack at daylight. I had but 1,100 men. The Fourth Kentucky (mounted) Infantry had not been heard from. The enemy held the road already in my rear and front. I determined, therefore, to avoid an engagement with a force of unknown strength by moving directly west by a road leading from my camp to the Mud Creek road, which runs from Jonesborough to Tuscaloosa, parallel to and ten miles west of the road I had traveled. Two companies of the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry were left behind under Captain Penn to determine and report the strength and movements of the enemy. All of which I relied upon, knowing by the time I struck the Mud Creek road I could then determine upon the course to be pursued. Scouts were sent to meet the Fourth Kentucky and bring it to that road. The rear of my column had just left camp at dawn when the enemy in force attacked, driving in the pickets, which had not been relieved. Captain Parrish, with one of the companies left with Captain Penn, charged the enemy's column in a lane, and being deceived by a party of rebels, whom in the early dawn he mistook for our troops, he went too far, was surrounded, and after a gallant attempt to extricate his command was wounded and captured with the most of his men, a number of whom were killed and wounded. The enemy pressed vigorously on, driving the pickets, with Captain Penn's detachment through our camp and after the column. Major Fidler, commanding Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, was in rear, and promptly threw a battalion

into line to re-enforce the detachments, and when they came up relieved them, the enemy following several miles, making several ineffectual attempts to break up this battalion, the whole command losing in this affair 2 officers and 30 men. At this time, as I afterward learned, Forrest's entire train, with his field artillery, was at Tuscaloosa, and in apprehension of my approach was ordered to Northport. In view of this Jackson, instead of following directly, took a road striking the Mud Creek road four miles nearer Tuscaloosa, and moving rapidly succeeded in throwing his force there between me and that place upon the only road east of the Black Warrior. He had two brigades, numbering as I then supposed and have since learned, 2,600 men. I could hardly hope to run over this force and take Tuscaloosa with 1,500 men (400 of them the Fourth Kentucky, I had not yet heard from), supported, as he was, by 400 militia and 350 cadets, who filled the trenches around the city. I determined, therefore, to effect by stratagem what I could not hope to accomplish directly. I therefore turned north, marching ten miles on the Elyton road, halted and fed, while the Fourth Kentucky, from which I heard at this point, joined me. From this point we moved directly west to Johnson's Ferry, forty miles above Tuscaloosa, which point we reached at sundown, having traveled during the day over forty miles. I ordered the Eighth Iowa to begin crossing at once, and at sundown on the next day (April 2) the whole command was west of the Black Warrior, the men with their equipments crossing in a single flat-boat and the horses swimming, losing only two or three.

April 3, moved at daylight toward Tuscaloosa, the advance guard capturing all the scouts and citizens, thus preventing any knowledge of our approach. At 9 o'clock at night reached the suburbs of Northport, massed the brigade in a cedar grove, and with 150 picked men of the Second Michigan moved up near the bridge. I intended to put this picked force in ambush as near the bridge as I could get it, quietly await daybreak, then seize the bridge by a dash, and throw the whole brigade over mounted, and envelop the city before the cadets and militia could be assembled. As I approached the bridge, however, I could distinctly hear the rebels removing the flooring in the bridge, and apprehending they had received notice of our approach, and knowing the difficulty of success should they have time to assemble their troops, I gave the order, and Colonel Johnston dashed ahead on the guards, who fired and retreated into the bridge, in the center of which the reserve was stationed behind cotton bales, in front of which twenty feet of bridge had been torn up. The detachment of the Second Michigan, led by Colonel Johnston in person, rushed into the bridge, halted for nothing until they had killed and captured the whole of the guard and had possession of the bridge. They were moved ahead to cover the approaches to the bridge, and fifty men sent double-quick to seize the two pieces of artillery, the location of which I had learned, and which were soon in our possession. In the meantime the floor of the bridge was relaid, so that footmen could pass, and the balance of the Second Michigan, the Sixth Kentucky, and Eighth Iowa thrown across dismounted, and put in position to cover the bridge against an attack from the militia and cadets which were assembling. They made several unsuccessful attempts to dislodge us, but failed, and morning found us in peaceful possession of the premises, with 60 prisoners and 3 pieces of artillery. April 4, destroyed the foundry, factory, two niter-works, the military university, a quantity of stores, and supplied the command with all the rations we could carry. Spent the day resting

men and animals and reconnoitering and trying to discover some safe exit by which to rejoin the corps. The bridges over Hurricane Creek had been burned, making it necessary to move southeast in the direction of Marion, which would bring me directly in contact with Jackson's division, supported by a brigade of Chalmers' division, at Greensborough. Seeing no possible means of getting east to join the corps, I determined to recross the Black Warrior, and if possible to destroy the railroad between Demopolis and Meridian, as I had been verbally instructed to destroy it west of Selma and about Uniontown. At this time I could hear of no troops that could offer any resistance to my movement, and I was assured the Tombigbee could be forded at Jones' Bluff. Reasoning upon this, as on all occasions, that if Forrest detached a force inferior to my own to look after me, I would smash it up and go whither I pleased, while if he sent a superior force it was my object to draw it as far as possible from the theater in which the corps was operating, thus giving General Wilson still greater advantage in point of numbers, which I would be careful should not be counterbalanced by any disasters to my command. My only apprehension was that the general commanding would be embarrassed by my delay in joining, and that it might seriously affect the rapidity of his movements, on which I felt so much depended. Accordingly I dispatched a scout, with a dispatch in cipher, informing him fully of my movements and designs. April 5, recrossed the Black Warrior, burned the bridge, and took the Columbus road, encamping that night twenty-five miles from Northport at King's Store, and sending a company of the Sixth Kentucky with Captain Sutherland, my assistant adjutant-general, on the upper Columbus road, with directions to cross the Sipsey, turn south, and join me. April 6, took the road to Pleasant Ridge, and after marching twelve miles came to Lanier's Mills, on Sipsey, eight miles from Vienna, where I learned that 3,000 men left by Forrest at West Point were marching down the Tombigbee, and that owing to the late rains that stream could not be forded. Here also I learned that Selma had been taken, and that Forrest was at Marion and Jackson in the neighborhood of Tuscaloosa. It was plainly impossible to execute my designs, and I determined to return to Northport, by which time I hoped to learn definitely the movements of the corps from Selma. Accordingly I crossed Sipsey, burning the mills with a large amount of flour, meal, and meat, and took the road for Tuscaloosa, and after marching several miles halted two hours to feed. We had just resumed the march when Wirt Adams attacked my rear guard with two brigades, numbering 2,800 men, drove in the rear regiment (Sixth Kentucky Cavalry) on the Second Michigan, which was thrown across the road, and after repulsing several charges were not molested further. In this affair we lost 2 officers and 32 men. Two ambulances broke down and were left, the wounded being brought off. These troops of Adams had been at West Point, and had crossed the Tombigbee the day previous at Pickensville. April 7, moved from Romulus to Northport, hearing nothing of the corps. April 8, owing to scarcity of forage at Northport moved twelve miles north on the Byler road, where we remained until the 11th, attempting by various methods to communicate with the corps, or find out its movements from Selma, but without success. Finally I concluded that if the corps had moved at all it was either south or east, as the movement west would have driven Forrest to Demopolis, cleared the country between Tuscaloosa and Marion, and enabled me to communicate beyond doubt. I determined, therefore, to recross the Warrior into Elyton Valley, by which I should certainly learn whether Montgomery

or Mobile was the destination. April 11, moved to Wyndham's Springs, where I learned that all the boats on the river had been destroyed, rendering it necessary for us to move farther north in order to effect a crossing of the Warrior, which, as well as its tributaries, was greatly swollen. April 12, moved by the Jasper road to Wolf Creek, finding it impassable. April 13, marched around the head of Wolf Creek. April 14, crossed Lost Creek at Holly Grove and marched to Comack's Mills, on the Blackwater, finding the stream swimming and half the bridge down. This we rebuilt in two hours, and that night camped within four miles of Sipsey Fork of the Black Warrior. April 15, began crossing Sipsey Fork at Calloway's and Lindsey's Ferries, having no means of crossing men and equipments but in canoes and the horses by swimming. April 17, all were over, and marching via Arkadelphia we struck the Mulberry Fork at Hanby's Mills, finding a good ferry-boat and a good place for swimming horses. April 18, crossed Mulberry Fork and reached Little Warrior at Menter's Ferry, finding no boats, but a few canoes with which we began crossing, and were over by sundown next day (19th), all the command except the Eighth Iowa encamping at Mount Pinson, fourteen miles north of Elyton. Here I learned that the corps had taken Montgomery and gone east. Destroyed the foundry and niter-works near Mount Pinson. April 20, moved via Trussville and Cedar Grove; thence three miles on the Montevallo road, to make the impression that we were going that way. April 21, moved toward Talladega, sending the Fourth Kentucky (mounted) Infantry ahead before daybreak to seize the boats at Truss' and Collins' Ferries, on Coosa River, which they did, driving the guard off, and by night that regiment had crossed. April 22, by noon the command had crossed, and at sundown reached Talladega, driving out a force of about seventy rebels and encamping at that place. April 23, learning that Hill's brigade was between Talladega and Blue Mountain, I moved in that direction, finding him in position at Munford's Station, ten miles from Talladega, with 500 men and one piece of artillery. Attacked and routed him, capturing his artillery and a number of prisoners, and scattering the force in the woods. Destroyed the Oxford and Blue Mountain Iron-Works, the railroad bridges and depots to Blue Mountain, at which place we encamped, destroying the depots, rolling-stock, and a quantity of ordnance stores. April 24, sent the Eighth Iowa via Jacksonville and moved via Oxford and Daviston, where the Eighth Iowa rejoined us, burning a large cotton factory, and encamping at Bell's Bridge, on the Tallapoosa. April 25, marched through Arbacoochee and Bowdon and encamped near Carrollton, Ga. April 26, marched through Carrollton to the Chattahoochee at Moore's and Reese's Ferries, and by 8 o'clock of the next morning had crossed the river. April 27, marched via Newnan to near Flat Shoals. At the Chattahoochee a flag of truce from the commanding officer at Newnan informed me of the armistice and claimed protection under it. I informed them I could not recognize the information as official, but presuming it was true, would trouble nobody who kept out of my way, and would observe the armistice as far as foraging was concerned, but could not consent to discontinue my march. April 28, crossed Flint River at Flat Shoals and marched to near Barnesville. April 29, through Barnesville to Forsyth, sending Lieutenant Prather and Captain Walden, of my staff, by railroad to inform the brevet major-general commanding of my whereabouts, this being the first information he had received since my dispatch from Trion, March 31, which reached him at 9 a. m. on the following day, and about the same time one from Jackson

to Forrest, captured by General Upton, informing Forrest where I was, and that he (Jackson) was preparing to attack me at daylight on the 1st of April. April 30, marched through Forsyth and camped near Crawford's Station.

May 1, rejoined the corps at Macon, having been absent just one month, during which time I communicated with no Federal force, neither heard from any one nor (so far as heard) was heard from. During this time we marched 653 miles, most of time through a mountainous country so destitute of supplies that the command could be subsisted and foraged only by the greatest efforts, swimming four rivers, destroying 5 large iron-works (the last in the cotton States), 3 factories, numerous mills, immense quantities of supplies, capturing 4 pieces of artillery and several hundred small-arms, near 300 prisoners, rejoining the corps, the men in fine spirits and the animals in good condition, having lost in all but 4 officers and 168 men, half of the latter having been captured at various points while straggling from foraging parties and not in the line of duty. Throughout the long and arduous campaign, though often surrounded by perils, the spirits of the veterans never faltered. Officers and men vied with each other in the cheerful performance of their duty. I am especially under obligations to the regimental commanders—Colonels Dorr, Kelly, and Johnston, and Major Fidler and Captain Penn—for their hearty and earnest co-operation. To Lieutenant Prather, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, and aide to the general commanding the corps, I am obliged for his valuable services so cheerfully rendered. Captain Sutherland, assistant adjutant-general, was of great service to me until sent on a reconnaissance toward Columbus, from which he found it impossible to rejoin the command, and conducted his small command safely to Decatur, capturing prisoners nearly double in numbers to his detachment. To Captain Baker, acting assistant inspector-general; Captain Walden, provost-marshal, and Lieutenants Lusk and Kelley, aides-de-camp, I am under obligations for their zeal, activity, and efficiency in the execution of my orders. To Quartermaster Sergeant Walker and Commissary-Sergeant Wentworth I am indebted for invaluable services performed by them for the brigade in the absence of the officers of those departments of the staff.

I have the honor, major, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Maj. JOHN M. BACON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., May 23, 1865.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

MAJOR: I have the honor to recommend the following-named officers for promotion as a reward for gallantry and meritorious service in the field during the late campaign:

Col. O. H. La Grange, First Wisconsin Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, to be brigadier-general of volunteers; Lieut. Col. William W. Bradley, commanding Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, to be colonel by brevet; Lieut. Col. Henry Harnden, commanding First Wisconsin

Cavalry, to be colonel by brevet; Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Johnston, commanding Second Michigan Cavalry, to be colonel by brevet; Maj. W. H. Fidler, commanding Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet; Capt. R. S. Hill, commanding Second Indiana Cavalry, to be major; Capt. James M. McCown, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, to be major by brevet; Capt. Edmund Penn, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, to be major by brevet; Capt. Walter Whittemore, Second Michigan Cavalry, to be major by brevet.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., June 27, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded. Approved and strongly recommended.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

No. 9.

Report of Capt. William A. Sutherland, Assistant Adjutant-General, of operations March 29–April 10.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *April 12, 1865.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward, for the information of the general commanding, the following facts, viz:

On the 29th [30th] ultimo the First Brigade, First Cavalry Division, Brig. Gen. John T. Croxton commanding, was detached from the main cavalry column at Elyton with orders to proceed to Tuscaloosa, capture the place if possible, destroy the public buildings, and rejoin the column wherever practicable. The brigade moved toward Tuscaloosa on what is called the Huntsville road. At a point twenty-five miles this side of Tuscaloosa information was received that General Forrest was moving from that point, by way of Scottsville and Centerville, toward Montevallo, and that Jackson with his division was then passing out of the road at a point three miles ahead. General Croxton at once pushed forward his column with the intention of striking Jackson on the flank as he marched by. Darkness, however, came on before the attack could be made. During the night information was received that the enemy, hearing of our presence, had countermarched and was forming his lines for attack. Couriers were at once dispatched to General Wilson, who with Upton's and Long's divisions and La Grange's brigade, of McCook's division, had crossed the Cahawba River and driven Roddey from Montevallo, notifying him of the fact that Forrest was in our front and that he would find nothing between him and Selma. During the night General Croxton quietly withdrew his command with the exception of the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, under Major Fidler, which was left as a rear guard. This regiment was impetuously attacked by Jackson at daylight on the 31st, [April 1] but was skillfully withdrawn, with a loss of 2 commissioned officers and 36 men killed, wounded, and prisoners. Jackson did not follow up, but dispatched to Tuscaloosa that he had saved the place and proceeded toward Selma. It was subsequently ascertained that Forrest himself had not returned with Jackson, but had taken an escort of 200 men and pushed rapidly

toward Selma. As soon as General Croxton was free from Jackson he moved to Black Rock Shoals, on the Black Warrior, got possession of the ferry and crossed the river during the night of the 31st ultimo and the 1st of April [April 1 and 2]. The men and equipments were crossed in a flat, the horses driven into the river and compelled to swim. The crossing was successfully made with the loss of only three horses drowned. The command then moved on Tuscaloosa, arriving in front of the place about 10 p. m. of the 2d [3d]. A careful reconnaissance by General Croxton in person determined the fact that we were unexpected. The Second Michigan Cavalry, Col. T. W. Johnston commanding, was dismounted and thrown quietly forward toward the bridge. The six pickets on duty at the end approached were surprised and captured. The planks in the center of the bridge, however, had been taken up, and in relaying these the alarm was given. The column, however, was pushed forward sufficiently far to cover all approaches to the bridge and prevent its recapture. Farther advance was not made, owing to the fact that the enemy had opened a very rapid fire of musketry from behind cotton bales in the streets. During the night the garrison of 300 cadets and 200 armed citizens withdrew. Our loss in the fighting, twenty-three killed and wounded, all from the Second Michigan Cavalry. We captured Colonel Hardcastle, commanding the post, 9 other commissioned officers, and 63 enlisted men; also three 6-pounder guns in good condition. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded not ascertained, but not supposed to be heavy.

On the 3d [4th] the university buildings, all the factories, machine-shops, together with a large amount of bacon, corn, harness, fifty-odd wagons and ambulances, were destroyed. All private property was respected, and the soldiers were not permitted to enter houses. On the morning of the 4th [5th] the command moved out of Tuscaloosa, crossed the bridge and burned it, General Croxton intending to go toward Demopolis. As the column moved from town the general ordered Major Fidler, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, to place at my disposal a company, and instructed me to move forward on what was called the North Columbus road, push across the Sipsey River, attack any outpost I might find, create the impression that the column was moving on Columbus, collect all the information possible, and rejoin him in the vicinity of Jones' Bluff on the Tombigbee. Company D, Captain Rogers, composed of two commissioned officers and twenty-five men, reported to me. With this force I proceeded toward Columbus, driving in the enemy's courier post, capturing two of his couriers, and ascertaining that there was not any force at that point. I attempted to rejoin the command by way of Cordo, Carrollton, and Bridgeville. At Cordo met with no opposition. At Carrollton Captain Rogers charged gallantly into town, capturing nine of General Wirt Adams' scouts. From there I ascertained that severe fighting had been going on all day between General Croxton and General Adams. After burning the court-house and commissary depot at Carrollton we proceeded toward Bridgeville, skirmishing and taking prisoners. Ascertaining that General Adams occupied Bridgeville we countermarched for King's Store. Here I received word from General Croxton that he had been attacked by Adams, but had driven him from his line of march, but that he would cross the river at once and could not wait for us. While at King's Store, on the 6th, we were attacked by forces from Carrollton and Bridgeville and compelled to abandon our prisoners, then numbering 1 lieutenant and 36 men, eleven more than our numbers. Unable to rejoin the command, we made for Decatur. The company lost 1 man mortally wounded and 1 taken prisoner

at King's Store. On our march to Decatur we captured some ten men who had been in the Selma fight and escaped. Two belonged to Armstrong's brigade, of Chalmers' division, and the balance to Roddey. They all concurred in the report that Forrest was defeated at Selma by General Wilson on the 3d [2d], after a fight of some thirty minutes. Forrest himself was wounded in two places, on the head with a saber and a pistol shot through the left arm. His forces were scattered in all directions and could not be rallied. His forces consisted of Chalmers' division and Roddey's brigade. Forrest and Roddey escaped; Chalmers said to be captured. General Wilson captured over 1,500 prisoners and all the artillery at Selma. The enemy lost heavily in killed and wounded and quite a number drowned. Forrest's troops were making their way to their homes in all directions and were without arms. Owing to the rapid march I was compelled to make returning and the great fatigue of the men nearly all the prisoners escaped. I arrived at Decatur April 10. I most respectfully ask that Captain Rogers' company be ordered to the cavalry depot at Edgefield, Tenn., from there to be sent to their command. The company is complete in its organization, well mounted and equipped, and General Croxton would dislike very much to have it remain absent any longer than possible.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. SUTHERLAND,

Capt. and Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, First Cavalry Division.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Cumberland.

No. 10.

Report of Col. Oscar H. La Grange, First Wisconsin Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 22–April 17.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., May 4, 1865.

MAJOR: I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of this brigade since leaving Chickasaw, March 22, 1865:

No incident occurred to break the monotony of marching and foraging until April 1, when the brigade marched through Randolph, via Centerville, to Scottsville, a distance of thirty-eight miles, for the purpose of uniting with the First Brigade, which had previously been ordered to Tuscaloosa. A battalion of the First Wisconsin, under Major Shipman, was moved at a trot from Randolph to Centerville; made the march of fifteen miles in two hours; drove out a rebel force of 150; captured fifteen prisoners, and secured the bridge which he was left to guard with his battalion. Information received from prisoners captured between Scottsville and Trion led the general commanding to believe that the First Brigade after a sharp skirmish had fallen back toward Elyton, and convinced him that the rebel force near Trion was more than double that of the Second Brigade. For these reasons he determined to order the brigade back via Centerville to rejoin the main column. A demonstration made on the morning of the 2d by the Second and Fourth Indiana caused the enemy to display his force, which could not have been less than 3,000, while the brigade, having nine

companies detached, only numbered 1,200 men. In this skirmish the Second Indiana behaved handsomely, and from a strong position punished the enemy severely with a loss of only 1 man killed and 8 wounded, 6 of whom fell into the hands of the enemy. Capt. R. S. Hill, commanding battalion, behaved with his usual gallantry, and though severely wounded in the early part of the engagement refused to leave the saddle until the fight was over. Lieutenants Moulton and Chase, of my staff, merit commendation for their conduct in this affair. After destroying the factory, mill, bridge, and niter-works the brigade marched to Centerville, crossed and burned the bridge over the Cahawba after a skirmish with a body of the enemy which attempted to cross. It moved thence via Plantersville to within eleven miles of Selma, where an order was received to return and bring in the wagon train, which was met near Randolph and escorted to Selma, arriving on the evening of the 6th. On the 7th the Fourth Kentucky was sent in the direction of Tuscaloosa to communicate with the First Brigade, and made a forced march to Centerville, where it was overtaken by a party sent twelve hours later from the Second Indiana and ordered to return. Both detachments reached Selma on the evening of the 9th after a march of ninety miles. On the 10th the command left Selma and marched thirty miles, skirmishing a portion of the way with Clanton's brigade. On the 11th marched twenty-six miles and built two large bridges, skirmishing constantly with Clanton's brigade. On the morning of the 12th the brigade entered Montgomery, the Fourth Kentucky, Colonel Cooper, having taken possession at daylight after a slight skirmish with the enemy's rear guard. Colonel Cooper was placed in command of the post, and deserves high commendation for the manner in which he discharged the duties of that position. His command destroyed all public property before leaving the city, including three steam-boats with their cargoes captured by Major Weston, of the Fourth Kentucky. Within two miles of the city the Seventh Kentucky encountered 700 of the enemy under General Buford and drove them rapidly eight miles, capturing 3 stand of colors and 30 prisoners. In this affair Lieut. Col. William W. Bradley was severely wounded in the foot while charging at the head of his regiment. On the 14th the brigade (except the Fourth Kentucky and a detachment First Wisconsin, under Colonel Cooper, which rejoined the command at this point) moved on the Columbus road and made a running fight of thirty-eight miles with Clanton's brigade, killing 12 and capturing 100 prisoners, with a loss of 1 killed and 11 wounded. The First Wisconsin had the advance and behaved finely, driving the enemy by repeated charges from his rail barricades. On the 15th the brigade moved on the West Point road a distance of twenty-seven miles, after rebuilding the bridge across Ufoikee Creek, and camped at Auburn.

At 2 a. m. on the 16th the Second and Fourth Indiana, with one piece from the Eighteenth [Indiana] Battery, moved to West Point, captured a train of fourteen wagons on the way, and arrived at 10 a. m. within range of the guns of Fort Tyler, which is a remarkably strong earthwork, thirty-five yards square, surrounded by a ditch twelve feet wide and ten deep, situated on a commanding eminence and protected by an imperfect abatis. The Second Indiana was placed in a sheltered position within carbine-range, and ordered to begin the attack should reenforcements for the enemy arrive on the opposite bank of the river, or an attempt be made to evacuate the fort. The Fourth Indiana was also securely posted, and the pieces of artillery amused the fort by a steady, well-directed fire until 1.30 p. m., when the remainder of the

brigade arrived. Detachments of the First Wisconsin, Second Indiana, and Seventh Kentucky advanced, dismounted, upon three sides of the fort, rapidly driving in the enemy's skirmishers, while the Fourth Indiana, seizing the proper moment, charged through the town, secured both bridges, scattered a force of the enemy's cavalry larger than its own, which had just arrived on the opposite bank, and captured and destroyed five engines with trains of cars. The grape from the 32-pounder, which was designed to cover the wagon bridge, fell short, and did no damage, except killing the horse of the colonel commanding brigade. As our dismounted men advanced upon the fort the enemy fired rapidly, but without effect, from two field pieces until silenced by our sharpshooters. Our battery replied with a most accurate fire. At a distance of 600 yards fourteen shots from one of our guns struck the 32-pounder planted in the fort. The ditch being found impassable, bridges were prepared and sharpshooters posted; and when the charge was sounded the three detachments, vieing with each other, rushed forward under a scathing fire, threw their bridges over the ditch, and entered the fort. Sergt. Ed. Farel, Company K, First Wisconsin, was first inside the work. Lieut. S. E. Vosburg, Company A, same regiment, was killed on the embankment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Harnden slightly wounded. Capt. R. S. Hill, commanding Second Indiana Battalion, was dangerously wounded in the thigh within a few feet of the ditch while struggling with the abatis which impeded his column. He started on this campaign with a leave of absence in his pocket, and at the time of the attack was suffering from a wound received two weeks previous. No braver man or better soldier has worn a saber in this war. He deserves to command a brigade. The garrison at the time of the attack was composed of 265 desperate men, commanded by Brigadier-General Tyler; 18, including the general commanding, 2 captains, and 1 lieutenant, were killed, and 28 seriously wounded, mostly shot through the head; 218 were held as prisoners. At this point 2 field pieces, one 32-pounder siege gun, and 500 stand of small-arms were captured; 19 engines and 340 cars, loaded with quartermaster's and commissary stores, machinery from factories, leather, osnaburgs, &c., were destroyed. Both bridges were burned. Sixteen of the enemy were paroled to nurse the wounded who were left in charge of the Confederate surgeons. Our loss was 7 killed and 29 wounded. Seven hogsheads of sugar, 2,000 sacks of corn, 10,000 pounds of bacon and other stores were left in charge of the mayor to provide a hospital fund for both parties, with instructions to distribute any excess among the poor. On the 17th the brigade resumed its march toward Macon, passing through La Grange, cutting the railroad at that point, also the Macon and Atlanta road at Griffin and Forsyth. It would have reached Macon at noon on the 20th had it not been delayed by orders to wait for the detachment under Colonel Cooper, which came via Columbus, and had much farther to march. The results of the campaign may be summed up as follows: A march of 500 miles through an enemy's country, the capture of 456 prisoners with arms in their hands, including 35 officers, 7 battle-flags, 21,300 stand of small-arms, 2 siege guns in position, 6 field pieces, 3 steam-boats ladened with stores, 20 locomotives, 350 cars loaded with stores and machinery, and enough horses and mules to replace those broken down by the march; the destruction of 8 railroad depots, store-houses, water-tanks, &c., 3 railroad and 2 covered bridges and innumerable smaller bridges and culverts, 3 large cotton factories, saddle factory, niter-works, tanneries, 3 foundries, 2 machine-shops, 2 rolling-mills, and a large number of

smaller manufacturing establishments. Where it was possible, provisions captured from the enemy were given to the poor. The casualties in the brigade are 10 killed, 64 wounded, and 16 missing. The brigade did all that it was ordered to do, but considering the nature of the expedition, the temptations offered, and the injuries many of our men had previously received as prisoners, I have less pride in what was accomplished than in what was omitted. The steadiness, valor, and self-denial of the men are beyond my praise. It gives me pleasure to acknowledge my great obligations to regimental commanders and to the several members of my staff.

I remain, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. LA GRANGE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. J. M. BACON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., April 25, 1865.

Maj. JOHN M. BACON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the following trophies captured on the march from Chickasaw to this point:

1. The Palmetto flag carried by Buford's (rebel) brigade, captured by Seventh Kentucky in a gallant charge against double its number near Montgomery, Ala., April 12, 1865.

2. Colors (blue silk with inscriptions) of Clanton's (Alabama) brigade captured by Second Indiana near Montgomery, Ala., April 12, 1865.

3. U. S. garrison flag (inscription Montgomery True Blue), captured by detachment of Seventh Kentucky Cavalry in skirmish near Montgomery, Ala., April 13, 1865.

4. Two U. S. flags (regimental colors) captured by enemy (Tyler's brigade) near Etowah Creek, Ga., recaptured by Seventh Kentucky at Fort Tyler, Ga., April 16, 1865.

5. Flag of Dixie Rangers captured by detachment of Fourth Indiana Cavalry in skirmish near Barnesville, Ga., April 19, 1865.

6. The garrison flag of Fort Tyler at West Point, Ga., by detachment of First Wisconsin, Second Indiana, and Seventh Kentucky, April 16, 1865. The First Wisconsin was first inside the fort and lost twice as many men as both the other detachments. I therefore respectfully request as an evidence of appreciation of the conduct of the regiment and as a personal favor to myself that the flag be returned to the regimental commander with permission to send it to the Governor of Wisconsin to be placed in the State capitol among the trophies forwarded by other regiments. No other trophy has ever been asked for by the regiment and no regiment from the State has captured a greater number. Other trophies, as arms, horses, &c., captured by the brigade have, in accordance with established usages in the cavalry, been appropriated by the captors.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. LA GRANGE,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
Macon, April 27, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

One flag not enumerated in this communication is also sent. It is the flag of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, recaptured from the enemy near West Point. If consistent with the good of the service, I would most respectfully recommend that the request of Colonel La Grange, "to have the garrison flag of Fort Tyler returned to him in order that he may send it to his State," be granted.

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

No. 11.

Report of Capt. Joseph B. Williams, Second Indiana Cavalry, of operations April 1–16.

HEADQUARTERS BATTALION SECOND INDIANA CAVALRY,
Near Macon, Ga., May 1, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Second Indiana Cavalry in the campaign from Chickasaw, Ala., to this place:

Nothing of importance occurred during the march until the 1st day of April, when we left the main Selma road and moved on the Centerville and Tuscaloosa road in order to find the whereabouts of General Croxton, if possible. Met the enemy at Centerville. The First Wisconsin fired a few shots. The Second Indiana Cavalry on the 2d day of April moved out from camp at Scottsville; encountered a brigade of the rebels about four miles from that place. Company D, under command of Capt. J. B. Williams, was ordered in the advance. After the rebel pickets were driven in Company C, under command of Lieut. Asa S. Smith, was sent forward to re-enforce Company D. The rebels made a feint on the extreme right and front of Company D, skirmishing lively, at the same time sending a column of dismounted men on the left to flank and endeavor to capture the company. Lieutenant Smith coming up at this time charged the left and repulsed the enemy. Companies D and C were then ordered to fall back, which they did in comparatively good order. Companies A and B of the regiment were drawn up as a support on the right of the road, and as the enemy charged up through the woods they met with a checkmate in those two companies, and were handsomely turned back. The regiment was then ordered to fall back in good order, which it did. In this engagement, which lasted about half an hour, the loss on our side was Lieut. A. S. Smith, killed; Sergeant Frazee, Sergeant Stevens, Corporal Harter, Privates Tidd, Williams, and Phillips, prisoners; Private Robert C. Craig, wounded severely in the left arm; Capt. R. S. Hill, slightly wounded in right thigh. From Scottsville the regiment moved back with the balance of the brigade to the wagon train and brought it into Selma. Left Selma on the 9th instant, crossed Alabama River. April 10, moved out on Montgomery road. The regiment did no fighting until near Benton, when the battalion, under charge of Capt. R. S. Hill, charged down the road after the rebels, but unfortunately took the wrong direction and ran into a

swampy creek, in which Captain Goulding was drowned. The battalion took no part in the fighting from that time until near Tuskegee; the battalion was then divided. Captain Ferrier with two companies took a right-hand road in order to flank the enemy. The remaining two companies, under Captain Williams, went round to the right to cross a small bridge over the swamp. Charged and drove the few rebels to within three miles of Tuskegee; went into camp. April 16, Second Indiana and Fourth Indiana Cavalry left Auburn at 2 a. m., Second Indiana in advance. Came upon the enemy's pickets near Opelika; drove them in, passed through the town, drove the rebels through Cusseta, captured a portion of a wagon train; arrived near West Point, and threw out skirmishers; waited for the balance of the brigade. At 3 o'clock the Second Indiana Cavalry, with one battalion of the First Wisconsin and one company of the Seventh Kentucky, charged the fort at West Point. The Second Indiana was among the first in the fort and captured the rebel colors. In this fight the Second Indiana Cavalry lost Capt. R. S. Hill and 14 enlisted men wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. WILLIAMS,
Captain, Commanding Battalion Second Indiana Cavalry.

Lieut. DANIEL S. MOULTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Brigade.

No. 12.

Report of Lieut. Col. Horace P. Lamson, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, of operations April 14–21.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH INDIANA CAVALRY,
Near Macon, Ga., May 1, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with orders received this day, I have the honor to report that this regiment marched from Montgomery, Ala., on the morning of the 14th of April, taking the Mount Meigs or Columbus road. Another regiment (First Wisconsin Cavalry) being in advance, no part was taken in the running fight of the day. On the 15th were in advance of the brigade. Passed through Tuskegee, Ala., at an early hour, but were delayed a short time a few miles east of the place in consequence of a bridge having been burned by the enemy. No other attempt was made by them, however, to check the column. Two companies were sent out with orders to destroy some mills and bridges on the Tallapoosa River, but meeting a superior force were compelled to rejoin the command at Auburn, Ala., where it was encamped. At 2 o'clock on the following morning the best mounted men of the regiment, in company with those of the Second Indiana Cavalry, marched for West Point, which was found to be defended by artillery and infantry in a well-constructed fort or earth-work. The regiment charged into the town under the fire of the enemy's guns, secured the turnpike and railroad bridges, two or three trains of cars, and several locomotives. The position thus obtained prevented re-enforcements being sent from the east side of the Chattahoochee River to the garrison of the fort, which after a short but sharp contest surrendered to the remainder of the brigade. Marched from West Point at 12 m. on

the 17th and arrived at this place on the morning of the 21st, no organized force of the enemy being encountered on the road.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. LAMSON,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fourth Indiana Cavalry.

Lieut. DANIEL S. MOULTON,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., First Cav. Div., Military Division of the Mississippi.

No. 13.

Report of Col. Wickliffe Cooper, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, of operations March 22–April 20.

HDQRS. FOURTH KENTUCKY VETERAN CAVALRY VOLS.,
Near Macon, Ga., May 3, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my regiment since leaving Chickasaw, Ala., March 22, until its arrival at Macon, Ga., April 20, 1865.

The regiment marched from Chickasaw on the 22d of March, but nothing of particular interest occurred until the 31st of March, when I received orders from you to destroy the depot buildings, &c., at Ashbyville, which was done, the buildings containing about 100 bales of cotton, a large quantity of dressed building and bridge timber, coal, coke, &c. On the 1st of April Captain Cooper, Company F, destroyed the bridge over Catoosa River, three miles from Scottsville, Ala. On the same day a detachment of the regiment, under command of Lieut. William Foster, destroyed Sloan's Ferry, on the Cahawba River, twelve miles above Centerville. On the 7th of April I was ordered to report to Brevet Major-General Wilson for instructions, and was ordered to open communications with Brigadier-General Croxton, then on the north of the Cahawba River. The regiment left Selma that night at 10 o'clock and marched rapidly until 6 p. m., going into camp six miles from Centerville. At daylight on the 9th was overtaken by couriers and ordered to return, which I did, reaching Selma at 8 p. m., having marched eighty-six miles. On the 11th of April I was ordered to report with my command to the general commanding the division for instructions, and acting under orders from him marched about three miles to the right of the command, and secured the Pensacola Railroad bridge across Catoma Creek, five miles from Montgomery. I received orders from division headquarters that night to cross the creek at daylight and push into the city. I crossed the creek by a very difficult ford and charged the city, capturing 23 prisoners, 3 field pieces, and 1 siege gun, also a considerable amount of commissary and hospital stores. The standard of the regiment was planted in front of the capitol of Alabama at 4.40 on the morning of the 12th of April. On the 13th of April Maj. John F. Weston, acting under instructions from General Wilson, captured and brought to Montgomery 3 steam-boats loaded with cotton, bacon, salt, and corn. Before capturing the boats Major Weston had a heavy skirmish with the Eighth Confederate Cavalry, driving them from their camp. He and the officers and men of his detachment deserve high commendation for their skill, energy, and gallantry. During the occupation of Montgomery the colonel of this regiment was post commander, the provost guard consisting of the

Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, a detachment of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, Major Shipman commanding, and a detachment of the Third Iowa. The good order preserved during our stay was a subject of remark and congratulation by the citizens. Upon leaving the city my command, acting under orders from Brig. Gen. E. M. McCook, destroyed the following property: Three steam-boats; Montgomery Arsenal, containing 20,000 stand of small-arms; 1 foundry and molding shop with contents; 1 locomotive; 20 pontoons; niter-works and contents; car-wheel foundry and contents; Pensacola and West Point Railroad depots and contents, and 20 cars and machine-shop containing 4 unfinished cars. On the 18th of April a detachment of the regiment, under command of Lieut. W. W. Chalfin, Company K, destroyed at Troy, Ga., 3 grist-mills; 1 Government saddle and harness manufactory; 1 large tannery and contents, and 2 large warehouses containing 500 bales of cotton. The command rejoined the brigade at this place on the 21st ultimo. A report of casualties has already been sent to brigade headquarters.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

WICKLIFFE COOPER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. D. S. MOULTON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., First Div., Cav. Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.

No. 14.

Report of Maj. Andrew S. Bloom, Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, of operations April 12–20.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY,
Near Macon, Ga., May 2, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make a report of the action taken by the Seventh Kentucky Cavalry in the campaign from Montgomery, Ala., to this place:

On the 12th of April the Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, Lieut. Col. W. W. Bradley commanding, marched on the Columbus road from Montgomery, when he discovered the enemy's pickets stationed about one mile from the city. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradley was ordered with two companies Seventh Kentucky Cavalry to charge. The order was complied with, and after charging about three miles we met the enemy in considerable force, dismounted and behind a barricade. They resisted our advance, and after a sharp skirmish they fell back about two miles, when the regiment joined the advance. We met and drove them again. Here Lieut. Col. W. W. Bradley was wounded in the foot. I then assumed command, repulsed and drove the enemy about five miles farther, they in the meantime making several desperate stands. In consequence of the exhaustion of the men and horses I was ordered to withdraw. I halted and formed the regiment in line, threw out skirmishers, and remained until ordered into camp near by. During the charge the regiment captured 3 stand of colors, 2 Confederate and 1 United States. I lost 2 men wounded, 1 mortally, the other slightly. Several of the enemy were killed and wounded and several taken prisoners. Many arms and accouterments were captured, which were destroyed. The regiment remained in camp at this place until the 14th,

when I received orders to march out on the Columbus road. Nothing of any consequence occurred until the morning of the 16th, then at Auburn, Ala., where I received orders to march out on the road leading to West Point. On arriving within one mile of West Point I was ordered to prepare to fight on foot. I dismounted and formed the regiment in line with as much alacrity as possible, and was directed to move on rapidly across the fields toward the fort and engage the enemy on the right. While crossing the fields the enemy threw shells from the fort at my lines in rapid succession, the most of which passed over without effect. When we got within fifty yards of the fort I ordered the men to commence firing, which was done with effect. Immediately afterward I placed sharpshooters near the fort, which had a telling effect, completely silencing a large piece of artillery in position on the right of the fort which was throwing grape and canister at the mounted cavalry near the bridge. After a fight raging furiously for over two hours I was directed to prepare to charge the fort. I ordered the men to prepare themselves with boards of sufficient length to enable them to cross the outer ditch. This being done and everything ready, the brigade bugle sounded the charge, which was promptly repeated by my bugler. My men obeyed the charge nobly, and went charging with a determination to go over the fort. The men crossed the deep ditch around the fort on boards, climbed the parapets, and went over into the fort, capturing two stand of U. S. colors which had been previously captured by the enemy, and assisted in capturing its garrison. During the sharp engagement I lost Second Lieut. A. Y. Culton, Company I, slightly wounded, and 2 enlisted men wounded slightly. We resumed our march on the evening of the 17th of April. Nothing of any importance occurred to the arrival to this place.

I am, lieutenant, your very obedient servant,

A. S. BLOOM,
Major, Commanding Seventh Kentucky Cavalry.

Lieut. DANIEL S. MOULTON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division.

No. 15.

Report of Lieut. Col. Henry Harnden, First Wisconsin Cavalry, of operations March 22–April 21.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST WISCONSIN CAVALRY,
Near Macon, Ga., May 1, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in obedience to circular of May 1:

At 6 o'clock upon the morning of the 22d of March, 1865, we left Chickasaw, Ala., took up our line of march through the northern part of Alabama, passing through Frankfort, Russellville, Jasper, Elyton, and Montevallo. Upon the 1st day of April the Second Brigade was detached from the main column and struck off to the right, the First Wisconsin in advance; had a slight skirmish with a small party of the enemy's scouts upon a branch of the Selma and Talladega Railroad. Company L was immediately sent in pursuit, and Company M ordered to the front as advance guard. At Randolph Major Shipman, with the Second Battalion, and Company M for advance guard, was sent forward to Centerville, while the balance of the brigade followed slowly.

He charged through the town, routing about 200 of the enemy and capturing 15 prisoners; then crossed the bridge and threw a barricade across the road leading to Tuscaloosa. The brigade arrived at Centerville about noon, halted an hour, then moved out upon the Tuscaloosa road to Scottsville, and encamped for the night. The next day fell back toward Selma, where we arrived upon the 6th day of April, having marched the distance of 182 miles and laid in camp one day since the 1st day of April. Resumed march from Selma upon the 10th. Just at night the First Wisconsin was ordered to the front to relieve the Seventh Kentucky, who were in the advance and had skirmished all day. Captain Town was then sent out in advance with Companies A and B, routed the enemy and pursued them to Lowndesborough, capturing the commissary of the Seventh Alabama Cavalry, when, owing to the fatigue of the horses, he abandoned the pursuit and returned to the regiment, which had gone into camp after marching thirty miles, six of them through an almost impassable swamp. Meanwhile Captain Martin with the Third Battalion was hard at work extricating the battery which had stuck in the swamp. Entered Montgomery at 9 o'clock upon the morning of the 12th. Were fired upon by the enemy before we were out of sight of the State-house. The Seventh Kentucky charged, while Lieutenant-Colonel Harnden with the First Battalion supported them. The rout of the enemy was complete. We drove them ten miles and went into camp. Company A was sent out just at night under command of Lieutenant Hewitt to burn the railroad depot near Mount Meigs. Their object being accomplished, they returned, bringing in Lieutenant Charles, adjutant of the Seventh Alabama Cavalry, whom they captured at Mount Meigs. Major Shipman with the Second Battalion was detached to garrison Montgomery. Early upon the morning of the 14th we again took up our lines of march upon the Columbus road, First Wisconsin in advance. When about three miles out we encountered the enemy in considerable force behind barricades of rails, charged and put them to flight, pursuing them so hotly that they hardly had time to form behind the barricades, which were already built, before we were upon them. At one or two places they made stubborn resistance, but it availed them nothing. We fought them a running fight of forty miles, capturing over 100 prisoners. Our loss was 1 killed and 7 wounded; among the latter was Lieutenant Ackley. Upon the 15th passed through Tuskegee and left the main road about ten miles from there, and pushed on toward West Point, where we arrived about noon upon the 16th. About 200 of the regiment under command of Captain Stillman were supporting the battery. Major Shipman with one battalion of the best mounted men was away at Montgomery. Captain Stewart and Lieutenant Chambers, with a detail of fifty men each, were out after horses, and took the road to Columbus. The balance of the regiment, only a portion of the First and Third Battalions, was immediately dismounted and sent forward to storm Fort Tyler in conjunction with the Second Indiana and Seventh Kentucky. The First Wisconsin was the first to reach the works, where they lay for several minutes within ten feet of the enemy. Finally the other regiments got a footing upon the works, then the fort surrendered. Sergeant Nicholas, Company D, and Sergeant Langdon, Company B, cut down the flagstaff, the flag falling upon the outside. Lieutenant Vosburg was killed upon the works. Our loss was 7 killed and 14 wounded; among the latter was Lieutenant-Colonel Harnden. Upon the 17th we marched

for Macon, where we arrived early upon the 21st, and have lain in camp ever since that time, having marched 228 miles, fighting most of the way, between the 10th and 21st of April.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY HARNDEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. D. S. MOULTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 16.

Report of Brig. Gen. Eli Long, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations March 22–April 2.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Selma, Ala., April 7, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my division from the time of leaving Chickasaw, Ala., on the 22d day of March, until the capture of Selma, Ala., on the 2d day of April:

On the morning of the 22d of March my command moved from Chickasaw, the train having preceded it two days. My progress was delayed by the pontoon train, which was placed under my charge, and the excessive badness of the roads that we were forced to travel. My division arrived at Montevallo on the 31st of March, having crossed Buzzard Roost Mountain, forded the deep and rapid waters of the Black and Little Warrior, and crossed the Cahawba on a narrow railroad bridge. At Montevallo I found the Fourth Division was a few miles in advance and skirmishing with the enemy. I went into camp near the town. On the morning of the 1st of April I moved out on the main Selma road and struck the enemy near Randolph, and commenced skirmishing with him. The Seventy-second Indiana Volunteers were in the advance, and four companies were ordered forward and instructed to press the enemy vigorously, and charge them whenever they attempted to stand. Skirmished briskly until the enemy reached Ebenezer Church, six miles north of Plantersville, where they were found in force and seemingly determined on making a stand. The remainder of the Seventy-second Indiana was brought forward, dismounted, and formed on the left of the road. The enemy's lines were soon broken, and a charge was made by four companies of the Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers with sabers under Lieut. Col. Frank White. They charged over a mile, cutting through the enemy's lines, and reaching their artillery (four pieces), which had been firing on them heavily as they advanced. Our charging force being much scattered, and a second and stronger line of battle confronting them and pouring a heavy fire upon them, they were forced to turn to the left and cut their way out, resulting in the loss, however, of Captain Taylor and 16 men, who charged through and were either killed or fell into the enemy's hands. The enemy commenced falling back immediately, and the Fourth Division striking them on the left they fled in confusion, leaving three pieces of artillery in our hands, also a number of prisoners. They succeeded in carrying off most of their killed and wounded. Lieut. Col. Frank White, Seventeenth Indi-

ana Volunteers, distinguished himself greatly by his gallantry in this action. No further opposition was met that evening, and I went into camp at Plantersville.

On the morning of the 2d of April I moved at 6 a. m. on the main Selma road, meeting with but little resistance. When within six miles of the city, I moved to the right, taking the Summerfield and Selma road, and at 3 p. m. the head of the column arrived in front of the works on the southwest side of the city. My command was at once dismounted, taking position on the right and left of the road. During this time I was engaged in a personal inspection of the enemy's works with a view of learning, if possible, their relative strength and position. While my lines were forming the enemy kept up a rapid firing with his artillery, which, although well directed, did but little damage. A short time before the formation was completed I addressed a note to Maj. E. B. Beaumont, assistant adjutant-general, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, stating that I thought that it was most too large an undertaking for one division alone to assault the works in my front, but that if General Upton, who was just coming with his division into position on my left on the main Selma road, would leave a thin line of skirmishers in his front and place his division in rear of mine that I would lead with my division in the assault. At this time the brevet major-general commanding Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, rode up, who first agreed to this proposition, as I understood, but afterward changed his mind, and stated that he would have General Upton, as soon as he got into position, push forward on the left at a signal gun from his battery, at which time I must also advance with my division. About this time frequent reports were brought to me that there was a force of rebel cavalry, estimated from 500 to 1,000 men, skirmishing with my rear and firing into the pack, stock, and led animals, and threatening to make an attack in force. Fearing that some confusion would result among the led animals by this attack in my rear, and the enemy gaining strength in my front every moment, I determined to make the assault at once without any further delay or waiting for the signal gun on the left. I moved forward at 5 p. m., my entire line advancing promptly, and in less than twenty-five minutes after the command to advance had been given the works were ours. The works carried consisted of a heavy line of earth-works eight or twelve feet in height, and fifteen feet in thickness at the base, with a ditch in front partly filled by water, four feet in width and five feet deep, and in front of this a stockade or picket of heavy posts planted firmly in the ground, five feet high, and sharpened at the top. Four heavy forts with artillery in position also covered the ground over which the men advanced. The ground was rough, and a deep ravine had to be passed before the works could be reached. The men fully understood the difficulties before them. There was no flinching; all seemed confident of their ability to overcome them. As soon as we uncovered the hill about 600 yards from the earth-works the enemy opened a rapid and destructive fire of musketry and artillery on the line, but we moved forward steadily until within short range, when a rapid fire was opened by our Spencers, and with a cheer the men started for the works on a run, sweeping forward in solid line over fences and ravine, scaling the stockade and on the works with resistless force, the enemy fighting stubbornly, many of them clubbing their guns, but forced to retreat in the greatest disorder, our men continuing in pursuit through the city, and taking many prisoners. The troops confronting me behind the breast-works were composed of a portion of

General Forrest's command, which are regarded as their best troops in the West. According to General Forrest's own statement, under a flag of truce, to the brevet major-general commanding Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, his force exceeded the assaulting force in numbers. My entire force in the charge was 1,550 officers and men. The carrying of these works and the town by my division resulted in the capture of over 2,000 prisoners, although this division did not stop or take time to pick them up or gather them together, and only between 600 and 1,000 were collected by the provost-marshals, their guards, and other officers and men not otherwise occupied. We captured no less than twenty pieces of artillery in position, including one 30-pounder Parrott, and a large number of small-arms were taken and destroyed. When within 150 yards of the works on the Summerfield and Selma road I was wounded and carried off the field, a short time after which General Wilson was riding by, and inquired of my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Deering, if we had carried the works. I had the satisfaction of hearing the answer in the affirmative.

The Chicago Board of Trade Battery, commanded by Capt. George I. Robinson, occupied a position on the hill in the rear of my line. Their rapid and effective firing contributed greatly to the demoralization of the enemy. It was afterward reported to me that this battery did good and efficient service in assisting the driving of the enemy through and beyond the town. Although not personally cognizant of the part it took throughout the entire action, I have no doubt from the manner in which it had always executed its work hitherto that it did everything possible to be done. Our loss, although slight compared with the work accomplished, would have been much less had the Fourth Michigan Cavalry charged, as I ordered, on the left of the line in front of the battery, and thus covered a work which enfiladed our whole line instead of remaining, as it did, through some mistake of the regimental or brigade commander, with and in support of the battery. I cannot in justice to the division refrain from stating, what the brevet major-general commanding the Cavalry Corps must know to be a fact, that this was the decisive fight of the campaign; that the crushing and demoralizing defeat here given to the Confederate forces opposing us contributed in no small degree to the success of our expedition, and, in fact, by defeating them so badly as to render any further resistance on their part out of the question, made the latter portion of the campaign comparatively a work of ease. In this affair the entire division did their whole duty, than which no greater praise can be given to a soldier. The First Brigade, commanded by Col. A. O. Miller, Seventy-second Indiana Volunteers, owing to longer practice and being more accustomed to fighting on foot, probably kept a better line than the Second Brigade, but so far as courage is concerned and the time that different regiments and portions of the division approached the works, no appreciable difference could be seen or was reported to me. When it is remembered that it was a depot of ammunition which supplied a large portion of the so-called Southern Confederacy, the importance of its capture cannot well be magnified. Where all portions of the command have done their duty so faithfully and well during the entire march it would seem unjust to make special mention of individuals, but I feel compelled to mention a few instances of gallantry in action where the persons mentioned here had a favorable opportunity to distinguish themselves, and whose conduct in action came under my own personal observation. Of this class I must mention Capt. T. W. Scott, Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers, my acting assistant adjutant-

general; Capt. W. W. Shoemaker, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Henry Deering, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, aide-de-camp, and Lieut. S. S. Culbertson, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, assistant commissary of musters, who were by my side and deported themselves during the whole fight with all the courage of true and gallant soldiers. Capt. W. B. Gates, Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, provost-marshal; Capt. J. N. Squire, Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. P. B. Lewis, Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, topographical engineer; Lieut. J. B. Hayden, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, acting commissary of subsistence; Lieut. W. N. McDonald, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, ordnance officer, and Captain Hartranft, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding escort, were on duty in other portions of the field under the enemy's fire, and distinguished themselves for the faithful execution of their orders. For gallant services, Col. A. O. Miller, Seventy-second Indiana Volunteers, commanding First Brigade (severely wounded); Col. R. H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade; Col. C. C. McCormick, commanding Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry (severely wounded); Col. J. G. Vail, commanding Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers; Lieut. Col. Jonathan Biggs, commanding One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Volunteers (severely wounded); Lieut. Col. E. Kitchell, commanding Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers; Lieut. Col. Frank White, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers, and Lieut. Col. G. W. Dobb, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry (killed in action). I would respectfully but most earnestly recommend Cols. A. O. Miller and R. H. G. Minty to the rank of brigadier-generals, the others to brevet brigadier-generals. To the surgeon-in-chief of the division, Frederick Corfe, much praise is due for his prompt attention to the wounded and his able administration of the medical department of the division. Major Archer, Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, commanding train guard; Capt. S. B. Coe, Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster; Lieut. J. B. Patten, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers; Lieut. John Bennett, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and the pioneers under their charge, are entitled to great credit for the successful manner in which the division and pontoon train were brought through, and for their untiring industry on all occasions; and the division is, in fact, mainly indebted to their individual exertions for the presence of the train with them at this time. To Capt. T. W. Scott, Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general of the division, for his industry, energy, and sound judgment, and faithful performance of his manifold duties under all circumstances, I am greatly indebted, and would respectfully and most urgently recommend, as only a just recompense for his gallant service, that he receive the appointment of captain and assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, or that his services in some other manner be fittingly acknowledged by such promotion as can be granted him consistent with the interests of the service. Private Henry Prince, orderly, and Bugler Henry Gieble, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, were with me during the entire action, and distinguished themselves by their coolness and bravery while in discharge of their duties. I regret to report the death of Lieut. Col. George W. Dobb, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and the other brave officers and men who fell upon the field of battle whose names will be found in the list of casualties here appended, but it is a proud and consoling thought, in the remembrance held of them by their friends, to know that they died a noble death, their faces to the enemy and battling for their country's cause. For

individual acts of gallantry which did not come under my personal observation I would respectfully refer you to the accompanying reports of brigade and regimental commanders.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI LONG,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Report of casualties in the Second Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, in the action of April 1, 1865, near Plantersville, Ala.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	
17th Indiana Volunteers	1	7	8	....	11	11	....	6	6	1	24	25
72d Indiana Volunteers	....	....	....	1	3	4	....	....	....	1	3	4
Total	1	7	8	1	14	15	....	6	6	2	27	29

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Report of casualties in Second Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, at Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Division Cavalry headquarters	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
17th Indiana Volunteers	....	12	12	7	72	79	....	....	....	7	84	91
72d Indiana Volunteers	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
98th Illinois Volunteers	....	11	11	5	31	36	....	....	....	5	42	47
123d Illinois Volunteers	1	7	8	6	42	48	....	....	....	7	49	56
Total First Brigade	1	30	31	19	145	164	....	....	....	20	175	195
7th Pennsylvania Cavalry	1	1	2	4	47	51	....	....	....	5	48	53
4th Michigan Cavalry	....	2	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	3
3d Ohio Cavalry	....	....	....	....	8	8	1	6	7	1	14	15
4th Ohio Cavalry	2	5	7	1	44	45	....	....	....	3	49	52
Total Second Brigade	3	8	11	5	100	105	1	6	7	9	114	123
Total Second Division	4	38	42	25	245	270	1	6	7	30	289	319

No. 17.

Report of Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding Second Division, of operations April 2–20.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., May 10, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to hand you the following report of the part taken by this division in the late campaign during the time I have had the honor to command it:

I assumed command of the Second Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, on the 2d of April, 1865, during the assault

on the enemy's works at Selma, Ala., Brigadier-General Long, commanding the division, having been seriously wounded before we gained the breast-works. General Long's report includes the capture of Selma. I will, therefore, commence my report with our march from that place. April 8, at 4.10 p. m. I commenced crossing the Alabama River on the pontoon bridge, which had that moment been completed, and had the entire division across by 7.25 p. m., notwithstanding the fact that the crossing had to be stopped three times in consequence of damage done to the bridge by drift-wood. I camped that night seven miles from Selma. April 10, marched at 1 p. m. in rear of the First and Fourth Divisions, having charge of the wagon and pontoon trains. This day I marched only eleven miles, having been delayed, first, by waiting for the other divisions to get out of my way, and next, by very bad roads, which I had to corduroy in some places for a distance of 200 or 300 yards. I camped at 11 p. m. two miles east of Benton. April 11, marched twelve miles to Big Swamp Creek, which I found impassable. I waited until 6 p. m. for the pontoon train, and then had to send two miles for planking, which I procured by pulling a barn to pieces. I had also to corduroy about half a mile of swamp road west of the creek. I got the last of the division over by 4.30 a. m. April 12, marched twenty-eight miles and camped within four miles of Montgomery. The first eight miles of this day's march was over roads which were impassable until they were corduroyed. On many occasions I had from 300 to 500 men at work carrying rails to build roads. April 13, marched eleven miles, passing through Montgomery on the Columbus road. April 14, marched at 1 p. m. in rear of the First and Fourth Divisions, again having charge of the trains. Camped two miles east of the Capiahatchee Creek, having marched fourteen miles over very bad roads. April 15, marched at 4 a. m.; was delayed until 2 p. m. crossing a swamp about 300 yards wide. Marched twenty-two miles and camped two miles east of Tuskegee. On leaving Montgomery I detached one regiment (the Seventy-second Indiana (mounted) Infantry), with orders to destroy the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson, commanding that regiment, reported having destroyed thirty-six culverts and bridges, together with a large quantity of bridge timber and the mills at which it had been cut. April 16, marched thirty-nine miles. Camped after dark ten miles west of Columbus. April 17, marched at 3 a. m. Arrived at Columbus at 7 a. m. and halted until 6 p. m., when I sent the Fourth Michigan and Third Ohio Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard, of the former regiment, with orders to march all night and gain the Double Bridges over Flint River by daybreak, and to save them at all hazards. I followed with the division at about 7 p. m. Colonel Pritchard pushed the retreating enemy so closely that he forced them to abandon three pieces of artillery. He gained the bridges shortly after daybreak. One battalion of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, led by Captain Hudson, made a gallant saber charge, crossing both bridges at a gallop, and capturing the battalion which was guarding them, and which was well posted on the island between the bridges. I arrived at the bridges on the forenoon of the 18th, having marched sixty-three miles since daybreak on the 17th. April 19, marched twelve miles, camping three miles east of Thomaston. I destroyed three large cotton factories. April 20, marched at 3 a. m., taking the direct road to Macon. Near Spring Hill, twenty-one miles from Macon, my advance (the Seventeenth Indiana (mounted) Infantry) struck a rebel force estimated at about 400. This force was

driven by a series of brilliant charges from about a dozen well-built rail barricades. A number of prisoners and about 100 stand of arms were captured. At Tobesofkee Creek the rebels, about 300 strong, were posted at the east end of the bridge, which they had fired, and had also torn up a portion of the planking. Their sharpshooters were lying behind rail barricades, and about a dozen occupied a stone mill about 100 yards below the bridge. The advance went on to the bridge at a gallop, but were stopped by the planking having been taken off. They quickly dismounted and crossed on the burning stringers in the most gallant manner, routed the enemy, and saved the bridge, which is an important one, being over 100 yards long. About three miles from Tobesofkee Creek the advance was met by Brigadier-General Robertson, of the rebel army, with a flag of truce, bearing a dispatch from General Cobb, stating that an armistice had been agreed on between General Sherman and the rebel General Johnston. This document was delivered by General Robertson to Captain Lewis, of my staff, and his receipt taken therefor. Captain Lewis handed me the dispatch, when I directed him to inform General Robertson that I had sent it by special messenger to General Wilson, and that I required him (General Robertson) to return to Macon immediately and await the reply. General Robertson declined receiving the message from Captain Lewis and demanded that it should be in writing. General Robertson's course led me to believe that he was merely endeavoring to delay my column. He had already succeeded in doing so for nearly an hour, and I feared that I would be unable to save the bridge over Rocky Creek. I therefore wrote him as follows:

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Macon, Ga., April 20, 1865.

GENERAL: I have received the dispatch from General Cobb and have sent it by special messenger to Major-General Wilson, a few miles in my rear. As there may be some delay in receiving an answer, it is necessary for you to return immediately to Macon, to which place General Wilson's reply will be forwarded. I have directed the officer commanding my advance to move forward five minutes after this is handed you.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

I directed Colonel White to give the flag of truce five minutes' start, and then to push forward, and if General Robertson and his party did not keep out of his way to take them prisoners. After the expiration of the given time Colonel White pushed rapidly forward, succeeded in saving the bridge, which the rebels were about to burn, and continuing his pursuit, entered Macon with them. The city and defenses were immediately surrendered by Major-General Cobb. Our captures were 5 general and 345 other officers, 1,843 enlisted men, and 60 pieces of artillery. I beg to refer you to the reports of Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and Lieutenant-Colonel White, Seventeenth Indiana (mounted) Infantry, which are inclosed herewith.* Both of these officers are deserving of promotion for the gallant and soldier-like manner in which they have performed their duties. Captain Hudson, Fourth Michigan Cavalry; Major Weiler, Lieutenant McDowell, and Lieutenant Doyle, of the Seventeenth Indiana (mounted) Infantry, are also deserving of promotion for their gallantry. Herewith I also hand you the report* of Captain Robinson, Chicago Board of Trade

* See pp. 463, 456, 468, respectively.

Battery, one of the most industrious and untiring officers in the service. Below I give you a summary of the distances marched since leaving Montgomery, Ala.:

April 14, marched 14 miles; April 15, marched 22 miles; April 16, marched 39 miles; April 17, marched 63 miles; April 19, marched 12 miles; April 20, marched 45 miles. Total, six days, marched 195 miles.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel Fourth Michigan Cavalry, Commanding Division.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

ADDENDA.

Report of casualties in Second Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, in the action at Selma, Ala., on April 2, 1865.

Command.	Number engaged in charge.			Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Total.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
Second Division headquarters	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	....	1	...	...	....	1	....	1
17th Indiana (mounted) Infantry	17	404	421	...	12	12	7	72	79	...	....	....	7	84	91
72d Indiana (mounted) Infantry *a*.	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	....
98th Illinois (mounted) Infantry *b*.	11	161	172	...	10	10	5	31	36	...	....	....	5	41	46
123d Illinois (mounted) Infantry.	14	239	253	1	7	8	6	42	48	...	....	....	7	49	56
First Brigade headquarters	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	....	1	...	....	....	1	....	1
Total First Brigade	42	804	846	1	29	30	19	145	164	...	....	....	20	174	194
7th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry.	13	353	366	1	1	2	4	47	51	...	....	....	5	48	53
4th Michigan Cavalry *c*	....	.....	.....	...	2	2	....	1	1	...	....	....	....	3	3
3d Ohio Cavalry *d*	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	....	8	8	1	6	7	1	14	15
4th Ohio Cavalry	16	318	334	2	5	7	1	44	45	...	6	6	3	55	58
Second Brigade headquarters	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	....
Total Second Brigade	29	671	700	3	8	11	5	100	105	1	12	13	9	120	129
Total Second Division	71	1,475	1,546	4	37	41	25	245	270	1	12	13	30	294	324

a Eight companies on picket; remainder supporting battery.
b Four companies on a scout.
c Supporting battery.
d Covering right flank.

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel Fourth Michigan Cavalry, Commanding Division Cavalry.
SELMA, ALA., *April 7, 1865.*

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Macon, Ga., May 11, 1865.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

MAJOR: In my official report of the part taken by this division during the past campaign while under my command, I have made honorable mention of the following-named officers:

Lieut. Cols. Benjamin D. Pritchard, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and Frank White, Seventeenth Indiana (mounted) Infantry; Maj. John J.

Weiler, Seventeenth Indiana (mounted) Infantry; Capt. Charles T. Hudson, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and First Lieuts. James H. McDowell and William E. Doyle, Seventeenth Indiana (mounted) Infantry. I beg to call the attention of the major general commanding more particularly to the gallant and meritorious conduct of these officers. On the night of the 17th Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard marched from Columbus, Ga., in command of his own regiment and the Third Ohio Cavalry, under orders to push forward and save the Double Bridges over Flint River. He carried out his orders faithfully and energetically, saved the bridges, although every preparation had been made for burning them, and captured the battalion which had been left to destroy them. Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard was severely wounded in the battle of Chickamauga, in September, 1863. Captain Hudson led his battalion at the gallop over these unknown bridges, dashed into the rebel battalion with sabers, and captured the entire force. Captain Hudson was shot through the shoulder while leading his company in a charge at the battle of Shelbyville, Tenn., on the 27th of June, 1863. Lieutenant-Colonel White had command of the advance on the 20th of April. He drove a rebel force of nearly equal strength to his own from Spring Hill to Macon, a distance of twenty-one miles, in five hours, driving them from behind at least a dozen well-built rail barricades, and saving the bridges over Tobesofkee and Rocky Creeks. The former was on fire, the latter ready for the application of the match, when he carried them. He also received the surrender of the city of Macon from General Cobb, having nothing with him but his own regiment, with which he had entered the city. Colonel White was severely wounded at the battle of Mission Ridge in November, 1863. Major Weiler, Lieutenant McDowell, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Doyle rode in the advance in the various charges made while driving the rebels from their barricades on the 20th. Lieutenant McDowell staked his horse on one of the barricades, killing him instantly. These three officers were on the extreme advance in the charge on the burning bridge and acted in the most gallant manner throughout the day. I earnestly recommend that these five officers be promoted by brevet—Lieutenant-Colonels Pritchard and White to the rank of colonel, Major Weiler to lieutenant-colonel, Captain Hudson to major, and Lieutenants McDowell and Doyle to captains.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., May 14, 1865.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

MAJOR: In my report of the operations of the Second Brigade of this division up to and including the assault and capture of Selma, Ala., I considered it my duty to make special and honorable mention of Maj. Robert Burns, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, acting assistant adjutant-general, Second Brigade, Second Division Cavalry; Maj. Charles L. Greeno, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, acting assistant inspector-general, Second Brigade, Second Division; and Capts. William B. Richardson and Isaac H. Moore, Fourth Ohio Cavalry. I find that Brigadier-General Long in his report of the operations of the division had not mentioned any of these officers. I now beg leave, as division commander,

to bring their conduct under the immediate notice of the major-general commanding. Major Burns formed and brought forward the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry to the assault, was amongst the first to enter the enemy's works, and afterward took part in the charge made by the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, under the directions of the major-general commanding. Major Greeno was amongst the first to enter the enemy's works. At about 7 p. m. with fifty men he drove a considerable force of the enemy from and took possession of the railroad buildings, and the cotton-bale defenses surrounding them. Both of these officers have been under my immediate command for nearly three years and have invariably performed their duties with energy and zeal, and have distinguished themselves in battle on many occasions. Captains Richardson and Moore were amongst the first in entering the enemy's work and were throughout the entire engagement conspicuous for their gallantry. These officers have well earned a brevet, and I sincerely trust the major-general commanding will use his influence to secure for them this mark of distinction. When all did their duty so well, the man who distinguished himself above his comrades in arms was brave amongst the brave.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

No. 18.

Report of Col. Abram O. Miller, Seventy-second Indiana (Mounted) Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations April 1-2.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Selma, Ala., April 7, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the engagements of April 1 and 2:

On the morning of the 1st instant we moved at 5.30 o'clock from our camp near Randolph, and after passing through that place our advance struck the enemy and commenced skirmishing. The Seventy-second Indiana Volunteers was in the advance, and four companies of that regiment, under charge of Maj. L. S. Kilborn, were sent forward with instructions to press the enemy as vigorously as possible. This was done so effectively, charging them whenever they made a stand, that although they were skirmishing all the time our column was scarcely halted until we arrived at a little station on the railroad some five miles north of Plantersville, where we found the enemy in force and seemingly determined to make a stand. The remainder of the Seventy-second Indiana Volunteers was here brought forward, dismounted, and formed on the left of the road, and at the same time I directed Colonel Vail, commanding Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers, to send forward four companies, armed with sabers, to charge the enemy as soon as his lines were broken. They reported under command of Lieut. Col. Frank White, and the Seventy-second Indiana Volunteers having broken the first line of the enemy, Colonel White was at once ordered to charge the retreating foe. For particulars of this charge I would respectfully refer you to the report of Col. J. G. Vail, commanding Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers.* Great credit is due Colonel White

* See p. 455.

and the men under his command for their bravery and gallant conduct, and although repulsed by the immensely superior force of the enemy, there is no doubt but this charge contributed greatly to the demoralization which soon after ensued in the rebel ranks, and caused them to retreat in the utmost confusion as soon as an attack was made by General Upton's division, which arrived about this time on a road to the left of where we were moving. Finding there was a heavier force than we expected, by the direction of General Long my brigade was placed in line, the Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers on the right, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Volunteers the right center, Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers the left, and Seventy-second Indiana Volunteers the left center, and moved forward as rapidly as possible, but the ground being very rough and broken we were unable to overtake the enemy, who was rapidly retreating, and we were ordered to remount and move forward on horseback. Our loss in this engagement was 1 officer and 7 men killed, 1 officer and 14 men wounded, and 5 men missing. We captured one 12-pounder brass piece, a number of small-arms, which were broken up, and secured about 30 prisoners.

We camped that night near Plantersville, and on the 2d instant moved at 6.30 a. m. in rear of the Second Brigade, and arrived in front of the works of Selma, on the Summerfield road, northwest of the city, about 3 p. m. By direction of the general commanding the division, I formed my brigade on the left of the Second Brigade and battery, with the Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers on the right, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers in the center, and One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Volunteers on the left, and skirmishers were thrown forward to engage the attention of the enemy. Four companies of the Seventy-second Indiana Volunteers had been detailed to take charge of the division pack train. Five additional companies were detailed to picket the roads in our rear, leaving only one company of this regiment, which was dismounted and held in reserve. Soon after forming on this line four companies were detailed from the Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers to go in pursuit of a rebel wagon train, for particulars of which expedition I would respectfully refer you to report of Lieutenant-Colonel Kitchell, commanding Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers. We remained in position, skirmishing with good effect until the arrangements for the attack had been completed, when I moved my brigade, by direction of General Long, by the right flank past the Second Brigade, and formed my line on the right, in a ravine and under cover of a hill. My line was formed with the Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers on the right, Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers, six companies, in the center, and One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Volunteers on the left, connecting with the Second Brigade. The Ninety-eighth and One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Volunteers were formed in single rank, and the Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers was formed in double rank, with instructions to deploy to the right as soon as the nature of the ground would permit a single rank formation. While forming this line the enemy kept up a rapid fire from his artillery, which, although well directed, did very little damage. The works to be carried consisted of a heavy line of earth-works from eight to twelve feet high and fifteen feet in thickness at the base, with a ditch in front four feet wide and five feet deep, partly filled with water, and in front of this ditch a stockade or picket of heavy posts placed firmly in the ground, five feet high, and sharpened at the ends. There were also four heavy forts, with artillery mounted, and covering the ground over

which we had to advance. The ground was rough, with a fence and deep ravine to cross before reaching the works. The men fully understood the difficulties before them, but there was no flinching, and all seemed confident of their ability to accomplish whatever should be ordered. About 5 o'clock the charge was ordered and the whole line moved promptly forward. As soon as we uncovered the hill, about 600 yards from the earth-works, the enemy opened a rapid and destructive fire of musketry and artillery upon the line, but it moved steadily forward until within short range, when a rapid fire was opened from our Spencer rifles, and with a cheer the men started for the works on a run. They swept forward in a solid line, over the fence, across the deep ravine, over the pickets of the stockade, and on the works with resistless force. The enemy fought stubbornly, many of them clubbing their guns upon us as we were climbing the works, but they were compelled to retreat. I was wounded before reaching the works, and being unable to proceed farther I sent word to Col. J. G. Vail, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers, to take command of the brigade, but I had the satisfaction of seeing my men beyond the works before I was removed from the field.

It would be impossible for me to mention individual acts of bravery in either officers or men, as I would have to mention every one engaged. All the regiments did equally well, and the work accomplished shows for itself. I instructed the men before starting on the charge that the works were to be taken, and knew they would do it. No one faltered, and I am proud to say that they have never failed to do the work assigned them, however difficult or hazardous; and the history of the war will not show another instance where such formidable works, well manned and defended with men and artillery, have been stormed and captured by a single line of men without support. In consequence of the heavy details from my brigade, I had only 42 officers and 814 men engaged in the action. Of this number we had 1 officer and 28 enlisted men killed and 18 officers and 137 men wounded. To Col. J. G. Vail, commanding Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers; Lieut. Col. E. Kitchell, commanding Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers, and Lieut. Col. Jonathan Biggs, commanding One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, my heartfelt thanks are due for their gallant conduct and their aid and assistance throughout the entire engagement. Lieutenant-Colonel Biggs deserves great credit for his efforts to bring every man possible into action, leaving only one in eight with his horses. I regret to state that this officer was dangerously wounded after crossing the works and while charging the woods between the works and the city. The ground over which the One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Volunteers and left of the Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers advanced was more favorable than the rest, and they were first inside of the rebel works. The One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Volunteers has the honor of planting the first stand of colors on the fortifications. My thanks are due to Lieut. Col. C. G. Thomson, commanding Seventy-second Indiana Volunteers, and the officers and men of his command for the able manner in which they repulsed an attack upon our rear while the engagement was going on, and for the support given our battery by the company that was formerly placed in reserve. Great credit is due the officers of my staff for their assistance throughout the engagement. Lieut. H. M. Ashmore, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, and aide-de-camp, deserves commendation for going through the action on horseback and being the first person to enter the rebel works mounted. For full particulars of captures, &c.,

I would respectfully refer you to the reports of regimental commanders and to Col. J. G. Vail, who assumed command of the brigade after it entered the works and he was notified of my being wounded.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. O. MILLER,
Colonel Seventy-second Indiana Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. T. W. SCOTT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., Cavalry Corps,
Military Division of the Mississippi.

No. 19.

Report of Col. Jacob G. Vail, Seventeenth Indiana (Mounted) Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations April 2.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Selma, Ala., April 7, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this brigade after I assumed command of it on the evening of the 2d instant:

On being notified that Colonel Miller was wounded and desired me to take command of the brigade, I turned over the command of my own regiment to Lieut. Col. Frank White, and found the other two regiments (the Ninety-eighth and One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Volunteers) near the left flank of the inner line of works, which run east and west. With the Second Brigade we moved along the line of these works under a heavy cross-fire of artillery and musketry from the works along the line, and the depot in front of town, until we reached the Plantersville road, where I formed a line facing the town. I placed Lieutenant-Colonel Kitchell with his regiment, the Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers, along the line of fence in front of the niter sheds and to the left of the railroad depot, with orders to hold his ground until I could get into line to advance upon the town.* I formed the One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Volunteers across the Plantersville road and a portion of the Second Brigade that was with it on the left. The Fourth Division coming up at this time, several shots were exchanged between us, when I rode out of the works to ascertain who they were, and met General Upton's column. Colonel Minty coming up, I was ordered to remain in position on the [*sic*] of the Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers. I went into camp at 12 o'clock at night. The Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers had been operating along the line below the town, and entered it about the same time with General Upton. As they were not under my personal direction during the latter part of the engagement, I would respectfully refer you to the report of Lieutenant-Colonel White for particulars of their operations.* My thanks are due all the officers and men for their gallantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Kitchell, commanding the Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers, and Captains Wiley, Woods, and Delong, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, are deserving of special mention for their promptness and acts of bravery. Captain Wiley, with a squad of

* See p. 456.

men, captured about 20 prisoners and 2 pieces of artillery 300 yards in advance of the line and east of the Plantersville road. Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson and Maj. L. S. Kilborn, Seventy-second Indiana Volunteers, are deserving of credit for their promptness in supporting the battery with that portion of the regiment not on picket. Capt. O. F. Bane, Lieut. H. M. Ashmore, and Lieut. G. B. Sweet, of Colonel Miller's staff, are entitled to great credit for their promptness in the discharge of their duties and for their courage. Capt. W. A. Owens, provost-marshal, is entitled to credit for his energy and industry in collecting prisoners. Capt. John C. Scott, brigade inspector, did good service during the action by giving his personal attention to the pickets when they were attacked. I would especially commend Sergt. Jackson S. Ball, Seventy-second Indiana Volunteers, on duty at brigade headquarters, for his bravery in riding under a terrific fire to bring me the news of Colonel Miller being wounded, and for his energy in the performance of his duties at all times. We assisted in capturing no less than eighteen pieces of artillery, all mounted and in position. We had no men to spare to guard prisoners, and they were ordered to the rear as fast as captured, and were gathered up by parties from our own and other commands. We only claim credit for assisting in the capture of all prisoners taken in the city. A large number of small-arms were captured and broken up.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. VAIL,

Colonel Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. T. W. SCOTT,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,

Selma, Ala., April 4, 1865.

[Capt. T. W. SCOTT,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:]

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of casualties in this brigade in the action near Plantersville, April 1, 1865:

Regiments.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
17th Indiana Volunteers	1	7	.....	11	.....	6	25
72d Indiana Volunteers	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4
Total	1	7	1	14	.....	6	29

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. VAIL,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

ADDENDA.

Report of casualties in First Brigade, Second Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, at Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865.

Regiments.	Number engaged.			Killed.			Wounded.			Total.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
[Brigade headquarters]							1		1	1		1
17th Indiana Volunteers	17	404	421		12	12	7	72	79	7	84	91
98th Illinois Volunteers	11	161	172		10	10	5	31	36	5	41	46
123d Illinois Volunteers	14	239	253	1	7	8	6	42	48	6	50	56
Total	42	804	846	1	29	30	19	145	164	19	175	194

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAV. CORPS,
Selma, Ala., April 4, 1865.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
In the Field, April 10, 1865.

Capt. T. W. SCOTT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of property, &c., destroyed to date: Two miles of railroad, 4 railroad bridges, 2 foundries, 2 machine-shops, 1 saw-mill, 1 turn-table, 5 large collieries; number of small-arms broken up, estimated at 700; number of prisoners turned over to division provost-marshal, 285; number of pieces of artillery taken by this brigade alone, 8. Also assisted in the capture of a number of other pieces with the Second Brigade. Large details at work in Selma destroying property for five days; no inventory taken.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. VAIL,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

No. 20.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edward Kitchell, Ninety-eighth Illinois (Mounted) Infantry, of operations April 1–2.

HDQRS. NINETY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS (MOUNTED) INFANTRY,
Selma, Ala., April 7, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that my regiment was not actively engaged on the 1st instant near Plantersville. My regiment dismounted and formed on the left of the Seventy-second Indiana and moved forward without encountering the enemy until we reached the creek, where I moved by the left flank to our horses. On the morning of the 2d instant the Ninety-eighth Illinois held the advance of the brigade, and upon arriving within one mile of the enemy's works in front of Selma on the Summerfield road was quickly dismounted and formed in line under cover of the hill in front of the enemy's works, on the left of the Second Brigade and supporting the battery on the hill. Skirmishers were immediately thrown forward. Remained in this posi-

tion from about 2 p. m. until near 4.30 p. m., when I was ordered to change position and move to the right of the Second Brigade, forming on the left of the Seventeenth Indiana under cover of a ridge, the One hundred and twenty-third Illinois forming on my left. Previous to change of position I was ordered to furnish a detail of four companies to proceed in search of a wagon train in direction of Summerfield. Captain Moutray, of Company H, was ordered to take charge of Companies H, G, F, and I for that purpose. Details had been made for picket upon my regiment in the morning, so that my effective force in action consisted of but 161 enlisted men and 11 officers. I formed my regiment in single rank, directing the men to reserve their fire until near enough to the enemy to be effective. At about 5 p. m. orders were given to move forward. When within about 400 yards of the enemy's works the whole line moved forward at double-quick under a severe fire of musketry and artillery. My regiment went through the stockade (or picket-works), over the ditch and breast-works in a gallant style, encountering the enemy hand to hand in his works, compelling many to surrender and the rest to retire in confusion. The left flank of the Ninety-eighth Illinois and the right flank of the One hundred and twenty-third Illinois, charging over better ground, were first to enter the enemy's works. The point first struck by my regiment was that fronting the bridge over the ravine on the Summerfield road and between the two redoubts. After passing the enemy's line of works the Seventeenth Indiana bore to the right and the One hundred and twenty-third Illinois to the left, thus leaving a large interval to be covered by the Ninety-eighth Illinois. I moved forward as fast as possible toward the city, passing squads of the enemy who had thrown away their guns, and whom I ordered to the rear. The enemy from the lower part of the city and the fortifications on my right kept up a continuous but harmless fire of musketry and artillery upon my command while I was moving up to a position near the cotton-gin and east of the passenger depot. There I rallied my regiment to resist what seemed to be a threatened cavalry charge by the enemy, who were forming near the saltpeter works. Soon after this Colonel Vail, who had assumed command of brigade (Colonel Miller being wounded), ordered me to form fronting this city and hold the regiment ready for any emergency. Lieutenant Wheeler, Company I, and squad from the Ninety-eighth Illinois, with squads from One hundred and twenty-third Illinois and Second Brigade, were first to enter the fort in front of the city and take possession of the four guns therein. Lieutenant Junkins, Company B, and six men from Company B, became separated from the regiment after passing the enemy's line of works, and moved forward and fought with the Seventeenth Indiana. My regiment remained in front under fire of musketry from the city until the Fourth Division charged into the city on the Burnsville road.

Went into camp near saltpeter works at 10 p. m. Some seventy or more of the enemy were captured by my regiment in works and within 200 yards after passing the same. I ordered all the prisoners to the rear, but on account of the paucity of my command could not spare any men to guard them. I kept my men together until after we went into camp, and did not permit them to straggle or go in search of plunder or captured property in the city, although quite a number of them, following the general example, did find their way there during the night-time. The enlisted men of my regiment fought, as they always have, nobly and bravely. The officers—Captain Hofman, Company B; Captain Flood, Company E; Captain Thistlewood, Company C; Captain Stan-

ford, Company A; Captain Banta, of Company I; Lieutenant Spurgin, of Company K; Lieutenant Junkins, Company B; Lieutenant Boes, Company E, and Lieutenant Wheeler, Company I—all acquitted themselves in a becoming and praiseworthy manner. Captains Hofman and Flood, senior line officers and acting field officers, were especially useful in that capacity. Captain Thistlewood, of Company C, after being severely wounded in the right leg kept up with the command for over a mile. Adjt. Aden Knoph, whilst bravely encouraging the men on the right flank to charge the enemy's works, fell, severely wounded in the left thigh, across the ravine in front of the picket-works. The loss of the Ninety-eighth Illinois is as follows: Enlisted—Killed upon the field, 9; mortally wounded, 2 (both since dead); severely wounded, 11; slightly wounded, 10. Commissioned officers—Severely wounded, 2; slightly, 3. Total killed and wounded, 39. Effective force engaged: Enlisted, 161; officers, 11. I do not claim for my regiment the exclusive honor of entering the enemy's works first, but I do claim that the left flank of my regiment was upon the works as soon as the men from any other regiment. Captain Moutray, Company H. in command of the four companies detailed from the Ninety-eighth Illinois, proceeded to Summerfield, driving the enemy's pickets through the town until he came to the enemy in force, supposed to be 1,500 or 2,000 strong, being a portion of Forrest's command moving toward Marion. Not finding any wagon train, he returned to camp without loss. The officers and men of the Ninety-eighth Illinois under my command on the 2d instant did their duty cheerfully, manfully, and without once faltering. I only claim for them a fair and equal share of all the honor and all the glory attached to the capture of Selma.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KITCHELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Ninety-eighth Illinois.

Capt. O. F. BANE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade, &c.

No. 21.

Report of Capt. Owen Wiley, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois (Mounted) Infantry, of operations April 1–2.

HEADQUARTERS 123D ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Selma, Ala., April 6, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit a report of the part taken in the fight with General Forrest at Maplesville Station on the afternoon of the 1st instant, and in the assault and capture of Selma on the evening of the 2d instant, by the One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Volunteer (mounted) Infantry:

Early in the afternoon of the 1st instant, after our scouts and advance guard had skirmished for some twenty miles with two or three battalions of rebels, killing, wounding, and capturing some along the whole route, on reaching Maplesville Station, on the Selma Railroad, the enemy was found in considerably stronger force, and as our advance guard had been temporarily repulsed our brigade was ordered forward, dismounted, in line, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois occupying the right center of the brigade. We advanced through the woods a mile or more, reaching a slough, over which our

skirmishers immediately hurried on a sort of old dam, and pursued the routed enemy, who were flying in the wildest confusion from General Upton, who charged opportunely on our left. They succeeded in capturing quite a number of prisoners, and in conjunction with the cavalry ran the enemy away before the main line could affect a crossing of the slough. Our horses coming up, we mounted and moved to Plantersville Station and went into camp for the night. We sustained no loss. Our skirmishers brought in eight prisoners. We moved on the morning of the 2d day of April at 9 o'clock for Selma, Ala. Marched twenty-one miles, and at 3.15 o'clock the advance of our division arrived before the formidable works of Selma, where the enemy defiantly sallied out and made demonstrations as if about to attack us. The One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Volunteers was ordered up in line in front of the works on the northwest side of the city, dismounted, and formed on the left of the line, joining the Seventeenth Indiana on the right. After driving the enemy inside their works we lay for a short time skirmishing to good effect, until arrangements being perfected for a permanent formation of the line preparatory to the assault, we were moved by the right flank past Colonel Minty's brigade, which had been formed on our right, and formed on the right of his brigade just behind a slight ridge half a mile from the rebel works, my regiment occupying the left of our brigade, the Ninety-eighth Illinois the center, and Seventeenth Indiana the right. Throwing forward two men from a company out of this thin line for skirmishers, at General Long's "forward" the entire line started up with a bound, yelling, shooting, and all pushing forward under a most terrific cannonade and through a perfect storm of bullets, losing officers and men at every step, until we cleared the high picket fence, crossed the ditch, and scaled the high earth-works, and planted our regimental standard first of any in the command on the works of Selma. The most of our men who were hurt fell killed or wounded almost at the rebel works. When we struck and scaled the works the rebels, who had fought us so desperately as to club their guns on some of our men, broke and fled, we following them on through the thick, swampy woods, while we could only hear the roar of the conflict and the shouts of our comrades on the right and left, but see nothing. At the edge of the woods Lieutenant-Colonel Biggs, commanding regiment, was severely wounded while leading the regiment rapidly and resistlessly forward. Captain Adams, the next ranking officer, having been wounded before we reached the works, I assumed command of the regiment about the time Colonel Vail took command of the brigade (Colonel Miller having been wounded). We captured prisoners by the score, fort after fort, with their guns, until we had reached and planted our flag on the three inner forts and were nearing the city itself, when General Upton came dashing through the outer works, and mistaking us for the enemy, fired on us until we signaled him who we were. He then charged (his men mounted) right into town and after the retreating enemy. Our forces being almost tired down, we were halted by Colonel Minty near the place where our brigade encamped on the night of the 2d instant, on the field in the suburbs of Selma. My regiment went into action with 14 commissioned officers and 249 enlisted men. Our loss was 1 officer killed, Lieut. Otho J. McManus, who fell just before reaching the works while gallantly leading his men, and 6 officers wounded; 7 men killed and 42 wounded. It is unnecessary to make particular mention of either officers or men. All did their duty, and deserve the highest praise. Sergt. John Morgan, Company I, is deserving the highest credit for his gallantry in being the first to plant

a flag upon the rebel works, and for being in the extreme advance until all the rebel forts were captured, planting our colors on each of them successively. The officers wounded are Lieut. Col. Jonathan Biggs, Capt. William E. Adams, and Lieut. Alexander P. McNutt, severely, and Capt. Owen Wiley, Adjt. Levi B. Bane, and Lieut. J. R. Harding, slightly.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OWEN WILEY,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. O. F. BANE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 22.

Report of Col. Jacob G. Vail, Seventeenth Indiana (Mounted) Infantry, of operations April 1–2.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH INDIANA (MOUNTED) INFANTRY,
Selma, April 6, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the affair near Bogue [Bogler's] Creek on April 1, 1865, and the taking of Selma on April 2, 1865:

On the 1st instant the regiment was the third in the order of march of the brigade which was following the retreating enemy in the direction of Selma, driving them and continually skirmishing with them. The advance had pushed them easily until near Bogue [Bogler's] Creek, twenty miles from Selma. Here they made a stand and offered a good deal of resistance to our farther advance. Four companies of this regiment, being armed with sabers (Companies C, G, H, and I), were ordered forward by Col. A. O. Miller, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Cavalry Corps, to charge the enemy. Lieut. Col. F. White took command of them and moved forward, charging the enemy, who were engaging our skirmishers, overtaking Patterson's regiment, and running past them, sabering a number of them. Dashing on, they struck the enemy's line of battle about one mile from where the charge commenced; charged on and cut through them under a fierce fire, and reached the enemy's artillery (four pieces), which had been firing on them as they advanced. Here Lieutenant-Colonel White, finding another line of battle of the enemy confronting him and firing on him, having so few men and being so far from support, turned off the road into the woods to the left, charging on the enemy there and cutting his way out with his command, with the exception of Captain Taylor and sixteen enlisted men. The captain had command of the advance company (G), and did not hear the order to turn off the road, so he charged on past the artillery, cutting right and left among the enemy until shot down by them. Of the sixteen enlisted men following him 6 were killed, 5 wounded, and 5 were taken prisoners. Lieutenant-Colonel White, having to fall back with his command, could not retain or bring off the captured artillery. When the enemy afterward fell back they left one 12-pounder howitzer on the field, one wheel being broken by the horses rushing against it in charging. There were about 100 of the enemy captured, but, being unable to guard them, they escaped, with the exception of about sixteen or twenty. The four companies that took part in the affair numbered about 220 men. The loss was: Killed, 1

commissioned officer and 7 enlisted men; wounded, 11 enlisted men; missing, 5 enlisted men. The enemy's loss cannot be ascertained. It could not have been less than 50 killed and wounded, far more than that number having been sabered. They got their killed and wounded off the field, with the exception of 1 killed and 10 wounded, who fell into our hands. We camped for the night near Plantersville. On the 2d instant the march toward Selma was resumed, and we marched on the Plantersville road until within six miles of Selma. We then moved on a cross-road to the Summerfield road, and advanced by it. On arriving within sight of the enemy's works that encircled Selma, we were dismounted, by order, and formed in single rank in line of battle. The line was changed shortly afterward and the regiment placed on the right of the brigade. At about 5 p. m. we were ordered to commence the attack on the works, and we advanced across an open field and swamp, across a deep ravine, and up to the enemy's works under a terrible fire from the enemy's line behind the works. As we advanced we delivered our fire rapidly, drove the enemy from their breast-works, and, breaking through the palisades, rushed over the works and through the embrasures of the forts, cheering and firing. The enemy, driven back, fought stubbornly. The enemy's batteries fired with seemingly little effect, injuring but few of our men. The left of the regiment was opposite to and took Forts Nos. 15 and 16, and the center and right to Fort No. 17, and the lunette near Fort No. 18 and Fort No. 19. The enemy having fallen back to the railroad, which served them as a breast-work (being about three feet higher than the adjacent ground), we reformed our line preparatory to advancing on them. At this time, Colonel Miller being wounded, I being next in rank, assumed command of the brigade, and turned over the command of the regiment to Lieut. Col. Frank White. Sufficient credit cannot be given to the officers and men of the regiment for their gallantry and for the promptitude in which every order was executed. To mention acts of individual bravery would be to speak of every man of the regiment engaged. Special mention, however, is due Lieut. Col. Frank White and the officers and men of the four companies engaged on the 1st instant for their bravery and for the gallant manner in which they broke through the enemy's lines, ran over their artillery, and sabered their men, and then, in the face of such overwhelming numbers, cut their way out. For the lists of killed and wounded and official figures I respectfully refer you to [the report of] Lieut. Col. F. White, to whom I turned over the regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. VAIL,
Colonel Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers.

Capt. O. F. BANE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Second Div., Cavalry Corps.

No. 23.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Frank White, Seventeenth Indiana (Mounted) Infantry, of operations April 2 and 20.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
April 6, 1865.

SIR: On the 2d instant, the command of the regiment having been turned over to me by Col. J. G. Vail, shortly after passing through the

enemy's works, and the enemy being in force in our front behind the railroad embankment and in the interior forts, I moved forward with the regiment, charged, and drove the enemy from their position, and followed them into town so closely that they had no time to rally. On assuming command, the regiment, almost deployed as skirmishers, held all the ground between the Summerfield road on the left and the enemy's works on the right, and in advancing into town we moved parallel with the western line of defenses of the town and inside of them, driving the enemy from all along the line and taking all the forts from No. 18 to the river on the west side of town. We captured four pieces of artillery in the works, also their caissons. We took during the fight about 300 prisoners, including most of the First Mississippi Regiment and a large portion of the Tenth Mississippi Regiment, with the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, and adjutant of the former regiment, Colonel White, of the Eighth [Ninth] Mississippi, and a number of officers of inferior rank. The prisoners were sent to the rear, and were turned over to and picked up by various officers having charge of prisoners. We also captured the ordnance wagons of Armstrong's brigade (two in number), destroyed the ammunition, and retained the wagons. We took into action 17 commissioned officers and 404 enlisted men. We lost as follows: Killed—commissioned officers, none; enlisted men, 12; total killed, 12. Wounded—Commissioned officers, 7; enlisted men, 73; total wounded, 80. Aggregate killed and wounded, 92. To all the officers and men engaged I return my heartfelt thanks for their unflinching gallantry.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK WHITE,
Lieut. Col., Commanding Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers.

Capt. O. F. BANE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Second Div., Cavalry Corps.

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HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH INDIANA VOL. (MOUNTED) INFTY.,
Macon, Ga., April 21, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of this regiment, which I commanded on the 20th instant:

On the morning of the 20th, the regiment being the advance regiment of the division (Second), the four companies with sabers were sent forward as advance guard of the division under Major Weiler. I had the remaining companies, as the regiment, in the proper order of march in rear of the headquarters. From our camp of the preceding night, from whence we started in the morning, it was forty-five miles to Macon. After marching about twenty-four miles, and when near Spring Hill, the advance guard first met a small force of the enemy and drove them off, capturing a few. I then moved forward with the other companies and assumed command of the advance. We rested near Spring Hill about an hour and then moved on. Near Montpelier Springs we again met the enemy and charged him up to and through a strong barricade of rails and brush across the road, charging it, driving the enemy from it, and capturing about a dozen of them, three officers, and a few horses. Resting a minute, I again moved forward at a fast trot in order to be in time to save the bridge over the Tobesofkee Creek, at Mimm's Mills. Here we found the enemy in line about 300 strong, and attacked them. The advance charged, mounted, over the burning bridge until stopped by the plank being torn up. They then dismounted, as did also the two advance companies, E and H, and I double-quicked them across

the bridge, and after a sharp fight of about five minutes drove the enemy off in confusion. In the meantime I had parts of the other companies at work extinguishing the fire on the bridge, the men carrying the water in their hats, caps, and everything else available. As we drove the enemy from the bridge, I sent two companies (G and I) across a ford below the bridge to pursue the enemy, and gave pursuit at the same time with the dismounted men. The road after crossing the bridge makes a bend, and the enemy had to retreat around this bend, whilst my dismounted men double-quicking across the bend had the enemy under fire for about 200 yards, and took good advantage of it, firing very rapidly, demoralizing the enemy, causing them to throw away guns (over 100), blankets, haversacks, &c., and fly as for their lives. The fire on the bridge was sufficiently suppressed in about fifteen minutes to admit of horsemen crossing, and, leaving men still at work against the flames, I crossed the command and pushed on. About two miles from the bridge and about thirteen from Macon I was met by a flag of truce under the rebel Brigadier-General Robertson. The force we were pursuing passed the flag of truce and thus saved themselves. I sent word to Colonel Minty, commanding Second Division, of the state of things, and awaited orders. The flag of truce detained us about half an hour. I then received orders from Colonel Minty to give them five minutes to get out of the way, and then to drive everything before me and save the bridge over Rocky Creek at Bailey's Mill. I placed Adjt. W. E. Doyle in charge of the advance guard of fifteen men, giving him instructions and sending him forward at a trot, supporting him closely with the regiment. After going about two miles he came in sight of the flag-of-truce party covering the rear of a force of about 250 men, said to be Blount's battalion. They were moving slowly, and evidently trying to delay us. Seeing this the adjutant, as I had instructed him, charged them, causing the flag of truce to run into the woods, capturing three of the officers that were with it, and driving the rebel cavalry pell-mell along the road. They kept up a continual fire on us for some time, but with no effect. On getting within sight of the Rocky Creek bridge the enemy were discovered on foot attempting to fire the bridge. The advance drove them off, however, and pursued them closely to the palisades in the road. Before getting to the bridge the adjutant had sent to me for a small re-enforcement, and I sent him Major Weiler and Lieut. James H. McDowell with Company E. The major caught up before getting to the bridge.

On arriving at the palisades the advance got up amongst the rebels and some firing ensued, the rebels breaking off the road through the gardens on the right in confusion. The advance tore down a few of the palisades, passed through, and rode up to near the rebel works. Here Major Weiler and Adjutant Doyle rode up on the works and demanded their surrender, telling them that we had two divisions of our cavalry in their rear. The colonel commanding not being present, the men believed that they were cut off; subordinate officers surrendered their commands, and the soldiery threw down their arms, and as directed marched down to the road, where Lieutenant McDowell took charge of and formed them. The major and adjutant were at this time riding along the line of works, telling the men to throw down their arms and surrender; that they were cut off and were our prisoners; that flight was vain and that fighting would avail nothing, and the rebel soldiery were throwing down their arms and hastening to the road and the officers were following the men. I came up at this time with the regiment and found the rebel prisoners in line along the road under Lieutenant McDowell. I ordered Adjutant Doyle to the forts on

the right of the road to receive their surrender. As soon as the regiment got inside the line of works the entire line surrendered, finding themselves cut off from town, and Colonel Cumming, who commanded the forces (one brigade) immediately on the road, came down with about 500 men and surrendered to me. I left two companies (G and I) in charge of prisoners, and moved on toward town with the other companies. At the edge of town I was met by some officers with a flag of truce from General Cobb, asking what terms I would give him if he surrendered the city and forces. My answer was unconditional surrender, and gave the flag five minutes to get out of my way. After passing into the town the distance of four or five squares, another flag of truce met me stating that General Cobb submitted to my terms, surrendering the city and everything in it. I marched into town and up to General Cobb's headquarters, thus taking formal possession of the city. I placed patrols on duty at once and camped the regiment in the court-house square and adjoining street. We captured in the city and in the works Maj. Gen. Howell Cobb, Brig. Gen. Gus. W. Smith, Brigadier-General Mackall, and Brigadier-General Mercer; 3,500 prisoners, including over 300 officers of all grades below brigadier-general; 5 stand of colors, about 60 pieces of artillery of all calibers, and about 3,000 stand of arms. There were also large quantities of quartermaster's, commissary, medical, and ordnance stores captured in the city. The exact estimates of the stores I have not been able to find out. We had in the action during the day 21 commissioned officers and 500 enlisted men. We lost 1 killed and 2 wounded. I have to return thanks to Maj. J. J. Weiler for the efficient aid given me in commanding the regiment, to Adjutant Doyle for the able manner in which he handled the advance guard whilst in command, and to Lieut. J. H. McDowell, who ably assisted the major, for his promptitude and energy in getting the prisoners together and retaining them. I have also to return my thanks to every officer and man in the regiment for the cheerfulness with which they endured the hardships incident to the march, for the alacrity with which they obeyed every order, and for the gallant manner in which they have gone at the enemy wherever they have found him since the opening of the campaign. And I have also to return thanks to Capt. T. W. Scott and Lieutenant Culbertson, of Colonel Minty's staff, for the efficient aid and assistance given me in taking the city. I had omitted to state that we captured after getting in the city four 2-pounder breech-loading guns, known as Travis guns, made and intended for General Forrest, and a large number of horses and mules.

I have the honor to remain, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK WHITE,
Commanding Regiment.

Capt. O. F. BANE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Second Div., Cav. Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
April 25, 1865.

Capt. T. W. SCOTT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Cavalry Corps:

SIR: I have the honor to send, in accordance with your order, four rebel flags marked by whom captured. The large flag of the Sixth

Regiment Arkansas Volunteers was captured on a train at the railroad depot on occupying Macon by Sergt. John W. Deen, of Company C, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers. The flag marked "captured by Reuben Phillips, Company C, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers" (battle-flag), was got at the same time and place.

The battle-flag marked "captured by First Lieut. James H. McDowell, Company B, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers," was surrendered to him by Colonel Cumming in the rebel works on the Columbus road, one mile and a half from Macon, Ga., on the surrender of said works. The rebel flag marked on the flag "Worrill Grays," was captured by Privates A. R. Hudson and J. Davis from a battalion of militia near Culloden, Ga., after a sharp skirmish, in which a small party of the regiment ran about 200 militia. I also hold subject to orders four 2-pounder Travis guns, breech-loading, smooth-bore, brass. They are not mounted. They were found by Corporal Bottorff, of Company K, boxed up and buried in the small-pox grave-yard. He (Bottorff) was directed to them by a rebel soldier. The guns were made for presentation to Lieutenant-General Forrest. I would respectfully suggest that it has been the custom to allow regiments to retain flags captured by them, in order that they may be sent by the regiments to their State libraries; and I would therefore ask that the flags be returned to the regiment to be disposed of in this manner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. WEILER,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Macon, Ga., April 26, 1865.

Capt. T. W. SCOTT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In accordance with orders, I would respectfully present the names of Corpl. John A. Kidney and Private Lemuel B. Edwards, special messengers at headquarters First Brigade, as being worthy of notice; Private Edwards for great gallantry at Ebenezer Church, where he was wounded while leading a charge (mounted), and Corporal Kidney for coolness and daring in action at all times.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK WHITE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

No. 24.

Report of Lieut. Col. Chester G. Thomson, Seventy-second Indiana (Mounted) Infantry, of operations April 1-2.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-SECOND INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Selma, Ala., April 5, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following as the operations of the Seventy-second Regiment Indiana Volunteers on the 1st and 2d of April, 1865:

April 1, my regiment having the advance, four companies were sent forward as advance guard under command of Maj. L. S. Kilborn, with

orders to advance rapidly that the column might not be detained. The enemy was found near Randolph, and contended for every point on the way, but was so vigorously pressed that the command marched rapidly for fifteen miles, where they were found in line protected by rail-works. I received orders from Colonel Miller, commanding brigade, to dismount the remaining six companies of my regiment and dislodge them from their position, which was done at once by charging their lines on the left of the road; after which I was joined by the other regiments of the brigade and advanced to Vogle's [Bogler's] Creek, the enemy abandoning the field. The casualties during the day were 1 officer (Captain Craven) and 3 enlisted men wounded. Private L. B. Edwards was severely wounded while leading a charge (mounted). His action is worthy of special mention for courage and heroism. Maj. L. S. Kilborn deserves credit for the energy and skill with which he conducted the advance. My regiment having had the advance on the 1st was by the general order of march assigned to the rear on the 2d, and four companies, under command of Captain Herron, were detailed to guard the division train. On the arrival of the division in front of Selma five additional companies were ordered to picket the roads in rear of the line of battle, and the remaining one company to support the battery. Captain Herron brought the train in safely. The companies on picket promptly repelled the advance of a brigade of the enemy, which was threatening our rear, and each officer and man discharged the duty assigned him promptly and faithfully.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

C. G. THOMSON,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Seventy-second Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Capt. O. F. BANE,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Second Div., Cav. Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.

No. 25.

Report of Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 31–April 2.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
Selma, Ala., April 4, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I beg to hand you the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the assault and capture of Selma on the 2d instant:

On the night of the 31st of March I was camped ten miles north of Montevallo, and on the night of the 1st of April I camped at Plantersville, having marched forty-five miles on that day. On the morning of the 2d I marched at 6 o'clock, taking the advance on the main road to Selma. The Third Ohio was my advance regiment. It easily drove what small force we met without delaying the column for a moment. About six miles from Selma I turned to the right, taking a cross-road which led to the Summerfield road. At about 3 p. m. I found myself in front of the works around Selma. In accordance with orders from Brigadier-General Long I sent the Third Ohio to the right and rear to cover led horses and pack-mules. The other three regiments (Fourth Ohio, Seventh Pennsylvania, and Fourth Michigan) were dismounted and formed line about half a mile from the works. A strong skirmish

line was pushed forward a few hundred yards in advance, and was immediately engaged with the enemy's skirmishers. At about 4 p. m. Major-General Wilson, accompanied by Brigadier-General Long, came forward to my skirmish line; after examining the grounds for a few moments General Wilson ordered an assault. The First Brigade was now moved to my right, and my skirmishers from that direction were drawn in. By direction of General Long I left one regiment, the Fourth Michigan, to support the Chicago Board of Trade Battery. The Third Ohio was still protecting the led animals, and was at this moment skirmishing with Chalmers' advance. This left me but two regiments for the assault, numbering in all 33 officers and 671 men. At about 5 p. m. the order was given to advance; the men moved forward with enthusiasm and kept a perfect line until their left struck a swamp, in which they were almost knee-deep. This threw the right considerably in advance. The left of the First Brigade came forward in the same manner, and, as I afterward learned, from the same cause, swamp in front of the outer flank; thus the right of the Fourth Ohio and the left of the One hundred and twenty-third Illinois gained the works first, the flanks sweeping forward as if the movement had been that of individual echelon. Corporal Booth, Company A, Fourth Ohio, was the first man inside the works. He was almost immediately after shot through the head. The works at the point of assault consisted of a breast-work or parapet from six to eight feet high, with a ditch about five feet deep, in front of which there was a well-built palisade stretching along the entire line. After entering the works we pushed up the line to the left, cleaning the rebels out of the bastions, in which we captured a considerable amount of artillery, until arriving opposite the fort near the cotton-gin, which formed a portion of the inner line of works. This was immediately assaulted and carried. Three field pieces were captured in this work. Here we again turned to the left and attacked and carried the works on the Plantersville road, capturing five pieces of artillery, one of them a 30-pounder Parrott. At this point I collected and reformed my command, and at about 11 p. m. bivouacked between the lines of works. As before stated, the number engaged in the assault was 33 officers and 671 men. Of these 9 officers and 114 men were killed and wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Dobb, commanding Fourth Ohio, was, I regret to say, killed, and Colonel McCormick, commanding Seventh Pennsylvania, was severely wounded. Each officer and soldier performed his duty well and nobly. It is therefore difficult for me to make special mention of any. The gallant Corporal Booth, of the Fourth Ohio, was the first man in the enemy's works, but he fell in the moment of victory, shot through the head. Captains Moore and Richardson, of the Fourth Ohio, were amongst the first to enter the works, and acted throughout with conspicuous gallantry. Major Burns, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, my acting assistant adjutant-general, and Major Greeno, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, my acting assistant inspector-general, were also amongst the first to enter the works, and acted in the most gallant manner throughout the entire action. I strongly and earnestly recommend the four above-mentioned officers for brevet. Inclosed herewith I hand you sub-reports of regimental commanders, together with report of casualties.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel Fourth Michigan, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. T. W. SCOTT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Cavalry Corps.

[Inclosure.]

Report of casualties in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Cavalry Corps, in the action at Selma, Ala., on April 2, 1865.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
7th Pennsylvania Cavalry	1	1	4	47	.....	.....	5	48
4th Michigan Cavalry	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
3d Ohio Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	8	1	6	1	14
4th Ohio Cavalry	2	5	1	44	.....	.....	3	49
Total	3	8	5	100	1	6	9	114

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

No. 26.

Report of Lieut. Col. Horace N. Howland, Third Ohio Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Macon, Ga., April 29, 1865.

CAPTAIN: Below please find report of number of guns, prisoners, flags, &c., captured by this command, forwarded in compliance with circular from headquarters Second Division, Cavalry Corps, dated April 6, 1865:

Regiment.	Prisoners.	Pieces of artillery.	Small-arms.	Remarks.
7th Pennsylvania Cavalry	215	7	250	
4th Michigan Cavalry	152	.....	50	Railroad bridge west of Selma destroyed April 3.
3d Ohio Cavalry	40	.....	.....	
4th Ohio Cavalry	100	8	.....	300 bales cotton destroyed near Selma.
Total	507	15	300	

The pieces of artillery mentioned above were captured jointly by Seventh Pennsylvania and Fourth Ohio.

Respectfully,

HORACE N. HOWLAND,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. T. W. SCOTT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Cavalry Corps.

No. 27.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Benjamin D. Pritchard, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, of operations April 2 and 17–18.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Selma, Ala., April 5, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with orders from division and brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the part

taken by the Fourth Michigan Cavalry under my command in the engagement of the 2d instant, which resulted in the capture of the city of Selma, Ala.:

The regiment moved from camp, one mile north of Plantersville, on the morning of the 2d with a fighting force of 420 men and 24 officers, and an aggregate strength of 444. It being the rear regiment of the brigade that day, nothing of interest above the ordinary incidents of a march occurred until arriving in front of the fortifications of the city of Selma, which point it reached about 1 p. m., having marched a distance of twenty-two miles. The regiment was immediately formed in line, and I received orders from Colonel Minty, commanding brigade, to prepare to fight on foot, and moved the regiment out dismounted for that purpose; but before being assigned a position in the line I received orders countermanding the former and directing me to move the command back to the horses, and to hold it in readiness to mount at a moment's notice, and to charge with the saber as soon as the enemy's line should be broken, and in this position the command was held for the space of nearly two hours, and until a few minutes before the assault was made upon the enemy's position, when I received orders from Colonel Minty to move the regiment out dismounted to act as support to the battery then in position on a slight eminence to the left of the road leading into the city, and to the left of our line of battle as then formed, with directions to remain and support the battery, and maneuver the command as circumstances might require. In this position the regiment drew for a few minutes the fire of both the enemy's guns operating in front of the Second Division, but by a flank movement of one battalion the range of one of the enemy's guns was avoided, but the regiment continued to receive the special attention of the other gun up to the moment of the commencement of the assault upon their works. The command acted in this capacity until the first line of works was fully in possession of our forces, and the enemy pushed back into the woods in rear of their breast-works, when I received orders from General Wilson to press forward and attack in flank that portion of the enemy's lines confronting the Fourth Division and on our left, and which still disputed its entrance to the works; but before reaching the point of attack I received orders from Colonel Minty (at the front) to mount the regiment and move forward as fast as possible. The horses were immediately ordered forward, but before they arrived I received a second order from General Wilson to move up the main road dismounted to charge the enemy's second line of works, from which a portion of our line had suffered a repulse. The regiment was formed for the charge about sixty rods in front of the rebel line, with its right resting on the road, with the Third Ohio Cavalry on our right. The order to advance was given and most splendidly executed, the whole line moving with the precision of a parade, and the sturdy bravery thus displayed proved too much for the weak-kneed Johnnies, for before we reached the breast-works they broke and fled in the wildest confusion, leaving naught of the chivalrous garrison save a lame and decrepit chaplain to reward our efforts. I immediately broke the regiment in column and pushed forward at double-quick until we reached the heart of the city, where we succeeded in capturing 152 prisoners, and met the advance of the Fourth Division just entering the town from the other side. The casualties in the regiment were one wounded by shell, Edmund Ludlow, Company E, in arm, severely. I cannot close this report without adding my evidence of the noble conduct and soldierly bearing of those under my command; and especially would I mention the names of Major Eldridge, Captain

Hathaway, and Captain Potter, commanding battalions, and Adjutant Dickinson, who rendered much valuable assistance in the general management of the regiment, although to individualize would seem unjust when every officer and man performed his whole duty.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. D. PRITCHARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

Maj. ROBERT BURNS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Second Div., Cav. Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Near Macon, Ga., April 29, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the doings of the troops under my command which resulted in the capture of the bridges over Flint River on the 18th instant:

In obedience to orders received from Colonel Minty, commanding division, I moved from camp near Columbus, Ga., at 5.30 p. m. on the 17th instant, in command of the Fourth Michigan and Third Ohio Cavalry, with directions to make a forced march during the night, and to reach (if practicable) at daylight on the 18th and capture what is known as the Double Bridges over Flint River, and to spare nothing necessary for the accomplishment of the object. The command was put in light-marching trim, all pack animals and everything that could impede our march being left behind. For the first six miles our march was through a blind woods road, after which we struck the old telegraph road from Columbus to Macon, which was commodious and in good repair. Nothing occurred until daylight to break the mournful monotony of a night march which was incessant and rapid, with the exception of three slight halts comprising about one hour in all. It was reported that the enemy in various forces was just in our front, and that we might fall upon them at any moment; and, to provide for any emergency that might arise, I sent one full battalion of the Fourth Michigan out as an advance, with orders to charge and capture, or cut through, any force which might appear in front, but nothing was seen, although I learn that large numbers of stragglers, together with three pieces of artillery, were driven into the woods and passed by the column unobserved in the darkness. Just after daylight, at a point nine miles from the bridges, we came upon a squad of five rebels and took them in. One mile farther several mounted men appeared, who were chased and driven on to another road. From this point the gait of the column was increased to a trot. Three miles farther five more prisoners were captured. At Pleasant Hill, four miles from the river, came upon a refugee train and several rebel soldiers, who showed symptoms of fight, but two or three minutes served to settle their accounts; 2 were killed and 1 mortally wounded, and 3 captured. From there a charge was ordered, and was executed with such precipitancy that the guard at the bridge, consisting of a force of fifty men, under command of Major Osborn, First [Battalion] Georgia Cavalry [Reserves], with instructions to defend and destroy the bridges, was completely surprised, receiving no knowledge of our approach until the head of our column struck the bridge at the gallop, which was swept like a hurricane, not allowing the enemy time to fire a volley.

A few scattering shots were fired, but to no effect. The whole force then broke and fled, and some made good their escape, being mounted on fresh horses which were more fleet than ours in their jaded condition. The advance followed them near four miles beyond the bridges, when the chase was given up. The object of the expedition having been fully accomplished, the forces were thrown in position to meet any attack which the enemy might make to regain possession of the bridges, where they awaited the arrival of the main column. The results of the expedition were the capture of the 2 bridges in good repair, 5 commissioned officers and 44 enlisted men prisoners, killing 2 and wounding 3, 1 mortally, and capturing 15 wagons, 150 head of mules and horses, besides a large quantity of bacon and provisions, with no casualties on our part. To accomplish this the command had marched forty-six miles inside of fourteen hours, including all halts. In closing this report I would not omit to mention the high merit due to every officer and soldier in the command for their untiring perseverance and prompt action throughout to render the expedition a perfect success, and among whom I would specially mention Major Eldridge, commanding Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and Major Livermore, commanding Third Ohio Cavalry, for the good management of their regiments, and to Capt. C. T. Hudson, commanding the battalion of Fourth Michigan Cavalry, acting as advance, great credit is due, not only for the full execution of every order, but for his bravery and gallantry in leading the charge upon the bridges, which swept everything in its impetuosity, and secured at a dash what might have been lost by fighting.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. D. PRITCHARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

Major BURNS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Second Div., Cav. Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.

No. 28.

Report of Maj. Darius E. Livermore, Third Ohio Cavalry, of operations April 1–2.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Selma, Ala., April 5, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of operations on the 1st and 2d instant:

On the 1st the regiment marched forty-six miles, but took no part in the engagement. On the 2d instant marched in advance of division toward this place, skirmishing occasionally with the enemy's rear guard until within sight of his works, when two battalions (the Third Battalion having been sent to the right of the road) were deployed as skirmishers (mounted), but did not advance until the first line of the enemy's works was captured, when they were ordered to charge the second line of works on the enemy's left in rear of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, which was repulsed. The regiment was then dismounted and marched into town, meeting with but slight resistance, capturing about forty prisoners and several horses and mules. The casualties were six men wounded, none dangerously. The Third Battalion (sent to the

right) found the enemy in force, and after a skirmish was forced to return by a circuitous route (to avoid being captured) to the main road and follow the column. The loss sustained was 2 men wounded, 1 commissioned officer (Lieut. D. C. Lewis, Company M), and 7 enlisted men captured. Total loss of regiment, 8 men wounded, 1 commissioned officer and 7 men captured.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. LIVERMORE,
Major, Commanding Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Maj. ROBERT BURNS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Second Div., Cav. Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD OHIO CAVALRY,
Macon, Ga., April 30, 1865.

[Maj. ROBERT BURNS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:]

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward herewith the battle-flag of the Twelfth Mississippi Cavalry, C. S. Army, which was captured with the commanding officer of the regiment, Major Cox, on the 15th instant, about six miles from Tuskegee, Ala., by John H. Shoef, private, Company H, Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. He is very desirous of retaining it if he can be allowed to do so.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. LIVERMORE,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

No. 29.

Report of Capt. William W. Shoemaker, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, of operations April 1–2.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Selma, Ala., April 5, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that this regiment was not engaged in the action of the 1st instant. On the 2d instant it formed the right of the Second Brigade, Second Division, and was immediately on the left of the First Brigade, Second Division, dismounted. It participated in the charge on the enemy's works, and was among the first to enter them, capturing one gun. Corpl. John H. Booth, Company A, was the first man on the works, and was instantly killed. The regiment continued in the charge after passing the first line of works, assisting in capturing 1 lunette with 2 guns and another with 5. Lieut. Col. George W. Dobb, commanding regiment, was wounded near the works and died shortly after.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. SHOEMAKER,
Captain, Commanding Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Maj. R. BURNS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 30.

Report of Lieut. Col. James F. Andress, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations April 2.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
April 9, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken in the engagement of the 2d instant in front of Selma, Ala.:

The regiment went into action with 3 field and staff officers, 10 line officers, and 353 enlisted men. We formed on the left of the brigade, covering the Summerfield road. As we advanced, the enemy from his intrenchments poured deadly volleys into our ranks, but without a check the works in our front were carried and the rebels driven in confusion before us. Portions of Companies E and I, led by Lieutenant Sigmund (who was killed just at the moment of victory), were among the first to enter the works, taking possession of a fort with one piece of artillery, caisson, and twelve prisoners. We followed closely after the discomfited enemy, but a dense and swampy woods prevented our inflicting much damage. Emerging from the timber we found the rebels under shelter of some interior works, cotton bales, and old buildings. They were soon flying from this point, and we were in possession of six additional pieces of artillery, including one 30-pounder and one 12-pounder Parrott, with many prisoners. At this juncture we were directed by Colonel Minty, commanding division, to halt and reform, and were afterward held in reserve. The fort containing the Parrott gun mounted seven others, which were taken by the men of the Seventh Pennsylvania and Fourth Ohio, but are not included in the captures of this regiment. Sergeant Siegfried, Company F, was the first in the fort, followed closely by Sergeant Bickel, Company I, with the regimental colors, Sergt. John Enniss, standard-bearer, having fallen mortally wounded in the charge on the outer works. In the work most of the gunners were taken with their pieces. The regiment captured 198 prisoners, 7 pieces of artillery, and 240 muskets and rifles. The latter were destroyed on the field. Our casualties were 1 line officer killed, 1 field officer and 3 line officers wounded, 1 enlisted man killed and 47 wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. ANDRESS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

[Maj. ROBERT BURNS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 31.

Report of Capt. George I. Robinson, Chicago Board of Trade Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, of operations March 22–April 20.

HEADQUARTERS CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY,
Macon, Ga., May 6, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the battery under my command in the late campaign:

The battery left Chickasaw, Ala., on the morning of March 22, marching, in connection with the division, via Cherokee Station on the road

leading to Frankfort, as directed by the orders of the commanding general, marching this day about twenty-two miles over roads naturally very bad, but rendered much worse by the recent rain and the passage of the wagon train in advance of us. On the 23d continued the march, camping with the division at Frankfort, Ala. Thus the march was continued in close connection with the division until 1 p. m. of March 27, when I received orders to move my battery off the road and wait for the pontoon train to pass. This I did, the First Brigade being in the immediate vicinity, and, as I learned from its commander, was also waiting for the passage of the pontoon train. The rear of this train had hardly passed my command when it found itself with nearly the entire train stuck in the mud, and as it was now getting dark and raining hard, the road being completely blockaded by the pontoon train, in absence of orders from the division commander, I put my command into camp and waited until the morning of the 28th, when, marching at 5 o'clock, I attempted to rejoin the division, but found the road still blockaded by the pontoon train, and the soil of such a quicksand nature as to render it almost impossible to move out of the beaten road, but by using my entire force of cannoneers as a pioneer party, and taking a circuitous route through the woods, I was enabled, after about two hours' labor, by this means to repass the pontoon train and secure the road, and reaching headquarters of the division at 11 o'clock, I received orders from the brigadier-general commanding to move on and join the First Brigade beyond Jasper; but upon reaching Jasper I was unable to ascertain the direct road taken by the First Brigade, and I therefore moved my battery on the direct road leading to the ford by which it was expected the command would cross the Black Warrior River. I arrived with my battery at this ford about 5 o'clock that evening and encamped, learning that the Second Brigade would be there also that evening. On the morning of the 29th I moved my battery across the Black Warrior River, complying with the orders of the division commander, and, moving in connection with the division, camped about a mile south of Cane Creek and eighteen miles from Elyton. On the morning of the 30th, after marching some four miles on the road leading to Elyton, the streams were found to be so much swollen by the rain of the night previous as to make it impracticable to ford them with my battery, and I was ordered by the division commander to move back on this road, recross Cane Creek, and take the road leading to the left, by which I was compelled to make a circuitous march of thirty-six miles to reach Elyton, where I arrived at 8 p. m.; but not finding the division at that point, and in the absence of orders, my horses being very much fatigued by the excessive march over bad roads, I encamped, soon after which I learned from Colonel Minty, commanding Second Brigade, that he was then with his command about two miles from me, and would move at 4 a. m. on the 31st. I called on Colonel Minty in person that night and decided to move in connection with him until I could rejoin the division, which I did at 10 p. m. of April 1, at Plantersville, having marched that day forty-nine miles. Up to this time the only obstacle encountered by my command was the very bad roads, the nature and condition of which is of course so well known to the division commander as to make any description of them unnecessary in this report.

On the morning of April 2, at 7.30 o'clock, I again moved my battery in connection with the division, as per order of the division commander, on the road to Selma, Ala., in front of which I arrived about 3 p. m., and took up a position about two miles from the city on the Summerfield road and awaited further orders from the division commander. My

position at this time was about 1,400 yards from the strong works of the enemy, behind which he was posted. At about 4.30 o'clock, at an interview with the division commander, I was notified that the line was about to make the assault upon the works of the enemy, who had already commenced the use of his artillery upon our line. I was further directed to conform the movements of my battery as much as I could to the movement and advance of our line, and to direct my fire so as to produce the most effect upon the enemy and to render the most assistance to the advance of the line making the assault. I therefore decided that as the line advanced to advance one section of my battery as close to the enemy's works as the nature of the ground would permit, that my fire could be directed with more precision and effect. Noticing movements in the line on my right, which I supposed to be an advance, I moved one section forward about 400 yards, thus exposing both its flanks to an almost direct fire from the enemy's artillery, while he was using it upon me directly in my front. As I was thus in an advanced and very exposed position with this section, and having mistaken the movements of the line for an immediate advance, I withdrew this section to my first position and kept up my firing from that point until the line moved forward to the assault, when I moved my whole battery forward to the advanced position referred to, replying rapidly to the fire of the enemy's artillery until it was silenced by the close approach of our men to the works, which in a moment more were in their possession. From this advanced position I was able to partially enfilade a long line of the enemy's works on my left, which was being enfiladed by the fire of our forces that had carried the works to my right and front, causing the enemy to seek shelter outside of the breast-works and between them and the palisades, under the protection of which he was endeavoring to make his escape. Noticing this, I directed the fire of two of my guns down this line, and with good effect. At the same time I ordered one section, under Lieutenant Griffin, to advance inside the works, now in our possession, for the purpose of engaging the rebel artillery that had now opened upon our line from works close up to town, riding forward myself to select the position for the section. The road was now being rapidly filled by an advancing column of mounted troops, which prevented this section from getting up as promptly as I desired, but I soon had it in position, closely followed by the balance of my battery, and opened upon the inner line of works, which, like the first, was soon in the possession of our troops, and rendering further firing unnecessary. Receiving no further orders, and having learned that the brigadier-general commanding had been wounded early in the engagement, I held my battery awaiting orders from his successor, which I received from Col. R. H. G. Minty late in the evening to go into camp. I have no losses to report during this engagement.

On the morning of April 3, by direction of the colonel commanding division, I proceeded to destroy the captured ordnance along the line of works, of which the following is a memorandum, viz: 30-pounder Parrott gun, 1; 14-pounder iron guns (old model), 5; 12-pounder light guns, 4; 3-inch rifled guns, 3; 12-pounder howitzers, 3; 6-pounder rifled guns (brass), 2; mountain howitzers, 2; total, 20 guns, with carriages. These guns were spiked, the trunnions knocked off the most of them, rendering them entirely useless until recast. The carriages and limbers with four field caissons were burned. I also caused to be destroyed about 4,300 rounds of ammunition.

On the evening of April 5 I received orders from the colonel commanding to have a section in readiness at midnight to accompany an

expedition that was to be sent out. This section was furnished, under command of Lieutenant Griffin, returning to Selma after an absence of twenty-four hours, having marched about forty miles. On the afternoon of April 8 I crossed the Alabama River with my battery, and encamped with the division on the road leading to Montgomery, and five miles from Selma. On the evening of the 9th, in obedience to the orders of the colonel commanding, I proceeded with one section of my battery to the Alabama River at a point some six miles above Selma, with instructions to watch for and prevent any boats passing down the river. On the morning of the 10th I was ordered back to my encampment, not having had occasion to use my guns, and shortly afterward resumed the march in connection with the division toward Montgomery, encountering very bad roads, and camping at 8 p. m. near Benton. Resuming the march on the 11th, found the road at times almost impassable, requiring much labor of a pioneer character, keeping the command up and on the road all of that night. Continued the march during the 12th and camped at Catoma Creek. On the morning of the 13th I marched my battery in connection with the division through Montgomery, camping seven miles east of it. On the 14th the march was resumed toward Columbus, Ga., at which place the command arrived on the 17th; from thence to Macon, Ga., where it arrived on the evening of April 20. In view of the fact of the division commander being always in the immediate vicinity of the command, I can hardly feel justified in making so lengthy a report, and any report of the operations and movements of my battery would seem to be almost unnecessary. It will be observed that this battery has marched in twenty-one days upward of 600 miles, varying from twenty-two to forty-nine miles each day, or at an average of about thirty miles, which, in consideration of the very bad condition of the roads, for a large part of this distance, I consider almost unprecedented in the movements of artillery.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. I. ROBINSON,
Captain, Commanding Battery.

Capt. T. W. SCOTT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.

No. 32.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Emory Upton, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division, of operations March 19–April 21.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CAVALRY DIVISION,
May 30, 1865.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Fourth Cavalry Division during the late campaign:

To avoid delay in leaving Chickasaw, the train was sent on the 19th of March to Cherokee Station, on Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and was followed by First Brigade, commanded by Brevet Brigadier-General Winslow, on the 21st. The general movement commenced on the 22d of March, Winslow's brigade and train camping near Throckmorton's Mills; the Second Brigade, commanded by Brevet Brigadier-General Alexander, camping on Cane Creek, twenty-five miles from

Chickasaw. March 23, left Russellville to our right and camped at Newburg; distance, thirty miles. Found plenty of corn and provisions. March 24, march resumed; General Alexander moving from Mount Hope, via Houston, toward Clear Creek Falls. General Winslow and train moving, via Kinlock and Hubbard's Mill, on headwaters of Sipsey. The road was exceedingly mountainous and forage scarce. First Brigade made sixteen miles. March 25, march resumed; brigades united and camped at Clear Creek Falls; distance, thirty miles. Country almost destitute of forage. March 26, General Winslow was directed to move, via Bartonville and Hanby's Mills, toward Elyton; General Alexander and train via Jasper and Democrat. General Winslow finding the Sipsey unfordable moved down the Black Warrior to Saunders' Ferry, where the division camped for the night; distance, twenty-three miles. Forage found below Saunders' Ferry. March 27, crossed Black Warrior over an extremely dangerous ford. General Alexander's brigade camped on east bank of Locust Fork. General Winslow's brigade marched all night and arrived on west bank at 4 o'clock next morning; distance, fifteen miles. Provisions and forage scarce. March 28, marched at 10 a. m., General Alexander's brigade camping at Elyton; General Winslow's at Hawkins' plantation, two miles west; distance, twenty miles. The road was exceedingly rough, but at the end of the day's march we debouched into a beautiful valley, rich in provisions and forage. Patterson's regiment from Northern Alabama passed through Elyton just before the arrival of the division.. Its rear was driven out by General Alexander's advance. By direction of the brevet major-general commanding the corps, the train remained at Elyton till the arrival of the corps train. The division moved at 10.30 a. m. on the 29th, with a view to secure a crossing over the Cahawba River that night, but the ford having been obstructed by Patterson's regiment, and a heavy rain setting in, which soon raised the river, prevented more than one regiment getting across; distance, fifteen miles. The McIlvain and Red Mountain Iron-Works were destroyed near Elyton. March 30, General Winslow converted the railroad bridge over the Cahawba into a foot bridge, and at 9.30 a. m. the crossing commenced. The division camped at Montevallo; distance, seventeen miles. Road was bad. Forage and provisions found in abundance around Montevallo. A colliery and the Central Iron-Works were destroyed near the Cahawba, while detachments sent out from Montevallo destroyed the Columbiana and Bibb Iron-Works. There being strong indications of the presence of the enemy in large force, the division awaited the arrival of the corps. March 31, the brevet major-general commanding the corps having arrived, I was directed to move out at 1.30 p. m. About two miles south of the town the advance of Roddey's division was encountered. It was immediately charged by General Alexander and driven back in great confusion upon their main position behind a difficult creek, losing several prisoners and abandoning arms and accouterments at every step. Dispositions were at once made to turn the enemy's right, while Rodney's battery (I), Fourth Artillery, was placed in position and opened fire. After some skirmishing, without awaiting a trial at arms, the enemy withdrew. General Winslow now took up the pursuit, and by a series of brilliant and impetuous charges, drove the enemy till late in the night, capturing many prisoners, arms, and accouterments. The division, elated with having ridden down the enemy in every conflict during the day, camped three miles north of Randolph, having made fourteen miles.

April 1, the pursuit was resumed as far as Randolph, where, pursuant to your instructions, the division took the road to the left leading to Old Maplesville, leaving the main Selma road, along which the enemy retired, for General Long's division. To cover the movement the advance guard was directed to pursue the enemy a mile and a half, and then remain until relieved by General Long's division. Proceeding about four miles to the left of Randolph my command took a road to the right leading through Maplesville Station, and intersecting the main Selma road at Ebenezer Church. Anticipating an opportunity to flank the enemy at this point, the march of the division was hastened, and at 4 p. m. he was found in position, his force commanded by General Forrest in person, consisting of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, his right resting on Mulberry Creek and his left on a high wooded ridge near Bogler's Creek. General Alexander threw his brigade into action dismounted, with great celerity, and after a stubborn fight of an hour's duration routed the enemy and captured his guns. General Winslow took up the pursuit with his brigade, mounted, captured 300 prisoners, and drove the enemy through Plantersville, nineteen miles from Selma, where the division camped for the night, having made twenty miles. April 2, the division marched at 10 a. m. for Selma, following the Second Division, arriving in front of the fortifications on the Plantersville road at 4 p. m. It was being placed in position, preparatory to a night attack on the enemy's right, when General Long's division carried the works in its front. The division was immediately ordered forward, the skirmish line driving the enemy from the works in its front and capturing five guns. General Winslow brought forward the Fourth Iowa at a gallop, and, charging into the city in various directions, captured several pieces of artillery and several hundred prisoners. The Seventh Ohio Cavalry was sent out the Burnsville road and captured 4 guns, 125 prisoners, and many small-arms. April 3, the division moved out from Selma with instructions to pursue the remnants of Forrest's command across the Cahawba, and to meet and escort the general train to the city. It returned on the 6th, having made a circuit of ninety miles. April 8, at 9 p. m., the division commenced crossing the Alabama River on a pontoon bridge. The passage was soon interrupted by the descent of drift-wood which carried away the bridge. The breach was repaired at about 2 p. m. on the 9th and the crossing resumed, but was again interrupted by descending drift-wood. The breach was repaired by 6 p. m., and at 9 p. m. the division was across and encamped on the south bank. General Alexander narrowly escaped with his life while endeavoring to pass a heavy log safely under the bridge. April 10, marched for Montgomery; camped at Church Hill; distance, twenty-four miles; plenty of forage. April 11, marched at 5.30 a. m.; crossed Big Swamp, on Big Swamp Creek, and camped at Colonel Harrison's, four miles east of Lowndesborough; distance, twelve miles.

April 12, marched at 5.30 a. m.; passed through Montgomery at 4 p. m.; camped four miles east on Columbus road; distance, twenty-seven miles. La Grange's brigade, of McCook's division, having been placed under my command, I received orders on the 14th to march to the Chattahoochee to secure the bridges over that river, either at Columbus or West Point, thereby opening for the Cavalry Corps the road into Georgia. In pursuance of these instructions I sent La Grange's brigade, via Tuskegee and Opelika, to West Point, where he arrived on the 16th. He immediately attacked the garrison at that place, captured it, and secured the bridge. My own division marched directly

upon Columbus, eighty miles distant. Columbus is a fortified city of 12,000 inhabitants, situated on the east bank of the Chattahoochee. Three bridges span the river at this point, one foot bridge at the lower end of the city, the other, foot and railroad bridges, are three-quarters of a mile above, opposite the upper end of the city. There is a fourth bridge at Clapp's Factory, three miles above, which was destroyed upon the approach of Captain Young, of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, who was sent to secure it. On the west bank of the river, between the upper and lower bridges, lies the small town of Girard. Mill Creek, which flows through an open valley about a mile in width, separating two prominent ridges which approach the river perpendicularly and overlook the city, empties into the river near the center of Girard. The lower bridge was defended from the east bank by a rifle-pit and three pieces of artillery sweeping it. The upper foot and railroad bridges were defended by a tête-de-pont, consisting of two redoubts, connected by a range of rifle-pits about three-quarters of a mile long, extending across the upper ridge, strengthened by slashing in front. The lower redoubts, situated just below the upper bridge, contained six 12-pounder howitzers; four 10-pounder Parrott guns were in position on its right. These guns completely swept Mill Creek valley. The upper redoubt contained four guns, commanding the Summerville road. Five guns swept the railroad and two howitzers the upper foot bridge, making in all twenty-four guns in position. The works were held by about 2,700 infantry. The division, moving along the lower Crawford road, arrived about 2 p. m. opposite the lower bridge. Colonel Eggleston, commanding the advance guard, immediately charged to secure it, but was received with a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, while the bridge, previously prepared with combustible material, was at the same time fired. He therefore retired behind the ridge. Rodney's battery fired a few shots which developed the position of the enemy's artillery. It being impossible to attack successfully the tête-de pont from this direction, General Alexander's brigade was placed in position along the crest of the lower ridge, while General Winslow's brigade, making a wide detour, was sent under cover across to the Summerville road on the upper ridge. His brigade was preceded by two companies of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, under Captain Lewis, who drove in the opposing picket and charged gallantly upon a strong line of works, which in the darkness appeared to be the enemy's main position. General Winslow at once disposed his command for the attack, the plan of which was to penetrate the work with dismounted men, and then to send a mounted force through the breach with instructions to charge directly upon the bridge. The assault was made about 9 p. m. by six companies of the Third Iowa Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Noble. The front line of works was soon carried, which, being mistaken for the main line, two companies of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry were ordered to charge to the bridge. These companies, supposed by the enemy to be his own men, passed through the works on the Summerville road unharmed, charged, and secured the bridge, capturing many prisoners. Captain McGlasson, finding himself in the enemy's rear and vastly outnumbered, rejoined his regiment. In the meantime the main line opened fire upon the right with grape and musketry. The Third Iowa pressed forward through a slashing 100 yards deep, and, after a charge unexampled in cavalry service, and with but few parallels in infantry, crowned the works. General Winslow promptly followed up the success, ignoring the redoubt on the right, which still continued its fire. The Fourth Iowa

Cavalry, dismounted, under Captain Abraham, passed through the breach, turned to the right, charged the redoubt, capturing ten guns, and then sweeping across the bridge with the flying rebels, captured the two howitzers loaded with canister at the opposite end. Mounted companies from the same regiment followed in the rear of Captain Abraham's, and after crossing the bridge turned to the right and charged in flank the works at the lower bridge, capturing —— prisoners and the 3 guns at that point. By 10 p. m. Columbus, with its vast munitions of war, 1,500 prisoners, and 24 guns, was in our hands. This victory, which was the closing conflict of the war, was achieved with the loss of but thirty men killed and wounded.

April 18, at 8.30 a. m. the division marched for Macon via Double Bridges and Thomaston, arriving and going into camp at East Macon on the evening of the 21st. The march was through a rich country and the distance marched ninety-eight miles. Here official information of the armistice between Generals Sherman and Johnston having been received, the campaign closed. The conduct of the officers and men during the campaign is deserving of the highest commendation. Whether mounted or dismounted, but one spirit prevailed, and that was to run over the enemy wherever found or whatever might be his numbers. Nothing but the impetuosity of the charges, whereby the enemy was not given time to defend himself, can account for the small list of casualties, amounting to ninety-eight killed and wounded. In every conflict the troops actually engaged were vastly outnumbered. At Ebenezer Church General Alexander routed Forrest's command with less than 1,000 men, while General Winslow carried the formidable works at Columbus with but 1,100. From the members of my staff—Bvt. Maj. James W. Latta, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Thomas C. Gilpin, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. J. Sloan Keck, acting aide-de-camp, and Lieut. Peter R. Keck, ordnance officer—I received on all occasions prompt and gallant assistance. The division arrived at Macon in good fighting condition. I respectfully refer you to the accompanying reports of the brigade commanders, in which the charges of the regiments under their command are minutely described; also mentioning the names of officers and men distinguishing themselves for gallantry and soldierly conduct. In conclusion, I desire to ascribe the success of the division in the first degree to the zeal, energy, and ability displayed by Generals Winslow and Alexander, commanding First and Second Brigades. They have shown in every battle great skill and gallantry, and, possessing in an eminent degree all the qualities of a cavalry officer, I respectfully urge their immediate promotion for the good of the service. Inclosed is a list of officers and men who have distinguished themselves and are entitled to promotion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. UPTON,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Fourth Division.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Columbus, Ga., April 18, 1865.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the following as the casualties of this command in the operations in and around Columbus, Ga.:

Regiment.	Killed.	Wounded.	
		Severely.	Slightly.
First Brigade:			
3d Iowa Cavalry	3	8	2
4th Iowa Cavalry	1	4	5
10th Missouri Cavalry	1	1	2
Second Brigade:			
5th Iowa Cavalry	.....	1	.....
1st Ohio Cavalry	.....	1	2
Battery I, 4th Artillery	.....	1	1
Total	5	16	12

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES W. LATTA,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Atlanta, Ga., May 24, 1865.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

SIR: I have the honor to recommend the following promotions to date April 16, 1865: Col. John W. Noble, Third Iowa Cavalry, to be brevet brigadier-general for gallant conduct at Montevallo and Ebenezer Church April 1, 1865, and strict attention to his duties as a soldier; Col. B. B. Eggleston, First Ohio Cavalry, to be brevet brigadier-general for gallant conduct at Ebenezer Church April 1, 1865, and Columbus April 16, 1865; Bvt. Maj. James W. Latta, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, to be major and assistant adjutant-general for gallantry during the campaign; Capt. Thomas C. Gilpin, Third Iowa Cavalry, and acting aide-de-camp, to be brevet major for gallantry at Ebenezer Church April 1, 1865; Maj. W. W. Woods, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, and acting assistant inspector-general Fourth Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel for his habitual good conduct and gallantry at Selma, Ala.; Capt. J. H. Simpson, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and acting assistant quartermaster Fourth Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, and First Lieut. T. H. Brown, Third Iowa Cavalry, and acting commissary of subsistence, thoroughly efficient and energetic officers, for commissions in their respective departments; First Lieut. John S. Keck, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, and acting aide-de-camp, for gallant conduct at Columbus April 16, 1865, to be brevet captain; Second Lieut. Peter R. Keck, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, acting ordnance officer, for his habitual good conduct on the field throughout the campaign, and especially for

gallantry in a charge near Montevallo on the 31st of March, 1865, to be brevet captain; Capt. Lot Abraham, commanding Company D, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, for his gallantry at Columbus April 11, 1865, and Selma April 2, 1865, to be brevet major; Capt. Asa B. Fitch, commanding Company H, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, for his great gallantry in repulsing an attack made upon the flank of the column near Montevallo, to be brevet major; Capt. John D. Brown, Company L, Third Iowa Cavalry, for his habitual good conduct on this and other campaigns, to be brevet major; Capt. George W. Johnson, Company M, Third Iowa Cavalry, for repeated evidences of courage and gallantry, to be brevet major; Capt. R. B. M. McGlasson, Company I, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, for a gallant charge through the enemy's lines at Columbus, to be brevet major; Capt. Samuel J. McKee, Company B, Third Iowa Cavalry, for gallantry at Columbus, to be brevet major; First Lieut. George D. Womeldorff, Company L, Seventh Ohio Cavalry, for his gallant conduct at Ebenezer Church in holding a position in advance of the other troops until their arrival, receiving a terribly severe fire from front and left flank, to be brevet captain; First Lieut. J. A. O. Yeoman, First Ohio Cavalry, and acting assistant inspector-general, Second Brigade, Fourth Division, for his many and repeated acts of gallantry and indefatigable courage, energy, and perseverance exhibited on all occasions during the campaign, to be brevet captain; Second Lieut. Ferdinand Owen, Company I, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, for his gallantry in leading his command over the bridge at Columbus, to be brevet first lieutenant;* Second Lieut. Loyd H. Dillon, Company C, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, for his gallantry at Selma and good conduct and courage during other campaigns, to be brevet first lieutenant. The individual actions and deeds of these officers and the occasions in which they particularly distinguished themselves are more fully set forth in the reports of Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. F. Winslow and Bvt. Brig. Gen. A. J. Alexander, to which your attention is respectfully invited. I would respectfully recommend that medals of honor be awarded to the following-named enlisted men: Sergt. Robert Skiles, Company G, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, who in an individual encounter with the enemy in the streets of Girard manifested a spirit of bravery and determination which entitles him to the highest commendation and reward; Robert C. Wood, private of Company A, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, who after being captured by the enemy whilst in the line of his duty at Columbus escaped, and, with the aid of a few others, took as prisoners the colonel and adjutant of the regiment that but a short time before held him in custody.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. UPTON,
Brevet Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., June 7, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded approved and strongly recommended.

I would also request that Lieut. Col. F. W. Benteen, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, be brevetted brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious services, not only during the recent campaign in Georgia and Alabama, but for distinguished and conspicuous bravery in the pursuit of Price out of Missouri.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

* See recommendation in Winslow's report, p. 482.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. FOURTH DIV., CAV. CORPS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Edgefield, Tenn., June 10, 1865.*

Before severing his connection with the command, the brevet major-general commanding desires to express his high appreciation of the bravery, endurance, and soldierly qualities displayed by the officers and men of his division in the late cavalry campaign. Leaving Chickasaw on the 22d of March as a new organization and without status in the Cavalry Corps, you in one month traversed 600 miles; crossed six rivers; met and defeated the enemy at Montevallo, capturing 100 prisoners; routed Forrest, Buford, and Roddey in their chosen position at Ebenezer Church, capturing 2 guns and 300 prisoners; carried the works in your front at Selma, capturing 13 guns, 1,100 prisoners, and 5 battle-flags, and finally crowned your successes by a night assault upon the enemy's intrenchments at Columbus, where you captured 1,500 prisoners, 24 guns, 8 battle-flags, and vast munitions of war. April 21 you arrived at Macon, having captured on your march 3,000 prisoners, 39 pieces of artillery, and 13 battle-flags. Whether mounted with the saber or dismounted with the carbine, the brave men of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Iowa, First and Seventh Ohio, and Tenth Missouri Cavalry triumphed over the enemy in every conflict. With regiments led by brave colonels and brigades commanded with consummate skill and daring, the division in thirty days won a reputation unsurpassed in the service. Though many of you have not received the rewards your gallantry has entitled you to, you have received the commendation of your superior officers and have won the admiration and gratitude of your countrymen. You will return to your homes with the proud consciousness of having defended the flag of your country in the hour of the greatest national peril, while through your instrumentality liberty and civilization will have advanced the greatest stride recorded in history. The best wishes of your commanding general will ever attend you.

E. UPTON,
By JAMES W. LATTA,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 33.

Reports of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Edward F. Winslow, Fourth Iowa Cavalry; commanding First Brigade, of operations March 21–April 20.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., April 21, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of my command since leaving Chickasaw Landing, Tennessee River, March 21 last:

The distance marched direct has been 488 miles, while the scouting, expeditionary, flanking, and foraging marches swell the number of miles to an average of 600 to each regiment. Though much of this has been over a mountainous and partially sterile region we have found sufficient corn, and, if it were not for the long, hard marches, often extending into the night, our animals would now be in exceedingly good condition. Those worn out have been abandoned or turned over to the negroes and their places supplied with captured horses and mules. The care of

animals has been good, and straggling has not been marked or frequent. The general conduct of officers and men has been excellent, and the command has been at all times in such condition that it could have been promptly used against an enemy with full effect. With one week's rest I think it will be in as effective condition and as well mounted as when the campaign commenced. We had slight skirmishing just before entering Montevallo (March 30), one man, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, being slightly wounded. March 31, my brigade moved in rear of the division. When a few miles south of Montevallo it passed to the front, and the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, Lieut. Col. F. W. Benteen commanding, being dismounted, the enemy (an Alabama brigade) were at once pushed out of position. Two men of the Tenth were wounded. While this regiment mounted, the Third Iowa, Col. John W. Noble commanding, took the advance, and one company charged the enemy on the road at a time when his column was in retreat. A portion of the enemy being separated from their main force, Captain Johnson with two companies was sent to the right, and charging captured quite a number. Several of the enemy were killed and wounded. This officer acted with vigor and gallantry. The enemy were driven in great confusion to Randolph, leaving many animals and a number of men along the road and seventy-five prisoners in our hands. Colonel Noble led his regiment, which behaved admirably, and his adjutant lost his horse in the first charge. Meantime a body of the enemy attacked my column in rear and on the right, but this force was speedily driven off by Lieutenant-Colonel Peters with a portion of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry. The enemy were very roughly handled to-day, and scattered by the impetuosity of our men. I have no doubt that the manner in which this day's work was done tended much to render our subsequent victories the easier achieved. At an earlier hour on this day Lieutenant-Colonel Benteen with his regiment destroyed the Bibb Iron-Works, about six miles south of Montevallo, in the presence of a superior force of the enemy sent there to protect them.

Moved April 1 in rear of the division, and when at Maplesville Station heard firing in front, receiving soon after orders to push forward rapidly. Two regiments, Third Iowa leading, were hastened to the battle-ground of Ebenezer Church, arriving just as the engagement was being decided. Captain Arnim's company (I) was thrown out on the left of the road and directed to charge a line of the enemy formed on the bank of the creek 400 yards from the head of my column. This company, having to throw down a fence under a severe fire, had 1 officer (Lieut. John J. Veatch) and several men wounded, losing also about 15 horses. Captain Arnim and his company behaved in a gallant manner, as did also Capt. A. Clark, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster, who voluntarily aided in conducting this movement. The column moving forward, the enemy quickly retired, and the Third Iowa Cavalry was sent in pursuit, following the enemy to Plantersville, five miles. Capt. John D. Brown, Company L, charged his men over a deep stream, capturing more of the enemy (a color company) than his command numbered. This officer had been sent with his company to Maplesville early in the day, and meeting a body of the enemy charged it, capturing several and scattering the others. Sergt. John Wall, guidon bearer, Company K, after being wounded in the hand, retained the saddle, carried his colors, and in a subsequent engagement captured a rebel officer. We arrived near Selma April 2 at 2 p. m., dismounting in battalion lines until 5 o'clock. At that hour, in obedience to orders from the brevet major-general commanding division, I dis-

mounted my command, and, leaving every eighth man to hold horses, formed the Third Iowa on the right and the Tenth Missouri on the left of the Plantersville road in line, about half a mile from the rebel works and fronting them. Seven companies Fourth Iowa were preparing to move to the left of the Tenth Missouri when the Second Division, on my right, attacked in force and soon gained possession of the fortifications in its front. Observing this attack, the dismounted regiments were immediately advanced, and when the Second Division obtained possession of the outer works the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, which had not yet left their horses, came forward at a gallop in columns of fours and at once pushed into the city, companies going in various directions to complete the discomfiture of the enemy. About this time the Third Iowa and Tenth Missouri were directed to remount, but the road being blocked by subsequent movements, this was not fully accomplished until a late hour. The advance guard of the division, four companies of Fourth Iowa, under Maj. W. W. Woods, had been dismounted in front of the enemy's works on the Plantersville road since 1 p. m., and when Brigadier-General Long had charged the enemy on the right this force pushed forward into the works in their front, capturing an entire regiment and 5 pieces of artillery. The mounted companies secured 4 guns, 3 stand of colors, and about 1,000 prisoners. Several hundred of the enemy were killed and wounded or drowned in attempting to escape. Capt. E. R. Jones, Company I, and Chief Bugler D. J. Taber were killed. Both belong to the Fourth Iowa Cavalry. April 3, by direction of Brevet Major-General Wilson, I assumed command of the city, while my brigade, Colonel Noble commanding, made a march to the rear through Summerfield to Johnson's Ferry, returning on the 6th instant.

With the army this brigade moved from Selma April 10, arriving at Montgomery on the 12th, near which city we remained until the 14th. Major Curkendall with six companies Third Iowa Cavalry was here detailed as provost guard, and did not rejoin the command until after the capture of Columbus. Captain Whiting, with Companies H and M, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, was sent to Grey's Ferry, Tallapoosa River, with directions to destroy the bridge over the Coosa at Wetumpka. He was unable to do this, but, in conjunction with Major Weston, Fourth Kentucky, captured and took to Montgomery three steam-boats. While the command was marching to Columbus, Captain Young with 200 men Tenth Missouri Cavalry was detached from the column at Crawford and proceeded to Clapp's Factory, three miles above Columbus, on the Chattahoochee River, with orders to seize and hold the bridge at that place. It was, however, partially destroyed before he arrived. This brigade reached the point of attack before Columbus about 7.30 p. m., and at 8 o'clock was disposed in the following order: Six companies Third Iowa Cavalry, Colonel Noble commanding, dismounted, in line at right angles to the Summerville road, with the left resting thereon, 200 yards from one line of the enemy, and immediately in front, and about 250 yards from his main line on our left the latter formed behind fortifications running parallel with the Summerville road. The Tenth Missouri Cavalry, Lieut. Col. F. W. Benteen commanding, on the Summerville road, 400 yards in rear of the Third Iowa, in columns of fours, mounted, and the Fourth Iowa, Lieut. Col. John H. Peters commanding, in the same order, on a by-road, 300 yards from the point of its intersection with the Summerville road, being thus to the right and rear of the Third Iowa 200 yards. The moment we were ready to attack, the enemy opened fire in front with small-

arms and on the left with shell, canister, and musketry, when the Third Iowa was directed to charge, and in five minutes we were in possession of the rifle-pits in our front. Supposing the captured works to be a portion of the enemy's main line, the Tenth Missouri Cavalry was ordered forward at a gallop, and two companies pushed at once to the bridge, nearly three-quarters of a mile distant, securing it with about fifty prisoners. This detachment passed in front and to the rear of the enemy's lines unhurt, but the officer, Capt. R. B. M. McGlasson, finding his position untenable, released the prisoners and rejoined his regiment with loss of one man killed. When this regiment commenced its forward movement, the enemy developed his main line on our left. The Third Iowa was immediately directed to charge this other position, and this gallant regiment pressed forward vigorously, Captains McKee and Wilson with about fifty men penetrating the line, capturing some prisoners, and holding the position. The remainder of the Tenth Missouri was now directed to prepare to fight on foot. This command had, however, been thrown into much confusion by the enemy's fire, being only about 100 yards in front of their best position. The officers had done all they could, but the confusion was almost unavoidable. The Fourth Iowa, which was now immediately in front of the enemy's lines, was dismounted (except four companies), and in charge of Captain Abraham, Company D, was pushed into the enemy's works near where the detachment Third Iowa had secured a lodgment. In obedience to instructions, when inside the works Captain Abraham moved directly toward the bridge, not stopping to secure the prisoners who, after being made to throw away their arms, were left where found. Near the end of this line of rifle-pits was a work with six 12-pounder howitzers which Captain Abraham at once assaulted, capturing the garrison and armament, together with four 10-pounder Parrott guns, gunners, and caissons which were in position and firing near this fort. Without halting, a portion of his command rushed over the bridge (a covered one), capturing two 12-pounder howitzers, caissons, &c., on the east end. These two guns were loaded with canister, but the gunners could not fire without killing the rebels flying over the bridge with our men. The capture of this bridge was in itself a great victory, as it had been fully prepared for sudden and complete destruction. The enemy were unable to fire this structure, which, being saved, enabled our forces to occupy Columbus and march immediately upon Macon. Any delay at the Chattahoochee would have prevented our forces reaching Macon before the armistice went into effect. The capture of Columbus involved the fall of Macon.

The conduct of this brigade whenever it has been engaged with the enemy has been highly creditable to the men composing it and to our cause and country which it represents. The brevet major-general commanding division, having been present at every engagement, has full knowledge of the enthusiasm, courage, and determination displayed by officers and men on every occasion. Having personally shared their dangers, I am confident he is ready to award them their full meed of praise. Private Robert C. Wood, Company A, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, orderly for Major Woods, acting assistant inspector-general, Fourth Division, having been captured in line of duty, escaped, and with the aid of some of his company captured the colonel and his adjutant, who shortly before had held him as a prisoner. There have been very many instances of individual heroism, while almost every one did all he could. If in this report some persons seem to have done more than well, it

must not be inferred that others would not have done equally well if they had been as fortunate in securing opportunities. During this campaign this brigade has taken in action 3,100 prisoners, including 200 commissioned officers, 11 stand of colors, 33 guns, 25 caissons, 3,500 stand of arms, and a large number of horses, wagons, and mules. The defeat of the enemy at Columbus gave us possession of the gun-boat Muscogee, alias Jackson, a very formidable ram. She was nearly ready for active service, her armament (six 7-inch Parrott guns), engines, a portion of her ordnance, and other supplies being on board. The fruits of our victories have been materially increased by having mounted columns always ready to take advantage of opportunities offering. This has been shown to have been the case at Selma. At Columbus the four companies Fourth Iowa Cavalry which were pushed over the bridge (mounted) immediately after it was in our possession, captured 500 prisoners and completed the disorganization of the enemy. During this march we have destroyed the Hannan and the Brierfield or Bibb Iron-Works, near Montevallo; several railroad and station-houses, four steam-boats and one foundry at Montgomery, a large distillery above Columbus, and great quantities of corn, meat, and other supplies gathered up for the Confederate Government. As a testimonial of my respect and appreciation of their ability and services, and because of gallantry in the presence of the enemy, I respectfully recommend that the rank of major by brevet be conferred upon the following-named officers: Lot Abraham, captain Company D, Fourth Iowa Cavalry. This officer has frequently displayed great courage, handled his command in a very gallant manner at Columbus, and captured a four-gun battery at Selma, repulsing the enemy in his attempt to recover it. Asa B. Fitch, captain Company H, Fourth Iowa Cavalry. When the enemy assailed our column in flank near Montevallo, March 31, this officer, who commands the color company, had the colors unfurled, and with his company and the colors dashed ahead, leading the attacking party with great gallantry. He has many times acted with judgment and gallantry. I consider him one of the best officers in my command. John D. Brown, captain Company L, Third Iowa Cavalry. This officer was wounded severely at the battle of Big Blue, October 23, 1864; has twice on the present expedition attacked with his company a force of the enemy greater than his own, and each time completely routing him, once capturing more men than his own command numbered. George W. Johnson, captain Company M, Third Iowa Cavalry. This officer, once with two, and again with one company, charged a superior force of the enemy with great gallantry, routing them each time and killing, wounding, and capturing quite a number. His courage, good conduct, and gallantry, have been frequently observed. R. B. M. McGlasson, captain Company I, Tenth Missouri Cavalry. He led two companies of his regiment through the enemy's lines to the bridge at Columbus, and, though surrounded by the enemy, came out, losing only one man. Samuel J. McKee, captain Company B, Third Iowa Cavalry. This officer has several times led his company gallantly, and was the first officer to enter the lines of the enemy at Columbus, himself and men having to work their way through abatis in presence of an enemy securely posted behind intrenchments and only a few yards distant. With two companies he met and repulsed the enemy at Fike's Ferry, Cahawba River, killing and wounding some and capturing thirty animals. And the rank of captain by brevet upon Ferdinand Owen, first lieutenant Company I, Tenth Missouri Cavalry,

who, when his company reached the bridge at Columbus, gallantly led it over and immediately upon a rebel battery of two guns while completely surrounded by the enemy. The rank of first lieutenant by brevet upon Loyd H. Dillon, second lieutenant Company C, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, who has repeatedly acted in the most gallant manner. He was very severely wounded at Guntown June 10, 1864. At Selma he led his company, which he was commanding, upon the enemy, killing several with his pistol and saber. At Columbus he was among the first men to rush upon the enemy and over the bridge into the city. I desire to remark the attention to duty and the valuable aid given me by each member of my staff, and respectfully call your attention to the subjoined table of condition of this command, and to the lists of killed and wounded in each regiment.

Your obedient servant,

E. F. WINSLOW,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. JAMES W. LATTA,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.

*Recapitulation.**

Regiment.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
3d Iowa	1	3	4	2	37	39	.....	3	3	46
4th Iowa	1	2	3	.....	22	22	.....	.....	.....	25
10th Missouri	.....	1	1	.....	4	4	.....	6	6	11
Total	2	6	8	2	63	65	.....	9	9	82

Strength at starting and at present time.

	Third Iowa.		Fourth Iowa.		Tenth Missouri.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Strength on leaving Chickasaw	42	906	41	831	27	528	110	2,265	2,375
Gained by enlistment by the way	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	11
Killed during expedition	1	3	1	2	.....	1	2	6	8
Died of wounds and disease	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Missing	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	9	9
Left in hospitals on the way	1	23	.....	7	1	3	2	33	35
Present with command	35	810	30	666	26	494	91	1,970	2,061
Present detached	5	65	10	156	.....	35	15	256	271

SELMA, ALA., *April 9, 1865.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following statement concerning the destruction of public property captured and found at this place:

In obedience to orders from the brevet major-general commanding corps, I assumed the command of the city on Monday, the 3d instant, and commenced destroying everything which could be of benefit to the

* Nominal list omitted.

enemy. The following is a partial list, which was not made complete, as in many cases the whole property could not be destroyed in the limited time allowed: First. Selma Arsenal, consisting of twenty-four buildings, containing an immense amount of war material and machinery for manufacturing the same. Very little of the machinery had been removed, although much of it was packed and ready for shipment to Macon and Columbus, Ga. Among other articles here destroyed were 15 siege guns and 10 heavy carriages, 10 field pieces with 60 field carriages, 10 caissons, 60,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, 1,000,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition, 3,000,000 feet of lumber, 10,000 bushels coal, 300 barrels resin, and 3 large engines and boilers. Second. Government Naval Foundry, consisting of 5 large buildings, containing 3 fine engines, 13 boilers, 29 siege guns unfinished, and all the machinery necessary to manufacture on a large scale naval and siege guns. Third. Selma Iron-Works, consisting of 5 buildings, with 5 large engines and furnaces and complete machinery. Fourth. Pierce's Foundries, Nos. 1 and 2; each of these contained 1 engine, extensive machinery, and a large lot of tools. Fifth. Niter Works; these works consisted of 18 buildings, 5 furnaces, 16 leaches, and 90 banks. Sixth. Powder mill and magazine, consisting of 7 buildings, 6,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, and 70,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition, together with 14,000 pounds of powder. Seventh. Washington Works; small iron-works with 1 engine. Eighth. Tennessee Iron-Works, containing 2 engines. Ninth. Phelan & McBride's machine-shop, with 2 engines. Tenth. Horseshoe manufactory, containing 1 engine. About 8,000 pounds of horseshoes from this establishment were used by our army. Eleventh. Selma Shovel Factory; this factory contained 1 steam engine, 8 forges, and complete machinery for manufacturing shovels, railroad spikes, and iron axle-trees for army wagons. Twelfth. On the Alabama and Mississippi Railroad, 1 round-house, 1 stationary engine, and much standing machinery, together with 20 box and 2 passenger cars. Thirteenth. On the Tennessee Railroad, 1 round-house, with machinery, 5 locomotives, 1 machine, 19 box and 50 platform cars. Fourteenth. In the fortifications, one 30-pounder Parrott gun, four 10 pound guns, 11 field pieces, 10 caissons, 2 forges, and 500 rounds of fixed ammunition. A portion of the guns destroyed in the arsenal were those captured on the fortifications at the time of the assault. The machinery, engines, and the trunnions of the guns were broken before being burned. The arsenal buildings were of wood with but few exceptions. The foundry buildings were of brick. Together with all other buildings enumerated, these were completely destroyed without firing other than public buildings. Several buildings were fired on the evening of the 2d instant, and quite a number of private dwellings were thereby consumed. This burning being done without authority destroyed supplies which would have been useful to the army, and did no particular damage to the enemy. I cannot estimate in dollars the value of the public property here destroyed, but all can readily see that the value in a mechanical, social, and war point of view is almost inestimable.

Respectfully submitted.

E. F. WINSLOW,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

COLUMBUS, GA., *April 18, 1865.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following brief account of the gun-boat Jackson destroyed at this point yesterday:

This vessel was intended to be one of the most powerful steamers in the West, and would, if fully completed, have been a formidable antagonist for our river gun-boats or rams. She was about 250 feet in length on deck and about forty feet wide; when fully completed would have drawn from six and a half to seven and a half feet of water; was constructed of live oak; hull two feet thick, with ram of fifteen feet solid oak. The face of the deck was to have been about three and a half feet above water line, but her engines and boilers were below this line. The engines (two) were made here, and were very fine ones; cylinder thirty-six inches and stroke three feet; double connected; four boilers. The armor, which extended just below the water line, was rolled at Atlanta in slabs about six inches wide and two inches thick. These were put on perpendicularly, being curved over the edge of the deck and fastened with bolts two inches in diameter and about two feet apart. The plating was double, breaking joints, and therefore four inches thick. Shot from other vessels could not strike the armor at right angles to its face. The battery consisted of six 7-inch rifled Parrott guns, made at Richmond, Va., and splendidly mounted and finished. They were placed on the main deck, and the gun-room was pyramidal in form, about forty feet long, and twenty feet wide on top. Armor same as on main part of the vessel. There were ten port-holes; the two guns aft and the two forward so arranged that they could be used broadside, making the battery three guns on each side when necessary. This gun-room was about nine feet above deck (from floor to roof), and the pilot-house was raised about two feet above the top of gun-room, heavily plated, sloping sides and ends. The pilot was thus in the gun-room. The engines and boilers were immediately under the guns. There were three hatches, one forward and two aft the gun-room. The boat was to be moved by one screw propeller seven and a half feet in diameter. Lieutenant McLaughlin has been engaged nearly if not quite three years in constructing this vessel, and I am informed she would have been ready for active service in two weeks, or about the 1st of May. The gun-room armor was not in place, but the engines, boilers, and quite a supply of ammunition were on board. When in flames the cables were parted and the gun-boat Muscogee, alias Jackson, floated away to complete destruction. This description is not scientific, but the result of personal observation, sustained by statements of some mechanics who were employed near the navy-yard. It is of course incomplete, and may be in error in some particulars, but I thought it might be of interest in lack of any better one. A small torpedo-boat went down river the day before the capture of this point. She is new and in readiness for active duty.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

E. F. WINSLOW,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

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COLUMBUS, GA., *April 18, 1865.*

MAJOR: Having been assigned to the comn and of this city, I have the honor to make the following report of property captured and

destroyed, in obedience to orders from the brevet major-general commanding corps:

Fountain Warehouse: Six thousand bales C. S. A. cotton.

Alabama Warehouse: Seven thousand bales C. S. A. cotton, 100 boxes of tobacco, 20 hogsheads and 100 barrels sugar, and other commissary stores.

Near Macon Railroad depot: Three large warehouses containing 20,000 sacks of corn, an immense amount of quartermaster's property, commissary stores, and valuable machinery, all in readiness for shipment. A large number of caissons and limbers, generally unserviceable; 100 bales of cotton; also 13 locomotives, 10 passenger, 45 box, 24 flat, and 9 coal cars; 1 round-house and machine-shop.

Naval Armory: One small rolling-mill in operation—1 engine, 40-horsepower; 1 blast engine, 8-horsepower; 2 sets of rollers, and 3 furnaces, capable of making 4,000 pounds of iron per day. One new rolling-mill nearly completed—one 150-horsepower engine, intended to roll railroad and boiler-plate iron; 3 large furnaces; 1 blast engine, 10-horsepower; one 10-horsepower steam-hammer. This building was 150 feet square. One machine-shop—2 engines, 45-inch cylinder, nearly completed; 160 feet shafting; 3 small and 2 large planers; 16 iron lathes; 1 large lathe; 7 feet face plate; 3 drill-presses; 30 vises; 15,000 pounds brass. All lathes and planers had full sets of tools. One blacksmith shop, containing 10 forges. Several offices and drawing-rooms, with their contents. One pattern-shop, with 3 wood-turning lathes and 1 wood-planer. Foundry, boiler-shop, copper-shop, and their contents.

Navy-Yard: Containing brass foundry, boat-building house, and 1 machine-shop, with hot-air furnace; 1 engine, 8-horsepower; 1 large planer; 1 rip-saw and drill-press; 5,000 rounds of large ammunition; also 1 blacksmith shop and tools.

McElhaney & Porter's foundry: Containing 1 engine, 20-horsepower.

Niter-Works: Two hundred hands were here employed.

Muscogee Iron-Works: Consisting of foundry, machine-shop, small-arms manufactory, blacksmith shop (30 forges), a large saddler's shop, with tools, and 100 sets of flasks; one engine, 30-horsepower.

C. S. Arsenal: Consisting of machine-shops, foundries, with two 30-horsepower engines, 2 furnaces, a large amount of machinery and war material; blacksmith shop (16 forges).

Two powder magazines: Thirteen thousand pounds of powder, 4,000 loaded shells, 81,000 rounds ammunition for small-arms, and large quantities of rockets, fuses, &c.

Eagle Oilcloth Factory: Four-story brick, 150 feet by 50 feet; 136 looms, 3,400 spindles, cotton, and 1,200 spindles, wool; 2,200 yards of jeans, and 1,500 yards osnaburgs made each day.

Howard Oilcloth Factory: Five-story brick building with basement, 120 feet by 50 feet; 146 looms, 5,200 spindles, cotton. This factory made 5,000 yards cloth per day.

Grant Oilcloth Factory: Three stories and basement, brick building, 70 feet by 40 feet; 60 looms and 2,000 spindles, cotton. Made 2,000 yards cloth each day.

Haiman's Iron Foundry: One small engine.

Rock Island Paper Mill: Manufactured printing, letter, and wrapping paper.

Columbus Iron-Works: Sabers, bayonets, and trace-chains were here made; 1,000 stand of arms found.

Haiman's Pistol Factory: This establishment repaired small-arms, made locks, and was about ready to commence making revolvers similar to Colt army.

Hughes, Daniel & Co.'s Warehouse: Ten thousand bales of cotton.

Presses and type of following-named newspapers: Columbus Sun, Columbus Enquirer, Columbus Times, and the type, one press, &c., of Memphis Appeal.

The following is a list of pieces and caliber of artillery which was either partially or wholly destroyed, viz: One 10-inch columbiad, four 10-pounder Parrotts, one 10-pounder smooth-bore, and eighteen 6-pounder and 12-pounder guns and howitzers, with limbers and caissons (except the columbiad), all used in the action of the 16th instant and taken while in position. At the navy-yard were two 6-inch siege guns, mounted, one 30-pounder Parrott, and 4 boat howitzers (brass), not mounted. At the depot were 2 rifled siege guns and 1 smooth-bore siege gun, not mounted; also 11 old iron guns (field pieces), and 2 mountain howitzers, mounted. Near headquarters post were 4 brass 6-pounders and limbers, smooth-bore, and at a foundry northeast part of town were 16 field pieces, caissons, &c., caliber not known. At the arsenal was 1 Napoleon gun, new, quite a number of limbers and caissons. Total number of guns, exclusive of the 6 splendid 7-inch rifled ones on gun-boat Jackson, 68. Nearly all were thrown into the river.

Quartermaster's property found in store and issued to the troops and negroes or destroyed: 4,500 suits of Confederate uniform, 5,890 yards army jeans, 1,000 yards osnaburgs, 8,820 pairs of shoes, 4,750 pairs of cotton drawers, 1,700 gray jackets, 4,700 pairs of pants, 2,000 pairs of socks, 4,000 tin cups, 2,000 tin plates, 960 wooden buckets, 20 telegraphic instruments, 400 shirts, 375 hatchets, 650 gray caps, 33 tin pans, 6 coils ½-inch rope, 15 boxes carpenter's tools, 400 wall-tents and flies, 1,000 axes and helves, 1,000 picks and helves, 400 spades and shovels.

Destroyed at Girard (opposite Columbus): One rope factory, 2 Government blacksmith shops, 2 locomotives, 15 box-cars, and an extensive round-house and railroad machine-shop. The machine-shops, foundries, factories, and other works destroyed here, as above enumerated, were of immense value to the rebels and to the entire South. More than 5,000 employés are thrown upon the community for other support. No private buildings in Columbus were destroyed, and no buildings fired except by order and with proper authority. There are thousands of almost pauper citizens and negroes, whose rapacity under the circumstances of our occupation, and in consequence of such extensive destruction of property, was seemingly insatiable. The citizens and negroes formed one vast mob, which seized upon and carried off almost everything movable, whether useful or not. Four bridges over the Chattahoochee River, at and near Columbus, were thoroughly destroyed, one (old) by the enemy and three (including the railroad bridge) by our troops.

Respectfully submitted.

E. F. WINSLOW,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Atlanta, Ga., June 19, 1865

Capt. E. P. INHOFF,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cav. Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

I respectfully recommend that Maj. A. R. Pierce, Fourth Iowa Veteran Cavalry, be promoted to lieutenant-colonel by brevet. He is one of the most cool and gallant officers in the service; has frequently displayed unusual courage and judgment. At Guntown, where the infantry had suddenly and in great confusion retreated (before his regiment, which he then commanded, had mounted), the enemy came victoriously and impetuously down upon him. He formed his men and held the entire force back till his horses crossed the creek in the immediate rear of that disastrous battle-field. I consider this check as the sole cause of safety for 500 horses and nearly as many men, while it enabled his regiment to aid in covering the hurried and disorderly retreat to Collierville, Tenn. Major Pierce acted on his own responsibility and judgment, his brigade commander being at the time at another part of the field. At Big Blue, Mo., October 23, 1864, he led his regiment with great spirit, aiding in winning that important victory. At the Osage, October 25, 1864, his regiment came in sight of the enemy, Marmaduke's division, at the moment when our line had been checked and the forces of the enemy about to take the offensive. Had Major Pierce halted his regiment that victory in my opinion would have been a defeat—a rout. Without orders and governed by his sense of the right, he led his regiment in one impetuous line upon the enemy's right, riding over men, horses, guns, and carriages, initiating the charge, which taken up along our whole line broke the enemy in pieces. In this engagement Major Pierce rode in advance of his command and sabered nine rebels. In a subsequent engagement on the same day his steady bravery and his coolness saved a part of our line and his regiment from breaking in confusion when a charge not properly supported had been repulsed. He was here severely wounded in the foot and has not yet recovered. I submit this recommendation for the action of the brevet major-general commanding, as I am satisfied such services should be put on record and recognized.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
E. F. WINSLOW,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., June 27, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded approved.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Atlanta, Ga., June 19, 1865.

Capt. E. P. INHOFF,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cav. Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

CAPTAIN: For long and valuable services as acting assistant adjutant-general, and for gallantry in presence of the enemy at Big Blue,

Mo.; Oxford and Tupelo, Miss.; Selma, Ala., and Columbus, Ga., I respectfully recommend the promotion of Ambrose Hodge, captain Company K, Fourth Iowa Veteran Cavalry, to major by brevet. Bvt. Maj. Gen. Emory Upton, Fourth Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, early recognized his merit and offered to recommend his promotion to captain and assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, but Mr. Hodge would prefer a brevet promotion. Very few officers are more deserving of a commission from our Government than Captain Hodge. Knowing the desire of the brevet major-general commanding corps to reward worthy men, I take the liberty of forwarding this letter.

Your obedient servant,

E. F. WINSLOW,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., June 27, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded approved and recommended.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

No. 34.

Report of Col. John W. Noble, Third Iowa Cavalry, of operations March 21–April 21.

HDQRS. THIRD IOWA VETERAN VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Macon, Ga., April 23, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of this regiment since the 21st of March, as follows:

At 3 p. m. of the last-named day we broke camp near Chickasaw, Ala., having on duty 37 commissioned officers and 823 enlisted men mounted, and 57 dismounted, the latter going as a guard for the wagon train of the Cavalry Corps. From the 21st to the 31st of the month we were occupied in the ordinary duties of the march, passing over the barren pine-clad hills and mountains of Northern Alabama and fording its deep, rocky, and rapid streams. On the evening of the 30th we camped at Montevallo, Ala., and rested there until 1 p. m. the next day, when, the enemy appearing in some force, our division advanced against him on the road to Randolph, the Second Brigade being in front of the division and the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, of this brigade, in advance of this regiment in the brigade. After driving the enemy some miles, the Second Brigade was relieved by ours (the First), and at 4 p. m. the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, being engaged with the enemy in line, this regiment was ordered to the front. Then Company G, Captain Stidger, was sent to the right flank and Company H to the left, thus placing Company E, under their second lieutenant, Battin, at the head of the column. At the point where the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad crosses the Randolph road sabers were drawn and the column with a cheer charged the line of the rebels and broke it instantly, a number of the foe being wounded and captured under the saber alone. At the time Company E charged in front, Company M, under Captain Johnson, was ordered to attack on the right flank, which was also done promptly and with entire success. My acting adjutant, Lieutenant

Crawford, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, and the non-commissioned staff joined me in the charge with Company E and did good service. Lieutenant Crawford's horse was shot from under him, and one of my orderlies was wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Jones continued the pursuit with great gallantry. This attack was made under the immediate observation of Brevet Major-General Upton, commanding division, and needs no other comment from me than that it resulted in the complete rout of the brigade of rebels under General Roddey and the capture of many of his men, and elicited that applause of General Upton which was again and again given the Third Iowa in the successive battles of this campaign. The enemy fled in three columns, one immediately down the road, one before Captain Johnson, on the right, and one over the field to the left. Lieutenant Battin was among the foremost of his gallant company in this charge and pursuit. Company E being relieved by Company F, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones with this company, under Captain Crail, drove the enemy about two miles to and across Mahone or Six-Mile Creek. The enemy, rallying somewhat beyond the creek, attempted to regain the bridge, but in spite of superior numbers Company F held the ground, although at considerable loss, Captain Crail falling wounded with several of his men. The main column of the brigade was threatened by an attack in the rear at this time, but the brigade commander did not see fit to allow me to support the company immediately. In a short time Company K was sent to support Company F, and the column then moved forward to the creek. Dismounting, Major Walker was ordered with Companies A, B, C, and D across the railroad bridge, and with the remainder of the regiment I advanced to join Companies F and K beyond the creek and pushed back the enemy on the road. It was now dark, but in an unbroken line we drove the rebels from point to point for some three miles farther, when the picket-posts were established and we retired to camp at about 9 p. m. Here the other companies of the regiment joined us. Besides the prisoners taken by this regiment (about sixty in all) a large number of arms was found thrown away by the enemy in their flight, and there is no doubt but that the whole brigade in front of us was much demoralized by the charge and proved rather an element of weakness than strength in the forces joining battle with our troops the next day at Ebenezer Church. In this affair this regiment lost 1 enlisted man killed, 1 commissioned officer and 10 enlisted men wounded.

April 1, this regiment left camp at daylight, and moving at the head of our brigade and in rear of the Second Brigade, passed through Randolph at 8 a. m., going south on the road to the left of the railroad, while the Second Division (General Long) advanced on the right of the railroad. Soon after leaving Randolph, Captain Brown with his company (L) was sent to Maplesville to rejoin the regiment at Maplesville Station. Captain Brown found Maplesville occupied by a battalion of the enemy, who resisted his progress. He charged their line and occupied the place, burning some public property, and on retiring captured the officer commanding the picket beyond. He also captured two enlisted men in the town. The result of the attack on this force was to prevent it from venturing to attack our rear when we soon after became engaged at Ebenezer Church. While halting for Company L at Maplesville Station artillery firing was heard in front, and at once moving on we soon learned that the Second Brigade was engaged in force. This regiment was then ordered to the trot, and at this pace we came cheering on the field of battle. We came into the presence of the enemy at 3 p. m. The Second Division (Long's) was engaged on the extreme

right across the Randolph road, while our Second Brigade (under General Alexander) was warmly contending on the left. By immediate order of General Upton I sent Company I (Captain Arnim) to the left in line over the open fields, over which they at once charged, mounted, with carbines upon the plainly visible lines of the enemy extending across the railroad, being the rebel right wing. This company met the continued volleys of the enemy, who were under the immediate command of the Confederate General Forrest, but the fire was returned with coolness and great effect. At the same time Company K (Captain Honnold), and successively Companies L, M, A, B, C, D, H, E, F, G, charged the line, passing over a deep stream called Bogler's Creek, and drove the foe in complete rout, capturing on the field 250 of the enemy. Companies D and H, under Captain Miller and Captain Grousbeck, pressed on to Plantersville, carrying the standard of the regiment (borne by the gallant Sergeant Burns, of Company G) in advance, and drove a party of rebels from that place, where they attempted to rally. In this charge all the officers and men acted with great gallantry, striving to outdo each other in assailing their old antagonist. I think, however, Captain Arnim and his company (I) deserve particular mention for their gallant effort. The conduct of Sergt. John Wall, guidon bearer, of Company K, was also admirable. His company charged the line hand to hand with the rebels, and this sergeant was shot in the bridle hand, the ball also striking deep into the lance of the guidon. He became the target for a line of muskets. He, however, maintained his place with the company, and, though thus wounded, captured a rebel officer in the heat of the battle. Captain Brown is also deserving of mention for having captured a whole company, officers and men, yet armed and guns loaded, with a force less than that of the prisoners. This was the color company of one of the regiments opposing us, but the colors were secreted by them and not found. At Plantersville Companies D and H were halted, and near this place the regiment and brigade went into camp. In this engagement Lieutenant Veatch, of Company I, and ten men were wounded; names given on annexed exhibit. The regiment also lost 7 horses killed and 11 wounded. There is no doubt that General Forrest and his escort were put to precipitate flight in this charge of the Third Iowa Cavalry, and made to hear the shout of pursuit and triumph as they ingloriously retired. It is with peculiar satisfaction I note this fact for my command, which has marched far and labored long to match this boasting victor of the 10th of June at Guntown, Miss. Time at last has set us even with him.

On the 2d of April we left our camp near Plantersville at 10 a. m., my regiment being in rear of our brigade, or on the left. At 2 p. m., the Second Division, under General Long, having taken position on the right of our line of battle, this regiment was ordered to the front of the brigade, and dismounting again took position on the right of the brigade line, moving down the Plantersville road and deploying into line about half a mile from the rebel intrenchments. The Tenth Missouri Cavalry was on my left and the Fourth Iowa Cavalry on the left of the brigade. This compliment to my men was highly appreciated by them, and is a full equivalent for the trophies of war they might have taken from the broken foe had they not been compelled to keep the rear after having led the brigade in all previous engagements. While advancing in this order, the battle opened heavily on the right from an assault by General Long's division, and the battery in our front opened at long range with canister and spherical case-shot, some of the shot falling on my line, but without effect. The assault of the Second Division

proved successful, and by the time we could reach the breast-works they had been abandoned by the enemy. Scaling these formidable works, the regiment advanced about 400 yards, when the line was halted and the horses ordered to be brought up. At this point, and about dark, firing commenced on our right flank, and I was ordered to go in support of the right wing. This we did at once, but after marching about a mile over very broken ground we found the Second Division had driven the enemy from his inner lines, and no assistance was further needed. We camped late at night. We met with no loss at Selma. The strength and discipline of the regiment were never more fully displayed than as we marched, 750 dismounted and in line, upon the enemy behind the formidable works of this rebel arsenal. On the 3d of April I was placed in command of the brigade, and this regiment with the others marched the same day to the rear toward Cahawba River via Summerfield, and swinging around by way of Perryville, Pine Tuckey, and south of Randolph, returned by Ebenezer Church and Plantersville to Selma again on the evening of the 6th. The object of this expedition was to reconnoiter for the enemy, gather information if possible of Croxton's brigade, and protect the corps wagon train, then coming in on the Randolph road. No enemy was found. The distance marched was about 100 miles. On our return to Selma Company B, Captain McKee, was sent back with a party from another command (in all 100 men) to again reconnoiter toward Cahawba River. This officer reached Fike's Ferry at noon, and finding a force of about 300 attempting to cross the river he dismounted a platoon and attacked. He drove the enemy back into the river, killing 3 of them and capturing about 25 mules and horses. A battalion under Major Curkendall was sent the next day to the same point, but the enemy was not prosecuting his effort of the day before and had disappeared. This regiment under my command crossed the Alabama River on the 9th, and was joined at night by the battalion just mentioned, which with scarcely any rest moved again with the column early on the morning of the 10th on the Montgomery road. Marching by way of Benton and Lowndesborough, we reached Montgomery on the 12th, and passed through this surrendered capital with flags flying and bugles sounding. On the 13th instant we rested in camp three miles out on the Columbus road, and in the night of this day six of our companies (E, F, G, H, L, M), under Major Curkendall, were ordered as a provost guard to Montgomery, and did not rejoin me until after the capture of Columbus. They reported their arrival near Columbus before the attack, and I earnestly requested that they might be brought up, but they were kept with the train by special order of brigade headquarters, and had to remain there during the engagements at that place.

Marching daily, we arrived before the defenses of Columbus, on the right bank of the Chattahoochee River, at 2 p. m. of April 16. We were first prepared to fight on foot with the rest of the brigade in rear of the Second Brigade, then in position. After this, and about 3 p. m., we again mounted and moved to the extreme right of the rebel line, halting on the way for about two hours, and finally dismounting for action after dark and within musket-range of the rebel line. The six companies of this regiment present (A, B, C, D, I, K) were the only force dismounted at this time for the assault upon the batteries [and] intrenchments. The rebel lines extended in part across the Summerville road, and thence south toward the river and the city beyond, along this road, so as to command the same at short range, something like a letter L, with the short arm advanced and lying across the road, while the main line extended parallel to the road and to the bridge across

the river. At the extremity of the short arm was a well-constructed fort (no guns being in position, however), flanked by well-constructed rifle-pits running nearly east across the road, and nearly to another fort at the elbow or angle of the works. In this latter fort were four 12-pounder cannon, well manned and skillfully handled, and the battery was supported by the veterans of all the army in our front. The works were manned to the bridge, and near the bridge were two battalions more, one in the road and one in a large fort to the right of the road. This infantry force was well acquainted with all the ground round about, while our attack with six companies, dismounted, was in complete darkness and without a glimpse beforehand of the locality. The detachment of this regiment was first formed dismounted in line facing the fort and breast-works composing the short arm or curtain to the main line, the left of our line resting on the road. This was near 8 p. m. As the last of the line gained position, the enemy opened with a heavy musketry fire on our immediate front, and with two guns (12-pounders) on our left. We went forward at once with a cheer under the heavy fire and cleared the works and the fort, crossing the road and without delay formed the line beyond. This was the opening of the battle, and a decided success. In this first assault the right of the detachment had swept around to the front slightly, and on being halted the new position was a line somewhat oblique to the main line of the enemy. We were ordered to remain there for the time. Two mounted companies Tenth Missouri Cavalry now charged furiously down the main road leading to the bridge over the Chattahoochee River. This charge was gallantly made, but drew from the fort and rifle-pits, now on our left and left rear, a heavy fire of musketry and artillery. My detachment was now ordered to go for this battery, upon which I gave the command so as to make a left wheel of the whole line. The ground over which this evolution had to be performed was very much broken, but the officers and men went forward with a cheer, passing in the profound darkness over fences, ditches, and sloughs, with no other guide than the light and roar of the rebels' fire. Generals Upton and Winslow were present and shared with us the dangers of this hotly contested field. Crossing the Summerville road our line entered the woods beyond, and came within very short musket-range of the troops and battery. These woods were open and descended into a deep hollow, with an almost impassable swamp at the bottom, and immediately beyond on the opposite hill was an abatis of pines pointed outward from the works and with the limbs broken, sharpened, and interlaced. In the darkness and owing to the difficulties of the ground a considerable portion of this detachment under General Upton obliqued to the right, and only a few men made the attack upon the immediate front of the battery. Pushing on, however, the right of the line, consisting of parts of nearly, if not quite, all of the companies engaged, gained a lodgment on the work south of the fort. Considerable portions of Companies A, B, and I, under Captains Wilson, McKee, and Arnim, took captive the rebels at an intermediate point of the intrenchments, seizing the garrison flag of the post, Sergeant Birdsall, Company B, gaining this trophy. Captain McKee also advanced with a mere handful of men toward the fort still firing on the left and took a number more prisoners, with which he returned without reaching the fort. The rebels contending here were reserve veterans, but had thus been broken by our unsupported but unhesitating charge. In the meantime it is due to the men who made the immediate attack on the front of the fort to say that they bore themselves most bravely

under the close and continuous fire of musketry and cannon to which they were subjected. Twelve of the men who were wounded in the engagement fell on this part of the field, and had it not been for the darkness and the smallness of our force here our loss would have been very severe. Finding the left too weak to take the fort, I so reported to General Upton, and was ordered to let the fort go and hold the intrenchments. My men kept, therefore, the portion gained, and the other troops of the brigade having been brought into action passed over the remainder of the intrenchments to the bridge. The fire of the battery ceased eventually, and I collected my companies to mount them, sending a platoon to the fort and intermediate points to collect the wounded and dead. As soon as we got our horses, we advanced with the rest of the brigade over the bridge, now ours. Lieutenant Forker, Company B, with the platoon, found the guns in the fort loaded, but the enemy fled. He was the first officer of ours there, so that, having carried the supports of the battery, seized the garrison flag, and finally reached the guns in position, my regiment claims the honor of having captured this (Clanton's) battery, and also to have broken the lines of the enemy in two successive charges against veteran troops, intrenched and supported by a heavy battery in position and well handled.

The loss of the detachment of the regiment engaged was Captain Miller, Company D, and 2 enlisted men killed, and 17 enlisted men wounded. A list of names and rank is given in the annexed exhibit. Captain Miller fell in the assault upon the first line of works, a shell passing through his side. He truly died, as his last words on the field expressed, "like a Christian and a soldier." My superior officers who joined my command in this night attack upon the heavily manned fortifications of the enemy, have expressed its merits as a military achievement to be of the highest and most honorable character, and I have no doubt will so report officially. I deem the conduct of Captain McKee and Captain Wilson in gaining the works and holding them as worthy of particular mention. I have also to state that Private Tibbets, Company I, captured the battle-flag of Austin's battery in this assault, and is entitled to that credit. This trophy bears on its folds the fields of Belmont, Shiloh, Chickamauga, Farmington, Perryville, and Murfreesborough. For their services and as a mark of distinction my command was made provost guard of Columbus, and went on duty at 10 o'clock of the night of the assault in perfect order. During my performance of the duties of provost-marshal here I seized and destroyed the bulk of the type, forms, paper, ink, and some of the press of the Memphis Appeal, and put Dill, one of the proprietors, under bond. This defiant rebel sheet had fled before our arms from Memphis to Grenada, Miss., then to Jackson, Miss., then to Atlanta, Ga., then to Montgomery, Ala., and finally to Columbus, Ga., where it was found in the basement of the Perry House and burnt in the street. We left Columbus at 10 a. m. of 18th of April. Marching on the main Macon road, this command reached this place without further incident on the afternoon of the 21st instant. We have here learned of the cessation of hostilities, and been at peace. I have now present 36 commissioned officers and 826 enlisted men. The regiment has marched direct 560 miles and a total of 660 miles. A more particular statement of losses and captures is annexed. My officers and men have throughout this long and eventful campaign done their duty well, and have, I know, won for themselves the approval and high praise of the army with

which they have been associated. To my field and staff officers, for their constant and hearty co-operation, and particularly to Lieutenant-Colonel Jones and Lieut. M. S. Crawford, acting adjutant, I tender my thanks, and mention the two latter officers as having on all occasions shown the utmost coolness and daring on the field. Lieutenant-Colonel Jones has been at all times at his post and led the men to victory. The chaplain of the regiment, Rev. James W. Latham, has, during this expedition, been faithful in an extraordinary degree to the discharge of his duties, and so long as the regiment retains as sacred the memory of our noble men who have fallen for our country's cause, will it respect and cherish with affectionate regard the pious labors of him who composed our comrades' remains, and with Christian burial secured them decent resting places on the field where they fell.

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Col. N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

Exhibit of accompanying report of operations.

Report of casualties in the Third Iowa Veteran Volunteer Cavalry since leaving Chickasaw, Ala., March 21, 1865:*

Second exhibit.

Prisoners and property captured and destroyed: Six commissioned officers and 65 enlisted men captured at Six-Mile Creek, near Montevallo, Ala., March 31, 1865; 11 commissioned officers and 300 enlisted men and 225 stand of arms captured near Plantersville, Ala., April 1, 1865; 13 commissioned officers, 357 enlisted men, 465 stand of arms, and 4 pieces of artillery with caisson captured at Columbus, Ga., April 16, 1865.

Number of miles marched direct, 560; total number of miles marched, 660. One railroad depot burned at Maplesville Station, Ala., April 1, 1865. Destroyed at Montgomery, Ala., 4 steam-boats, 1 foundry, and 2,000 barrels of corn, April 14, 1865. Destroyed at Columbus, Ga., the bridge over the Chattahoochee River and 3 large cotton factories, 1 block of Government warehouses, 1 cartridge factory, 1 large Government corral and barracks, 5 C. S. Army wagons, and 3 printing presses, with the type, 1 press, and frames of the Memphis Appeal, April 18. Number of horses captured and taken, 107; number of horses abandoned on route, 221. Sergeant Birdsall, Company B, captured the garrison flag of the fort at Columbus in battle on the 10th of April; Private Andrew W. Tibbets, of Company I, captured the battle-flag of Austin's battery in battle at Columbus, Ga., April 16. This flag was in our possession one day, when it was stolen at Columbus, Ga. Gunboat flag and signal flag at Columbus, Ga. Two enlisted men wounded left at Selma, Ala. April 9, 1865, seven enlisted men sick left at Montgomery, Ala. April 14, 1865, men left sick and wounded. Killed and wounded at Columbus, Ga., April 16, 1865.†

Recapitulation: Officers killed, 1; wounded, 2. Enlisted men killed, 3; wounded, 36; [wounded and] missing, 1.

* Nominal list (here omitted) shows 1 man killed, 2 officers and 19 men wounded, and 1 man wounded and missing.

† Nominal list (here omitted) shows 1 officer and 2 men killed and 17 men wounded.

No. 35.

Report of Lieut. Col. John H. Peters, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, of operations March 21–April 22.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH IOWA CAVALRY,
Macon, Ga., April 22, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with a circular of this date from headquarters First Brigade, Fourth Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry in the campaign just closed:

The regiment marched from Chickasaw, Ala., on the 21st day of March, with 31 officers and 687 enlisted men in the ranks, and 10 officers and 134 enlisted men belonging to the regiment on detached service, making a total aggregate of 862. The line of march led over the barren waste of pine-clad hills of North Alabama, but nothing of interest occurred until the 30th of March. On this day Companies F and L, under Maj. W. W. Woods, in advance of the regiment and division, skirmished over several miles before entering the village of Montevallo. In this skirmish Private Francis M. Boswell, Company F, was wounded, losing one finger. On the 31st of March near Six-Mile Creek, south of Montevallo, two regiments of the enemy attacked the column of the division on its right flank, striking Battery I, Fourth U. S. Artillery, which was marching immediately in my advance. I had here but two battalions (seven companies), the Second Battalion being rear guard of the column. I at once moved the Third Battalion, Maj. E. W. Dee commanding, into line, and being informed by an officer of Brevet Major-General Wilson's staff that the enemy had at least one brigade in line, I ordered this battalion to dismount, and sent orders to Capt. Lot Abraham, commanding First Battalion, to follow, mounted, in column of companies. I now moved forward with the dismounted line at a charge, and the enemy immediately gave way. We followed him about two miles, passing over and beyond the Selma and Montevallo Railroad. Captain Abraham, having failed to receive my order, formed his battalion, dismounted, on the right of the Third Battalion, and materially assisted in routing the enemy, though his efforts were not so effective as they would have been had he received my order and been on hand to charge mounted. While engaged in the pursuit, I received orders from General Winslow to proceed immediately to the front, and had not the opportunity of learning the full extent of injury inflicted upon the enemy in this engagement, but 5 were killed and 2 captured. In my regiment 5 enlisted men were wounded, 3 severely, 2 slightly.

On the 2d of April Companies I, F, and L, under Major Woods, were in advance, and upon approaching the outer works of the enemy at Selma were deployed on either side of the Plantersville road, and, under the direction of Generals Upton and Winslow, drove the enemy into his inner works, where they charged, and carrying these works captured a large number of prisoners, with five pieces of artillery and their caissons and ammunition. In this part of the engagement our regiment suffered the loss of a brave and gallant officer in the person of Capt. Eugene R. Jones, Company I, who was treacherously shot and instantly killed by one of a squad of the enemy who had surrendered, and while Captain Jones was going forward to receive them. The remaining companies (eight) were at first ordered to dismount and prepare to charge the enemy's works on the extreme left of our line. This order

was soon countermanded by another to charge down the Plantersville road mounted, so the regiment charged through the works and into the city. Upon passing the inner fortifications I found the enemy flying in every direction and firing occasional shots at our column. On reaching the first street running at right angles with the one on which I was moving, I saw a large body of the enemy in the greatest confusion moving off to the right. I directed one squadron to charge into them, and with the remaining force moved rapidly forward to the river and made search for the bridge on which it was supposed the enemy had crossed. Finding that there was no bridge over the river, I dispersed the command, sending it by companies in all directions where I could ascertain that the enemy had fled. The First Battalion, Captain Abraham, was directed by General Winslow to move eastward on the Burnsville road. This detachment captured 4 pieces of artillery, 3 caissons, about 200 prisoners, 2 battle-flags, and 1 ambulance. About two miles and a half from the city the enemy attempted to recapture these pieces, and, learning it, I took what troops I could and galloped to Captain Abraham's aid. The enemy was repulsed and the captures returned to the city. The resistance of the enemy when we first entered the city was very slight, no organized force attempting to impede our progress. The fleeing mob fired upon us wildly from all directions, while these chivalrous sons of the Sunny South seemed to vie with each other in making way for the Yankee column. The loss of the regiment after entering the city was 1 man killed (Daniel J. Taber, chief trumpeter) and 8 enlisted men wounded. It is impossible for me, from the confused state of things in the city, to give the exact number of prisoners captured, but from the best information I can gain from company and battalion commanders we took 1,495, including 3 colonels and 76 other commissioned officers. We captured besides 9 pieces of artillery, 8 caissons, 3 battle-flags, 1,100 stand of small-arms, 663 horses, 102 mules, 30 wagons with teams attached, and 3 ambulances. The flags were captured one each by Private Nicholas Fanning, Company B; Private Charles A. Swan, Company K, and Private James P. Miller, Company D. We destroyed by order 500 stand of small-arms, 7 pieces of artillery, 12 caissons, and 500 rounds fixed artillery ammunition, and killed by order 300 horses and 80 mules. The Third Battalion, Major Dee, was detailed for provost guard, and the destruction of public property by this detachment was reported by General Winslow, commanding the post.

On the 3d of April I marched with the First and Second Battalions with the brigade to the Cahawba River at Johnson's Ferry, and thence east by Perryville, reconnoitering the country between the Cahawba and Alabama Rivers four days and marching ninety miles. On the 7th of April, by order of the brigade commander, I sent a detachment of sixty men, under Lieut. J. T. Reynolds, which was joined by a small detachment of the Third Iowa Cavalry, and marched to Johnson's and Fike's Ferries, on the Cahawba. At Fike's Ferry this force had a spirited skirmish with 200 of the enemy and drove them across the river, capturing twenty-four horses and equipments. Here Private J. T. Mendenhall, Company L, was severely wounded in the face. On the 9th of April the regiment crossed the Alabama River by a pontoon bridge and marched with the army to Montgomery, occupying that city on the 13th. On the 14th Companies H and M, under Capt. F. S. Whiting, were ordered to move up the river and destroy certain bridges over the Tallapoosa, if possible to reach it. While reconnoitering the Coosa River, he, with a detachment of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, surprised three

steam-boats belonging to the enemy and ladened with cotton, bacon, corn, and salt. The boats were respectively named Henry J. King, Milliner, and Augusta, and their cargoes consisted of about 60 bales of cotton, 12,000 pounds of bacon, 1,100 sacks of corn, and 50 sacks of salt. The boats and cargoes were taken to Montgomery and turned over to the post commander. Making rapid marches, our division (the Fourth) arrived opposite Columbus, Ga., alone on the 16th of April at 2 p. m. After reaching a point on the extreme left of the enemy's works and just out of the reach of his guns, the brigade was halted for about twenty minutes, then moved by a circuitous and concealed route to the front of the enemy's right, and took a position near the main road leading to the only remaining bridge over the Chattahoochee, awaiting, in columns of four, orders to charge the enemy and gain possession of the bridge. During this interval of about thirty minutes we were in easy range of the guns in the enemy's fort on our left, which continued to pay us their compliments in the shape of shot and shell, but with no other damage than wounding 1 man and killing 1 horse. I was then ordered to move forward at a walk, and upon reaching a point directly opposite the fort just spoken of as being on my left, Brevet Major-General Upton ordered me to dismount a part of the regiment. The First Battalion, under Captain Abraham, and the Second, under Capt. Newell B. Dana, were dismounted, and the Third Battalion, Major Dee, ordered to remain mounted and await orders. The dismounted column moved down the road about 150 yards, and after deploying one company charged the enemy's works on the left of the road, clearing the line. Here the column turned to the right and at the double-quick moved down the line of intrenchments on the principal fort, running over scores of the enemy and paying no attention to prisoners. Approaching this fort, the whole dismounted force, consisting of Companies A, D, K, C, I, F, and L, were deployed in line and at once charged the works and carried them. The fort was well garrisoned by about 250 men and mounted six guns, four others being planted immediately on its right, which were taken at the same time by the left of the line. A few men were left to hold the fort, and the line pushed forward to the bridge. Sharp fighting took place between the fort and the river, and upon reaching the bridge a portion of our men, mingling in the darkness with the fleeing enemy, rushed over it and captured two guns commanding the passage from the east end. The Third Battalion now came up mounted, and moving over the bridge, charged through the city, still full of the fleeing enemy, and marched to the railroad, but too late to capture the train of cars. It captured, however, a large number of prisoners, who up to the time they were ordered to surrender confidently supposed that the Yankees were yet on the other side of the river. First Lieut. S. N. Miller, Company L, commanding Company I, was the first officer over the bridge. He was closely followed by Lieuts. S. O. Black, Company L, and L. H. Dillon, Company C. Sergt. Joseph H. Jones, Company L, was seriously wounded after crossing the bridge and while fighting for the guns commanding the passage. The guns and gunners were taken, thus gaining full possession of the bridge, to gain which was the victory. Sergt. Henry C. White and Privates R. H. Cosgriff and John Kinney, Company L, and Sergts. I. Harry Bodkin and Charles H. Smith and Corpl. William [Philip?] McCully and Privates Tucker, John M. Andrews, Henry Trimble, and Joseph Winemiller, Company C, and a few men of Company I, were among the first across the bridge. The following-named men captured each a battle-flag in this battle: Corpl. Richard H. Morgan, Company A; Private Edward J. Bebb, Company D; Sergt.

Norman F. Bates, Company E; Private John H. Hays, Company F; Private Eli Sherman, Company I; Private R. H. Cosgriff, Company L; Private John Kinney, Company L. Private Robert C. Wood, Company A, while acting as orderly was captured early in the engagement and confined in a house near the bridge. Hearing our men advancing he came out, and calling to his comrades returned with a few men from Companies A and I and captured his captor, Colonel Cole, and his adjutant, a captain, with several other prisoners. In thus mentioning the names of officers and men who have taken an active part in the late battles, I fear a wrong impression may be made in regard to all not named, and in this connection I desire to say that no single officer, noncommissioned officer, or private, so far as I have been able to learn, has failed to do his whole duty and to do it well. If any one man has been more prominent than another, it has been on account of his good fortune in having been in the right place at the right time. We have lost no men by straggling from the command during the campaign. The men have taken excellent care of their horses, and have uncomplainingly marched on foot a considerable portion of each day's march, in order to save their horses They have always exhibited the best of spirits and have always been eager to meet the enemy. I cannot, therefore, speak of individual instances of gallantry without feeling that, by implication at least, I am doing injustice to the remainder.

I am unable to report accurately the number of prisoners taken at Columbus, but from the reports of the officers engaged I place it at 941, including 67 commissioned officers. We captured also 8 battle-flags, 12 pieces of artillery, and 8 caissons. The loss of the regiment was 1 man killed, Private Nathan Beezley, of Company I, and 10 men wounded, 4 seriously and 6 slightly. We marched from Columbus April 18, and on the 20th I was directed to leave the main column at Thomaston by General Winslow and proceed to Barnesville and destroy all bridges, culverts, depots, tanks, &c., between Barnesville and Macon. I cut this road at Barnesville and destroyed some distance of the track on the evening of the 20th. On the 21st I reached Forsyth, where I became satisfied that the reported armistice had been actually declared. I thereupon ceased all further destruction of the railroad and marched toward Macon, reaching my present camp about noon of the 22d instant.

Recapitulation: Direct line of march of campaign, 496 miles. Total number of miles marched, 610. Killed and wounded (of the regiment in battle during campaign).*

We have lost of animals 10 horses killed in action and 136 horses and 20 mules abandoned on the march. We have captured in battle 2,436 prisoners of war, including 146 commissioned officers, 21 pieces of artillery, 16 caissons, 10 battle-flags, 1,650 stand of small-arms, 738 horses, and 142 mules. We have destroyed and assisted in destroying a vast amount of Confederate Government property, supplies, and great public works, such as mills, foundries for both ordnance and common castings, arsenals, armories, magazines, machinery, ordnance and ordnance stores, corn and commissary stores.

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. PETERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fourth Iowa Cavalry.

Lieut. A. HODGE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Fourth Div., Cav. Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, Macon, Ga.

* Nominal list (here omitted) shows 1 officer and 2 men killed and 23 men wounded.

No. 36.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Alexander, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 22–April 20.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FOURTH DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., April 25, 1865.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders from division headquarters I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my command since leaving Chickasaw Landing on the 22d of March, 1865:

The march from Chickasaw to Montevallo, Ala., which occupied eight days, was made through an inhospitable and mountainous region and passed without meeting any enemy. Upon moving out from Montevallo my advance was opposed by the advance of Roddey's division, whereupon skirmishing immediately commenced. I at once ordered the detachment (about three companies) of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, under Colonel Young, to charge, which they did in gallant style, driving the enemy a distance of some three miles at full speed, killing 1, wounding 2, and capturing some 15 men and about 30 stand of arms. The main body of the enemy were found in position behind a difficult creek about three miles from Montevallo. My brigade (which was much weakened by detachments being sent off to burn the iron-works) was immediately dismounted and deployed as skirmishers. After a slight skirmish the enemy retired. On the next morning my brigade, again having the advance, struck the enemy at Randolph. After a slight skirmish he retired on the main Selma road. Under instructions of the brevet major-general commanding, I moved on the Maplesville Station road, leaving the direct road for the Second Division. Upon approaching within about three miles of the junction of this road with the main road I heard sharp firing and cheers upon our right. I immediately ordered my command to trot, which gait I kept until I came upon the enemy in strong force of infantry and cavalry in position behind fences and rail barricades. Upon debouching from the woods my advance (two companies of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry) received a heavy and well-directed volley from the enemy's entire line, which killed 2 and wounded a number more. At the first glance I saw that my command was largely outnumbered, and therefore deployed the Fifth Iowa Cavalry and First Ohio Cavalry on the right, with the view of connecting with the Second Division, which I was expecting to hear every instant open in the woods on my right. I ordered two squadrons to take and hold a house and outbuildings directly in front of my center, and which secured my position. The line was then advanced, and after a sharp fight of about an hour the enemy was completely routed, leaving two pieces of artillery in our possession. In this connection I wish to have it distinctly understood that no other troops except those belonging to my brigade were engaged, although some unofficial statements to the contrary have been made.

Upon entering Selma, by direction of the brevet major-general commanding, I sent the Seventh Ohio in pursuit of the enemy on the Montgomery road. Colonel Garrard, commanding the regiment, pursued him with the greatest pertinacity as far as Burnsville, despite the darkness and almost impassable roads. So active and unremitting was the pursuit that the enemy was forced to abandon four pieces of artillery, ten wagons, and a large number of small-arms. Colonel Garrard also captured 125 prisoners. This brigade did not meet the enemy again until

the 16th instant, when my advance, consisting of six companies of the First Ohio, under Col. B. B. Eggleston, struck the enemy's outposts at Crawford and followed them with such rapidity as to prevent their burning the very important bridges over which the command had to pass. Upon arriving opposite Columbus Colonel Eggleston charged into the town of Girard, driving the enemy back to within 200 yards of their intrenchments. Upon a careful reconnaissance of this position it was deemed impracticable to attack from my front. My command was therefore withdrawn, by direction of the brevet major-general commanding, and took no further part in the capture of Columbus.

The march from Columbus to Macon was without incident worthy of note. The average distance marched by the regiments of this brigade is about 650 miles. It has destroyed about $11,000,000 worth of property, principally iron-works and rolling-mills. In the only action in which the brigade has been engaged, the officers and men fought with the greatest gallantry, repeatedly charging and finally putting to rout a force estimated at three or four times their own number. It is worthy of remark that Company L, Seventh Ohio Cavalry, which had the advance at Ebenezer Church and received the first volley from probably 1,000 muskets, maintained its position until the command was deployed, although every man in it was either killed, wounded, or had his clothes riddled with balls. Lieutenant Womeldorff commanded this company. Colonel Garrard behaved with conspicuous gallantry, steadying his men and setting them a brilliant example of coolness and courage. Colonel Eggleston led his men also with great determination and bravery, both on this occasion and in the attack on Columbus. To the officers of the brigade staff, Lieutenants Mitchell, Yeoman, McKee, and Dryden, I am greatly indebted for their untiring exertions. In the fight at Ebenezer Church they were particularly active in urging forward and leading the men. In conclusion, I am proud to say that the discipline and soldierly conduct of the men of the Second Brigade is only excelled by the gallantry which they have displayed in every encounter with the enemy, and I trust they will receive due credit in the official report of this campaign. The official reports of the regimental commanders are hereto attached.*

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

Maj. JAMES W. LATTA,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division, Cavalry Corps,
Military Division of the Mississippi.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. 2D BRIG., UPTON'S (4TH) DIV., CAV. CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
East Macon, Ga., May 3, 1865.

Maj. J. W. LATTA,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to request that Col. B. B. Eggleston, First Ohio Veteran Volunteer Cavalry may be brevetted for gallant and valuable service rendered during the campaign just closed. He led his regiment with great gallantry in the fight at Ebenezer Church and again in the charge into Girard. Colonel Eggleston deserves especial praise for the fine discipline, military appearance, and condition of his

* The report of Colonel Young is the only one found.

regiment. He has always co-operated with and assisted me promptly and cheerfully in carrying out the orders transmitted from superior headquarters for the suppression of straggling and plundering in the command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., June 27, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded approved and strongly recommended. Colonel Eggleston is a most worthy and gallant officer, fully entitled by distinguished services to this acknowledgment of his merit.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. 2D BRIG., UPTON'S (4TH) DIV., CAV. CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
East Macon, Ga., May 3, 1865.

Maj. J. W. LATTA,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to request that First Lieut. J. A. O. Yeoman, First Ohio Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, may be brevetted for gallantry in the charge at Montevallo, in the fight at Ebenezer Church, in the advance on Columbus when he followed the enemy so closely with two men as to prevent their burning the bridges. He also behaved with his usual conspicuous gallantry in the charge into Girard. Lieutenant Yeoman is an officer of education, a good disciplinarian, and has been of great value as the inspector-general of this brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., June 27, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded approved and strongly recommended. There is no more gallant officer in service than Lieutenant Yeoman.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

No. 37.

Report of Col. J. Morris Young, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, of operations March 22–April 16.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH IOWA CAVALRY,
Macon, Ga., April 24, 1865.

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions from your headquarters I have the honor to report that during the campaign of the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, commencing from Chick-

asaw Bluffs, Ala., on the morning of the 22d of March, 1865, and now arrested at this place, the Fifth Regiment of Iowa Veteran Volunteer Cavalry has marched 582 miles. On Tuesday, the 28th ultimo, the regiment, being in the advance, skirmished very slightly with a few of the enemy from Five-Mile Creek to the town of Elyton, capturing two of them, belonging to the [Fifth] Alabama Cavalry (Colonel Patterson commanding), near the town. This Confederate regiment had been hastily withdrawn from the Huntsville and Decatur roads, on which it expected we would have advanced, and had passed through Elyton but a few hours previous to our advance entering. No loss or accident during the day. On Friday, the 31st ultimo, at Montevallo, about 11.30 a. m., the enemy showed themselves in some force in line, the Fifth Iowa Cavalry being in advance; and with one and a half companies, which, with the non-commissioned staff and orderlies, comprised about sixty men in all in column on the main road to Randolph, charged the enemy, breaking their lines, and following them up so closely as to frustrate their attempts to rally. After running our horses for about one mile and a half at the full charge, the heat and exhaustion were so great as to compel us to dismount. Our force proceeded on foot, driving the enemy one or two miles farther, when we were relieved by the First Brigade of the Fourth Division. In the charge (mounted) several of the enemy were ridden down and otherwise wounded; our force, however, was too small to guard the prisoners to the rear. As fast as they surrendered they were faced about and ordered to the rear. Many undoubtedly took this opportunity to escape after surrendering. Twenty of these prisoners were received at corps headquarters. They belonged to Forrest's command, and some were of his provost guard. Proud of the honor of initiating this campaign so promising in important results, the regiment vied with itself in giving éclat to this first meeting with the enemy in force. The regiment lost one man mortally wounded (since dead).

Saturday, April 1, the regiment took part in the battle at Ebenezer Church. Arriving at a critical time, it was hastily dismounted by companies as they arrived, and these were thrown successively against the enemy, where they rivaled one another in pressing forward and in their bravery and daring. Some of the men of the regiment were picked up after the fight utterly exhausted, having charged about two miles on foot and wading Bogler's Creek, pursuing the enemy. The regiment captured one piece of artillery with limber-chest and horses. The capture of prisoners was completely ignored in the eagerness of the men to press forward so long as there was an enemy in front still showing resistance. Shortly after the complete rout of the enemy we were relieved by the First Brigade, Fourth Division, charging in mounted. Sunday, April 16, Companies A and F, under special direction of Brevet Major-General Upton, opened the assault upon Columbus, charging upon the enemy's right and drawing their infantry and artillery fire. The regiment took a slight part in this engagement by driving in the enemy's outposts and skirmish line in their front and center. We then lay down, under fire from the enemy's artillery, and awaited further orders. Companies E, L, and M, being my advance skirmish line, were ordered forward without my knowledge by the assistant adjutant-general and assistant inspector-general, and took part in the general assault, which resulted in the capture of the enemy and place without loss or accident. Each and every individual member of the regiment, both officers and men, have during this campaign seemed to contest with each other in bravery, daring, and coolness for the honor

and glory of the regiment and the success of the cause; but neither opportunity nor accident offered to any individual one the occasion for such distinction as would justify special mention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MORRIS YOUNG,
Colonel, Commanding Fifth Iowa Cavalry.

Brevet. Brigadier-General ALEXANDER,
Comdg. Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FOURTH DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
East Macon, Ga., April 25, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

It is with the greatest pleasure I indorse every word Colonel Young says about the gallantry and good conduct of his regiment. Braver soldiers never drew a saber.

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

No. 38.

Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services under Resolution of Congress, No. 43, approved July 12, 1862, and section 6 of Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863.

Name.	Rank and organization.	Date.	Awarded for—
		1865.	
Bates, Norman F....	Sergeant, Company E, 4th Iowa Cavalry.	Apr. 16	Capture of flag and bearer at Columbus, Ga.
Bebb, Edward J.....	Private, Company D, 4th Iowa Cavalry.	Apr. 16	Capture of flag at Columbus, Ga.
Birdsall, Horatio L..	Sergeant, Company B, 3d Iowa Cavalry.	Apr. 16	Capture of flag and bearer at Columbus, Ga.
Cosgriff, Richard H.	Private, Company L, 4th Iowa Cavalry.	Apr. 16	Capture of flag at Columbus, Ga.
Davis, John.....	Private, Company F, 17th Indiana (mounted) Infantry.	Apr. —	Capture of flag of Worrill Grays at Culloden, Ga.
Fanning, Nicholas ..	Private, Company B, 4th Iowa Cavalry.	Apr. 2	Capture of silk Confederate flag and two staff officers at Selma, Ala.
Hays, John H.....	Private, Company F, 4th Iowa Cavalry.	Apr. 16	Capture of flag and bearer of Austin's battery at Columbus, Ga.
Hudson, Aaron R...	Private, Company C, 17th Indiana (mounted) Infantry.	Apr. —	Capture of flag of Worrill Grays at Culloden, Ga.
Miller, James P.....	Private, Company D, 4th Iowa Cavalry.	Apr. 2	Capture of standard of 12th Mississippi Cavalry at Selma, Ala.
Morgan, Richard H.	Corporal, Company A, 4th Iowa Cavalry.	Apr. 16	Capture of flag at Columbus, Ga.
Swan, Charles A....	Private, Company K, 4th Iowa Cavalry.	Apr. 2	Capture of flag and bearer of 11th Mississippi (?) at Selma, Ala.
Tibbets, Andrew W.	Private, Company I, 3d Iowa Cavalry.	Apr. 16	Capture of flag and bearer of Austin's battery at Columbus, Ga.

No. 39.

Report of Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Adams, C. S. Army, commanding District of Alabama, of operations April 11–13.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ALABAMA,
Temporarily at Tuskegee, April 13, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the enemy advanced in force on Montgomery on Tuesday evening last, the 11th instant, and after a

consultation on our part it was deemed advisable to evacuate the place, which was done that night, and the enemy took possession of the city the next morning at 8 o'clock. The civil authorities surrendered the city to them. Our forces fell back on the Columbus road, and the enemy followed us as far as Line Creek, twenty miles from this place, where they camped last night. All the Government stores were removed from Montgomery, also the transportation. Almost all the cotton was burned and the whisky destroyed before the evacuation. Brigadier-General Buford, with the small force of cavalry, is still confronting the enemy at Line Creek. The railroad trains were all removed from Montgomery, and the steam-boats were sent up the Tallapoosa River near Cole's Station, where they are being unloaded. Positive instructions have been given to have the boats burned should it become necessary to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. Your communication of the 9th was received by me and answered on the 11th instant. In conformity with the instructions therein contained I have sent the infantry by rail to Columbus, Ga., and will fall back slowly to that place with the cavalry, with Brigadier-General Buford in immediate command.

I am, very respectfully,

DAN'L W. ADAMS,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. W. F. BULLOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 40.

Report of Capt. Aaron B. Hardcastle, C. S. Army, of operations April 4.

HEADQUARTERS POST TUSCALOOSA, ALA.,
April 11, 1865.

SIR: Tuscaloosa was captured by the enemy at 1 o'clock a. m. on the 4th instant. Brigadier-General Croxton's brigade, after being turned by Brigadier-General Jackson's division from a direct march upon this place, down the Tuscaloosa and Elyton roads, on the south side of the Warrior, crossed to the north side of the river at Squaw Shoals and moved down on the Watermelon road. The enemy made a forced march of thirty-five miles on the 3d instant, and picked up on their way all persons who might have given information of their approach. An important scout was captured twelve miles from the post, and the enemy avoided my infantry pickets near the town and in advance of the bridge by dismounting and moving through the fields with negro guides. Their sudden and unexpected appearance at the bridge, and overwhelming numbers, dispersed the militia guard after but a faint show of resistance. The advance of the enemy then entered the town, opened the Government stables, took out and led across the river all of the public animals and officers' horses, and rolled away by hand two field pieces of artillery belonging to the State, which were afterward destroyed by them. All of the public property with the exception of the tax in kind burned by Confederates fell into the hands of the enemy. The post quartermaster and clothing quartermaster made their escape with their public funds. The enemy destroyed by fire the university buildings, the factory, the foundry, and the bridge. The two large warehouses in Tuscaloosa and Northport (on the opposite bank of the Warrior), containing several hundred bales of cotton, were

unintentionally, it was said, destroyed by fire. Capt. Ben Eddins, a retired officer who had volunteered his services, was mortally wounded at the bridge in the faithful and gallant discharge of his duty. Mr. John Carson, a lad of fifteen years who had volunteered his services, was also badly wounded there, standing up manfully in the discharge of his duty. Herewith you will please find inclosed a list of the captured, who have been paroled by General Croxton. The parole was granted by our request, and each individually pledged himself to the obligations imposed, until properly exchanged or until some special arrangement was made by our commanding officers. It is my intention to submit to you at some future time a full report of my management of the defense of Tuscaloosa and of its capture, and until that time I hope that you may believe what I avow—that I did the best I could with the means I had.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. HARDCASTLE,
Captain, C. S. Army.

Maj. JOHN RAWLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 26, 1865.—Skirmish in Bath County, Ky.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Edward H. Hobson, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, Department of Kentucky.

No. 2.—Maj. Horatio N. Benjamin, One hundred and eighty-fifth Ohio Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Edward H. Hobson, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, Department of Kentucky.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., March 30, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inform you that a detachment of mounted men, sixty in number, sent out from Mount Sterling to scout the country beyond Owingsville, in Bath County, were attacked by a superior force of rebels, killing 4 and wounding 7. Loss to Federals, 1 killed and 4 wounded. The rebels were commanded by Lieutenant Saunders, one of the flag-of-truce party accompanying rebel Col. D. Howard Smith. Troops serving on the Big Sandy River have been doing good work, killing and capturing rebels and guerrillas. Received at this place last night thirty prisoners and rebel deserters from Big Sandy. It affords me great pleasure to inform you that I have succeeded in establishing an outpost at Paintsville; have caused to be erected at Paintsville suitable stockades for the accommodation of troops and supplies. Will forward to your headquarters, as soon as it is received, full official report of engagement beyond Mount Sterling.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. E. B. HARLAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Horatio N. Benjamin, One hundred and eighty-fifth Ohio Infantry.

MOUNT STERLING, *March 28, 1865.*

CAPTAIN: I sent Captain Wilson with sixty men to arrest E. Lewis and John Day, and on the night of the 26th instant they were attacked by 125 rebels. Our loss was 1 killed and 5 wounded. The captain was obliged to come back. Said to be about 400 encamped there, about fifteen miles from Owingsville. If you could send me a sufficient force, I should like to give them a fight.

H. N. BENJAMIN,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 28, 1865.—Skirmish at Germantown, Tenn.

Report of Col. Hasbrouck Davis, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
Collierville, Tenn., March 29, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the vedettes of the Eleventh New York at Germantown were attacked yesterday about noon by four men. A skirmish followed, in which 2 of our men were wounded, 1 supposed mortally, and 1 of the enemy was captured. The prisoner is sent by to-day's train to the provost-marshal at Memphis, and I inclose to you a furlough found on his person, which shows General Forrest to have been at West Point on the 15th. The country is well patrolled and no enemy in force found. As the railway progresses, the forces shall be disposed as you order. At present we have only reached the twin bridges where the First Brigade is encamped, and will probably reach La Fayette on Saturday. Lieutenant Dennison was to have been nominated for brigade quartermaster, but as he has been mustered out I cannot make a new nomination till I have seen you. I hope you will suspend action for the present and let the regimental quartermasters supply their regiments as they have been doing. In the case of Temple, about whom a report was made yesterday, Lieutenant-Colonel McQueen informs me that the horse is marked "U. S." and the arms "C. S." I inclose an order which will show the policy adopted by me toward citizens.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. DAVIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Col. E. D. OSBAND,
Commanding Cavalry Division.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

WEST POINT, MISS., *March 15, 1865.*

Maj. J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I would most respectfully ask for a furlough for fifteen days to go to De Soto County, Miss., to get a horse which I have there. I

can get the horse and return to the command within the time above stated. I have no horse here.

Very respectfully,

WARREN T. BASS,
Private, Company A, Second Missouri Cavalry.

This will certify that the above statements are correct, and it is believed the applicant will report promptly to his company at the expiration of this furlough.

A. L. ZOLLINGER,
Captain, Commanding Company A, Second Missouri Cavalry.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. CAVALRY FORCES, *Collierville, Tenn., March 25, 1865.*

In assuming command of the cavalry forces on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad occasion is taken to remind the troops that they are now in a country regarded by the Government as conquered; that a loyal State organization exists, and the inhabitants are under the protection of the Union forces. It is therefore expected that all good soldiers will conduct themselves so as to give no just cause of offense. The fact that the good name of the cavalry is at stake ought to be a sufficient inducement to good behavior, but if further is needed it will be found in the fact that the commanding general has ordered all damages done to be assessed against the depredators when discovered, and in cases where no discovery is made against the whole force. Commanders of regiments will adopt every precaution against straggling. All stragglers will be reported at these headquarters to be placed at work upon the railroad. This order will be read at the head of every company of the command.

By order of Col. H. Davis:

I. CONROE,
Lieutenant, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

APRIL 1-4, 1865.—Expedition from Dalton to Spring Place and the Coosawattee River, Ga., with skirmishes.

Report of Lieut. Col. Werner W. Bjerg, One hundred and forty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND SEPARATE DIVISION, ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Dalton, Ga., April 8, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report, viz:

I left Dalton on Saturday morning about 9 o'clock, the 1st day of April, in command of an expedition consisting of 300 men, infantry (One hundred and forty-seventh Illinois, in charge of Major Bush), and eighty men, cavalry (Sixth Tennessee, in charge of Major Bean), several teams, &c., and took the wagon road leading to a small town in Murray County called Spring Place; arrived at Glace Ferry on the river about 12 m. I crossed the river in a small ferry-boat, swimming the horses, and then struck for Spring Place, distant about seven miles from the ferry. Arrived there about 10 p. m. I sent a reconnoitering

party of cavalry into the town, and they were fired on by picket of the guerrillas. We camped at Spring Place for the night, and next morning (Sunday) left about 8 o'clock for a place called Holly Creek, after having taken the following prisoners: A. and Z. Wilkins, Jared Fox, J. C. Henry, Charles Staples, F. C. Farmer, and Judge Ellro. About two miles from Spring Place the advance guard was attacked by Captain Williams and his gang. Captain W. was disabled. We arrived at the creek about noon same day and took dinner. Confederate soldier, Oliver Brown, was taken prisoner. We then came to Tucker's house, where I took a horse, saddle, and one shotgun, then passed Lee Allen's house, left the Calhoun road, and took the country road to Mr. Hogan's house back on the Coosawattee River. Confederate soldier, B. Gassway, was taken prisoner before arriving at Hogan's house. We camped at this house for the night and picketed the McLoath Ford; the guerrillas were on the other side of the river and disputed our crossing. I here ascertained that there were two ferries, one above and one below the house. I then divided the expedition into two detachments, sent Majors Bush and Bean up the river about two miles, and they effected a crossing of the river in a boat in possession of one Sam. Montgomery, and while crossing they were fired upon by the guerrillas. I took the other detachment one mile and a half below and found no boat. I did, however, force citizen Fugua to tell me where it was and sent two men across for it in a small creek. I then effected a landing on the opposite side, the guerrillas constantly firing upon us from ambush. Having got the detachment across, I set fire to a small house built like a fort of logs, from which the guerrillas fired upon us by squads. I then left half of my detachment to hold the ferry and guard the teams and took the balance up the river to Shephard's, where I met Major B., then took the whole detachment down the river, passed John Ballow's house, this being the headquarters of the gang. Found here some cartridges and other articles of no moment, and also destroyed the distillery; we then moved on and at Zachariah Wilson's our rear guard was attacked by the guerrillas. I then started for the ford where I had left a detachment; after arriving, and while crossing the river, we were attacked all afternoon by the whole gang of guerrillas, composed of forces under Major Edmonson, Captain Rodgers, Captain Willraur, Captain Tate, Captain ———, Lieutenant Ring, &c. They made several charges upon us, but were driven back each time. In one of the charges Major E., who was in command of the gang, was killed, having received two wounds, one through the face and one through the back. I captured his saddle and gun. One lieutenant (name unknown) was killed, and several men killed and wounded. Having crossed the river, we marched up the river about four miles, repassing Mr. Hogan's house; bivouacked for the night about two miles from his place. Took Mr. Hogan and son, and Mr. Fugua, prisoners. Next morning about 6 o'clock I left for Tilton Ford on the Connesauga River, and while fording the river our rear guard was fired upon by a few guerrillas on the opposite side, but no damage done. We then left the ford about 4 p. m., and arrived in Dalton about 7 o'clock in the evening. Casualties on our side were three men wounded.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WERNER W. BJERG,

Lieut. Col. 117th Illinois Vol. Infantry and Asst. Insp. Gen.

Brig. Gen. H. M. JUDAH,

Comdg. First Brig., Second Separate Division, Dalton, Ga.

APRIL 3-4, 1865.—Scout from Huntsville to near Vienna, Ala.

Report of Lieut. Col. John W. Horner, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Huntsville, Ala., April 5, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on the evening of the 3d instant I started with a force of sixty-five men from the Eighteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry on a scout in the direction of Vienna. Starting at 6 p. m. on that day, we moved out on the Whitesburg road four miles, where we filed to the left and crossed the Huntsville Mountain into what is known as the Big Cove. We passed down the cove to the ford of Flint River, known as Woods' Ford; distance, sixteen miles from Huntsville. From this I sent out a mounted detachment under Captain Reed, chief of scouts, within four miles of Vienna, which encountered no opposition. We secured sixteen horses taken from rebels, which I have turned over to Captain Reed for mounting scouts; also about one ton of Indian meal from the mill of Mr. Woods, whose house has been a notorious rendezvous for Johnson's command. From information gathered from various sources I learn that Johnson's command are scattered between Flint and Paint Rock Rivers, from the railroad to the Tennessee River. In fact, nearly all the rebel troops raised in that country have returned and are roaming the country in squads. No damage is to be apprehended from them beyond a raid upon some weakly defended portion of the railroad, and I am of the opinion that if our forces along the railroad will inaugurate an offensive instead of a defensive policy they will be intimidated from any depredations. They are a cowardly set of fellows, are disposed to magnify our forces, and can be attacked with impunity upon all occasions, irrespective of numbers. I will make a raid into the country about New Market and the Hurricane to-night with sixty men, and to-morrow night will stir them up over the river.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. HORNER,
Lieut. Col. Eighteenth Michigan Vol. Infantry, Commanding Post.

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Commanding District of Northern Alabama.

APRIL 5-7, 1865.—Scout from Huntsville to New Market, Maysville, etc., Ala.

Report of Lieut. Col. John W. Horner, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Huntsville, Ala., April 7, 1865.

I have the honor to report that on the evening of the 5th instant I started with 100 infantry in wagons and Captain Reed's company of Alabama scouts in the direction of New Market. I crossed Flint River at Bell Factory, ten miles from this place. From that point I sent out small detachments to New Market, Maysville, Dillingworth's Cove, and Sharp's Cove, from which places we drove out small parties of rebel thieves. There is no organized rebel force in that section. Mead has not returned, and is supposed to have been killed. We have nothing

to apprehend from these parties, and I have it from very good authority that they do not intend to interfere with our garrisons or molest our communications. Those in arms have quit legitimate fighting and taken to plundering. I believe a judicious distribution of fire-arms among the citizens adjacent to this post, or permission to them to keep them, would be their best protection. With the mounted force now at my command I apprehend no difficulty in preventing their depredations in the vicinity of this post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. HORNER,
Lieut. Col. Eighteenth Michigan Vol. Infantry, Commanding Post.

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Commanding District of Northern Alabama.

APRIL 13–16, 1865.—Scouts about Lexington, Ky.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Edward H. Hobson, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, Department of Kentucky.

No. 2.—Lieut. Col. John G. Rogers, Fifty-fourth Kentucky Infantry.

No. 3.—Maj. Cyrus J. Wilson.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Edward H. Hobson, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, Department of Kentucky.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., April 17, 1865.

I have the honor to report that my scouts and detachments of mounted men in every section of my division are doing good work in breaking up guerrilla bands. Troops beyond Mount Sterling captured six guerrillas on yesterday. On Friday last when at Lebanon, I directed Captain Penn to move with his company of mounted State Guards, and if possible intercept Marion, the noted guerrilla. One company, Fifty-third Kentucky, has been ordered to move from Camp Nelson through Bloomfield and Mackville, for the purpose of driving Marion toward New Haven. This plan worked as I expected, and this morning I have the gratifying intelligence that Captain Penn's men killed Marion on yesterday. My mounted force is so arranged at this time that it will result in the killing and capturing of every guerrilla in the division or compel them to surrender. Mose Webster's men will, I think, come in and give themselves up in compliance with an arrangement entered into between my adjutant, Capt. J. S. Butler, and Mose Webster. I will endeavor in a few days to have mounted force in the counties of Monroe, Metcalfe, and Barren.

Very respectfully,

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. John G. Rogers, Fifty-fourth Kentucky Infantry.

LEBANON, KY., *April 17, 1865.*

Marion, the guerrilla, was killed yesterday by Captain Penn's company of Kentucky State troops. Captain Terrill is on his way to Louisville with the body and may claim the honor. He took the body while Penn and his men were pursuing the balance of the guerrillas. He had only two men in the fight and they had pistols only. Marion was killed by a carbine cartridge. I send this in justice to Captain Penn. Particulars by mail.

JNO. G. ROGERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

Major-General PALMER,
Headquarters, Louisville.

No. 3.

Report of Maj. Cyrus J. Wilson.

NEW HAVEN, KY., *April 16, 1865.*

Had a fight with Marion and Quantrill on the evening of 13th near Bloomfield. Had 1 man killed and 3 wounded. Killed 2 and wounded 3 of the enemy. Captain Penn reported to me at Bloomfield, where we joined Captain Terrill and pursued to Marion County. On the morning of the 15th we routed Wanton; found Marion at still-house; he was shot dead by one of Terrill's men. The body is lying at New Haven.

C. J. WILSON,
Major.

General PALMER.

APRIL 18, 1865.—Skirmish near Germantown, Tenn.

Report of Capt. George W. Smith, Eleventh New York Cavalry.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT ELEVENTH NEW YORK CAVALRY,
Germantown, Tenn., April 19, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that yesterday as the patrol was marching from Germantown to Collierville it was attacked by a force of the enemy about six miles from Germantown. The force of the enemy is variously estimated from 60 to 100 strong, while the patrol was but eighteen strong, under Lieut. John H. Mills, D Company, this regiment. The enemy were concealed behind some houses, and waited until the patrol got to within 100 yards of them, when they charged. Lieutenant Mills drew his men in line, but, after delivering a volley with their carbines, found he would be overpowered by a far superior force, and ordered his men to fall back to the camp at Germantown. He was closely pursued by a well-mounted portion of the enemy to within about two miles of this place (Germantown). The attacking party are supposed to be a part of Ford's command. Those of our men who fell from their horses, or were poorly mounted, were shot. Those who were

killed or wounded were robbed of everything, they (the rebels) even taking the boots from some of the dead. The casualties of this command are as follows.* I have just received a telegraph from Major Morgan, in which he, by order of General Washburn, directs that no patrols will be sent less than fifty men. I have but 190 men available for duty. Out of that my picket, thirty-two men daily; my scouting parties, thirty men daily, and all the camp duties, have to be taken, leaving me no force at all with which to operate to any advantage. I know of fifty men who are mounted on horses which are serviceable, that are in the camp at the headquarters of the regiment at Memphis. If I can have those men and 100 dismounted men for camp duties, I can operate against these guerrillas to advantage, as I have reliable information concerning their haunts.

Hoping that my request for a few more men may meet your approbation and that it may be complied with at your earliest practicable convenience, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. SMITH,
Captain, Commanding Detachment Eleventh New York Cavalry.

Capt. E. J. MEYERS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Division, Dist. of West Tennessee.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DIST. OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., April 21, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding District of West Tennessee. The additional mounted men asked for have been ordered. I must ask that the detail of fifty men for each patrolling party be countermanded, as we have not a sufficient number of men in the command—mounted—to obey the order.

E. D. OSBAND,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

APRIL 23-26, 1865.—Scout from Pulaski, Tenn., to Rogersville, Ala.

Report of Capt. Albert L. Hathaway, Eighth Michigan Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Pulaski, Tenn., April 29, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that I left camp of the Eighth Michigan Cavalry on Sunday, the 23d instant, with fifty men and proceeded in the direction of Lamb's Ferry by the way of Gilbertsborough and Rogersville. Arriving at the ferry on the second day, saw a small party of Confederate cavalry near the ferry, numbering about nine men, but did not succeed in capturing any of them as they were well mounted. From all the information I could get I learned that Major Gilbert had a small command of about thirty men on the south side of the Tennessee River near Lamb's Ferry. They have a ferry-boat and come over this side of the river in small parties and are scouting around the country between the Tennessee River and Sugar Creek. I could not learn that they were doing any damage or troubling any person. I

*Nominal list (here omitted) shows 6 men killed, 2 wounded, and 7 missing.

north and eastward from Thomasville and Tallahassee. The troops occupied almost a continuous line from the Etowah River to Tallahassee, Fla., and the mouth of the Flint River, with patrols through all the country to the northward and eastward, and small detachments at the railroad stations in the rear of the entire line. It was expected that the patrols and pickets would discover the trail of Davis and his party and communicate the intelligence by courier rapidly enough to secure prompt and effective pursuit. The reports of Captain Hathaway, Lieutenant-Colonel Harnden, and Colonel Minty will show how fully these expectations were realized. Lieutenant-Colonels Harnden and Pritchard are entitled to great credit for the zeal and activity with which they conducted the pursuit of Davis after they had obtained a certain clue to his movements. It is but simple justice to these worthy officers to say they were both ignorant at the time of the capture that a reward had been offered for the fugitives. I have the honor to recommend, in view of all the facts, that medals of honor be presented to all of the officers and men of the First Wisconsin and Fourth Michigan actually engaged in the pursuit south of Abbeville, and that the reward be equitably divided between those actually engaged in the capture, ample provision being made first for the families of the men killed and wounded in the unfortunate affair between the two regiments. The cavalry, amounting to 4,000 or 5,000, which started with Davis, was paroled either by my command or that of Brevet Brigadier-General Palmer.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General,
Headquarters Department of the Cumberland.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., May 13, 1865.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to recommend and request the appointment of Lieut. Col. Benjamin D. Pritchard, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, to be colonel and brigadier-general by brevet for gallant and distinguished services in the capture of Jefferson Davis.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. John T. Croxton, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., May 17, 1865.

MAJOR: In compliance with circular order of yesterday from corps headquarters, I have the honor to report that at 5 o'clock on the even-

ing of the 3d instant, in obedience to orders from the general command ing the corps, the Fourth Kentucky (mounted) Infantry of this command moved with instructions to march rapidly to Newnan and watch the Chattahoochee between that point and Marietta for the purpose of intercepting the rebel chieftain, Jeff. Davis. On the 4th, at noon, I was ordered to recall them. The order to that end reached them at daylight on the morning of the 5th five miles west of Barnesville. On the morning of the 6th, at 2 o'clock, I received orders to guard the Ocmulgee from Macon to the mouth of the Towaliga, and forthwith dispatched a detachment of the Sixth Kentucky, at the same time ordering the Fourth Kentucky (mounted) Infantry, which had reached Forsyth, to move east to and cover the Ocmulgee between the points indicated, relieving the Sixth Kentucky. On the afternoon of that day I expressed to the brevet major-general commanding the opinion that J. Davis could not by any possibility evade the troops between Washington, Ga., and the Chattahoochee, and as a matter of necessity would turn south, pass between Macon and Savannah, and run the blockade on the Florida coast. I was ordered by him to send a battalion toward Savannah, and accordingly sent Lieutenant-Colonel Harnden, First Wisconsin Cavalry, instructing him to move as rapidly as possible to Dublin, leaving a company twenty miles from Macon to scout and act as couriers. Colonel Harnden's report is forwarded herewith, together with a list of officers engaged with him. The scouts from the Fourth Kentucky (mounted) Infantry have been active, and I have reason to expect that the evidence discovered by them will lead to the recovery of a part, if not all, of the traitor chieftain's booty.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

No. 3.

Report of Lieut. Col. Henry Harnden, First Wisconsin Cavalry, Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST WISCONSIN CAVALRY,
Near Macon, Ga., May 13, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with your orders of the 6th instant, I marched from Macon on the evening of that day with 150 men of the First Wisconsin Cavalry and proceeded to Jeffersonville, Twiggs County. Leaving Lieutenant Hewitt with thirty men to watch the cross-roads at that place, I continued the march on to Thomas' Cross-Roads, Wilkinson County, where I learned that a large party of paroled men from General Johnston's army had just passed that point on their way home; some were armed and others were not, but all were mounted. After feeding our animals, I continued on to Dublin, Lawrence County, arriving there about 5 p. m. (May 7), and encamped near the ferry across Oconee River, having marched a distance of fifty-five miles. At Dublin I learned from some negroes that a train of light wagons and ambulances had crossed the ferry during the day, and going on the Jacksonville road, attended by an escort and having some led horses; but the citizens of Dublin disclaimed all knowl-

edge of there having been any train of wagons in that place. Later in the night I also learned from another negro that Jeff. Davis and wife were with the train. Here I left Lieutenant Lane and forty-five men to guard the ferry and patrol the roads. With the balance of my command I started at daylight in pursuit on the Jacksonville river road. At Turkey Creek bridge I learned that the train had taken the Telfair road, and from a woman I got the description of a man I thought must be Jeff. Davis. From this place I sent the dispatch to you, but I have since learned that the courier was captured by the rebels and taken thirty miles down into the pine woods, robbed of his horse and equipments, and then released. I found the trail of the wagons very indistinct, as the country was pine woods, poor and barren, and almost uninhabited. Here I impressed a guide who had heard of the wagons the evening before, and who led us away from the main road some eleven miles to the place where the party had encamped during the previous night between the forks of Alligator Creek. After having fed the horses and taken a new guide, we again started in pursuit. At this point we were four hours behind them. Our way now led across the main Alligator Creek and through the swamp to the ford of Gum Swamp Creek, Pulaski County, where I encamped, being then after dark and the trail too indistinct to follow. Distance marched this day, forty miles.

On the 9th of May we started at 3 a. m., marched to Sugar Creek, thence to Cypress Creek, thence to Ocmulgee River, which we followed down a few miles in the dense swamp to Brown's Ferry. In crossing my command an accident happened to the ferry-boat, causing a delay of two hours. At this place I learned positively that Mr. Davis and family were the occupants of one of the ambulances in the train which we were following. Proceeding to Abbeville, Wilcox County, I fed the horses, and learning that the train had left that place at 10 a. m. (May 9), in the direction of Irwinville, Irwin County, I sent forward my command in that direction, going myself to meet Colonel Pritchard, who I learned was advancing with the Fourth Michigan Cavalry on the Hawkinsville road. I informed the colonel of the train which I had been so long pursuing, and that Mrs. Davis and family were with it, and that Jeff. Davis himself was undoubtedly accompanying them or not very far distant. Also that my command had gone on toward Irwinville in pursuit. Colonel Pritchard then informed me that he was ordered to Abbeville with his regiment to watch for Jeff. Davis, at the same time tendering me some of his men, which I declined, as my force was sufficiently large and I found it very difficult to obtain forage for the horses and subsistence for the men. Parting with Colonel Pritchard near Abbeville, I soon overtook my command, and, after marching some ten miles from the last named town, we discovered the camping ground of the train, so recently left the fires were not yet gone out. I continued on in the direction of Irwinville through the pine woods until about 9 p. m., when I halted and grazed the horses, having no grain for them, with orders to the men to be ready for an early start. At the time I felt certain the train was near at hand, but fearing that if we came upon them in the darkness of that night Jeff. Davis and others might escape under cover of the night, I waited until 3 a. m. (May 10), when I again started. After marching about one mile—possibly more—our advance guard, commanded by Sergeant Hussey, was halted by a party of men partly concealed behind trees. Supposing, of course, that he had run upon the rebel picket, [the] sergeant endeavored to retreat, when a heavy volley was fired

upon the party, wounding three out of his seven men. Knowing that we were in the immediate vicinity of the rebels, and having had no intimation of the presence of Union troops in that vicinity (I understood from Colonel Pritchard that he was going into camp at Abbeville, which was over twenty miles in our rear), I immediately prepared to drive them back upon the train and capture the whole command if possible. Advancing with ten men to ascertain the position of the force opposing our farther progress, we were again met with another heavy volley from the same unseen source. I then deployed my small force and advanced rapidly, forcing back the opposing force, when we captured a prisoner, who proved to be a member of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, Colonel Pritchard commanding. All firing immediately ceased, when an explanation showed that after parting with Colonel Pritchard at Abbeville, the colonel selected a portion of his best mounted men, and pushed rapidly forward on the river road, thence by way of House Creek back to Irwinville, arriving there before the train, then came out to where the train was encamped, one mile from the town and about two miles from our encampment. He (Colonel Pritchard) had sent a small force dismounted around to the rear of the train, and, as his force moved upon the train from the Irwinville side, we encountered his dismounted men within a short distance, only a few hundred yards from the rebel camp. While the fight was going on between my command and Colonel Pritchard's, a portion of his force captured the train, Jeff. Davis, and family. The casualties in my command were 3 men severely wounded, several slightly wounded, and 2 horses killed. I regret to learn that the Fourth Michigan had 2 men killed and 1 officer severely wounded. I sincerely regret the unfortunate collision resulting in the death of two brave and noble soldiers and the maiming of several more; but, of the degree of culpability which attaches to my conduct in this matter, others must decide. After attending to the wounded as well as possible (transportation having been kindly furnished by Colonel Pritchard in captured ambulances) I returned to Macon as rapidly as the condition of my horses would permit, where I arrived in the forenoon of May 13, 1865.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

HENRY HARNDEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding First Wisconsin Cavalry.

[Brigadier-General CROXTON,
Comdg. 1st Div., Cav. Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.]

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., May 14, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

From this report it appears that Lieutenant-Colonel Harnden faithfully discharged his duty, and no blame can attach to him in relation to the unfortunate collision between his detachment and Colonel Pritchard's, which he had every reason to believe remained at Abbeville. It is, however, a source of painful regret that the satisfaction experienced in this consummation is clouded by the knowledge that an act having every appearance of unsoldierly selfishness in appropriating by deception the fruits of another's labor, and thus attaining an unearned success, resulted in unnecessary bloodshed and a sacrifice of lives for which no atonement can be made. What may have been intended merely as an

act of bad faith toward a fellow-soldier, resulted in a crime; and for this closing scene of the rebellion, inglorious in itself, but historic by circumstance, it is difficult to repress a wish that accident had afforded the Government a representative above suspicion.

O. H. LA GRANGE,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
May 15, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

As an act of justice to all parties, I recommend that this report, together with that of Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard, be forwarded to the Secretary of War, with the request that they be published in the Army and Navy Gazette.

JNO. T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Third indorsement.]

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., May 19, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded; the recommendation of General Croxton approved.

Justice to a brave and skillful officer impels me to say I do not think the strictures of Colonel La Grange warranted by the facts. Colonel Pritchard would have been more culpable had he have remained in camp, knowing the object of his search had already passed on. I am unwilling to believe him intentionally guilty of any act unbecoming a good soldier. Colonel Harnden and his command are certainly, on the other hand, entitled to a full share of the credit in apprehending Jeff. Davis, and in no way to blame for the collision between his own command and that of Colonel Pritchard.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

ADDENDA.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT,
Judge-Advocate-General of the United States:

I have the honor to represent that, in obedience to orders from Col. O. H. La Grange, commanding Second Brigade, First Division Cavalry, Military Division of the Mississippi, I reported with one battalion of the First Wisconsin Cavalry to Brigadier-General Croxton, commanding First Division Cavalry, Military Division of the Mississippi, at Macon, Ga., on the 6th day of May, 1865. My orders from General Croxton were verbal, to proceed in search of Jefferson Davis; to march to Dublin on the Oconee River; to leave men at the cross-roads at Jeffersonville and also at Dublin; to proceed with the rest on toward the Savannah River, unless I could get some trace of Jeff. Davis, in that case to pursue and capture him, if possible. I left Macon with my command at 6 p. m. May 6, 1865, marching to Jeffersonville, Twiggs County, where I left Lieutenant Hewitt, with thirty men. I continued on toward the Oconee River, marching all night and the next day, arriving at Dublin, Lawrence County, about 5 p. m. May 7; distance from Dublin [Macon], fifty-five miles. The roads were very sandy, and the day intensely hot; men and horses much exhausted. Before reaching Dublin I sent

Lieutenant Clinton off on a side road to Lawrence Hill—distant some seventeen miles—with twenty men. I passed during the day many men from the rebel General Johnston's army, on their way home. Some of them were mounted and armed. At a place called Thomas' Cross-Roads I heard of several hundred of them, who were all mounted. They had passed about one hour before I arrived. They were a part of a brigade of cavalry from General Johnston's army. At Dublin I camped near the ferry. About 11 p. m. Lieutenant Clinton arrived with his men. I could get no information from the whites whatever. About 12 o'clock at night a negro came to me, and told me that Jeff. Davis, with his wife and family, had passed through the town that day, going south on the river road. The negro stated that they had eight wagons with them, and that another party had gone down on the other side of the river; that he heard the lady addressed as Mrs. Davis, and one of the gentlemen spoken of as President Davis; that Mr. Davis did not come across the river at the regular ferry with the rest of the party, but that he came over on a small flat-boat about three miles lower down the river, and that he was mounted on a fine bay horse; that he did not come through the town, but only up to the outskirts; when the party left he joined them, and all went together. The story of the negro being so straight that I believed it to be true, I detached Lieutenant Lane, with forty-five men, to remain at Dublin, watch the ferry, and picket the cross-roads. May 8, at early dawn, started in pursuit on the Jacksonville road. At Turkey Creek I got from a woman information that convinced me that Jeff. Davis was certainly with the party that I was pursuing. Here we entered the pine regions. The country was poor, and almost uninhabited. I think that during the day I saw only two or three men. After leaving the vicinity of Dublin it commenced raining in torrents, and after a few hours the track of the wagons could no longer be followed. While endeavoring to find the trail again a citizen came along on horseback. At first he professed to know nothing of any party, but upon my threatening to press his horse, he said that he had heard of some wagons stopping over night about eleven miles away. This man guided us through the pine woods in a westerly direction about a dozen miles to the place where the wagon party had stopped the previous night. Discharging the guide, we followed the trail a few miles, when we again lost it. Here I found a new guide who, for a consideration, showed us through the swamps of the forks of the Alligator Creek over to where the track of the wagons could be plainly followed. Continuing on to the crossing of Gum Swamp, and it being after dark, we stopped for the night. We had made about forty miles this day, but, owing to the great rain, it was a hard day's march. The men had no rations except a little corn meal.

May 9, started a little before light and pressed on through the same wilderness country to the Ocmulgee River, thence down a few miles in a dense swamp to Thomas' Ferry, where after some difficulty we crossed over. An accident to the boat caused a delay of about two hours and a half. Here I learned that the wagon party had left at 1 o'clock that morning. Passing on to the little town of Abbeville, which contained only three families, we stopped to feed the horses corn. Here I ascertained that the wagons had gone in the direction of Irwinville. Just as we were leaving Abbeville four Union soldiers appeared in sight. They informed me that they belonged to the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard commanding, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard with his regiment was advancing on the Hawkinsville road

and not far distant. Believing it to be my duty as an officer to communicate to Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard the information in my possession in regard to Jeff. Davis, I sent Lieutenant Clinton in charge of the command forward on the Irwinville road, going attended only by an orderly to meet Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard. I gave to Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard all the information in my possession in regard to Jeff. Davis. I informed him that Jeff. Davis and family had passed that morning in the direction of Irwinville, and that my command had gone on in pursuit; also that a part of his train, with an escort, was still on the east side of the river. Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard informed me that he was out after Jeff. Davis, but until then had heard nothing from him, and that his orders were to camp at Abbeville and guard the ferries on the river, offering me at the same time some of his men if I needed them. I declined the offer, as my force was ample and it was very difficult to get subsistence for men and horses, and neither of our commands had any rations. Parting with Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard about 2 p. m., I hastened on and overtook my command. Some eight or ten miles out from Abbeville we came upon the place where the Davis party had stopped to feed and rest. They had left so recently that their fire was still burning. We passed on until after dark, probably about 9 o'clock, when, coming to water, I ordered a halt, giving orders to graze the horses a short time, as we had no corn, and be ready for an early start. At this time I knew that Mr. Davis' party were not very far away, and so informed my command, but I supposed we were near the Allapaha River, and that the Davis party had probably crossed over. I had been informed that the ford was difficult, and I did not wish to come down to the river in the night, for fear of alarming Mr. Davis and enabling him to escape on horseback under cover of the darkness. We had made this day about forty-five miles.

May 10, started at 3 a. m. We had marched a mile or so, when the advance, under Sergeant Hussey (who was an experienced soldier), was suddenly halted and ordered to dismount. Thinking, of course, he was upon the rebel picket, the sergeant answered "Friends," at the same time giving the word to his six men to retreat, when a heavy volley was fired upon him and his party. This was rapidly followed by the second volley. I called for ten men and dashed ahead to where the volley had been fired, when we were greeted by another volley from what I judged to be from twenty to thirty muskets. It was so dark that I could distinguish no one, and only saw at this time the fire from their guns. I then rapidly formed my line, dismounting about one-half of my force. We then pressed on the enemy. After one charge we forced them into a swamp. At this juncture I saw a line of mounted men near on my left. Ordering Sergeant Horr, with a small party, to pursue the enemy who had disappeared in the swamp, I turned with my whole remaining force against their mounted men, who I saw greatly outnumbered my own. The firing was continued on both sides with spirit until Sergeant Horr came running to me saying that he had captured a prisoner, and that our opposers were Union troops. I instantly gave orders to stop firing, which was soon followed by a cessation on the part of our opponents. I then rode forward, and the first man I met was Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard. I asked him how he came to be fighting us. He said that after we had parted at Abbeville he had selected a portion of his best-mounted men and taken another way, and had got to Irwinville first, and that the wagon train had just been captured near at hand. I inquired of him if Davis was taken. He said that he did not know. He and I then crossed over a narrow strip of swamp about fifty yards wide, when we found the wagon train and

Jeff. Davis and party, guarded by a small force of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry. Ascertaining that the whole party were prisoners, and that my mission was ended, I prepared to return to Macon, where I arrived on the 13th of May, 1865. Of my men there were wounded Corpl. G. W. Sykes, of Company D, arm badly shattered near the shoulder; Private C. W. Seely, Company D, wounded in the leg severely; Nelson Appley, Company D, in the shoulder slightly. This affair took place about twenty-five miles from Abbeville and within one mile of Irwinville, Irwin County, Ga. Of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry two men were killed and one officer badly wounded. I will here say that I had no intimation of the presence of any Union troops nearer than Abbeville, and that I believed all the while that we were fighting with Jeff. Davis' escort. Had we not been waylaid and fired upon by the Fourth Michigan Cavalry we should without a doubt have captured Jeff. Davis even sooner than it was effected. For further information I will refer to my official report, made to General Croxton upon my return to Macon.* In view of all the facts, I do for myself and the officers and men of my command who were with me at the time of the capture claim a due share of the reward offered by the President for the capture of Jefferson Davis.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY HARNDEN,
Late Lieutenant-Colonel First Wisconsin Cavalry.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Jefferson County:

Henry Harnden, being duly sworn, on oath says that in the month of May, A. D. 1865, he was in command of the First Regiment of Wisconsin Cavalry, and that all the foregoing statements by him made are true.

HENRY HARNDEN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of December, 1865.

O. F. WEED,
Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Jefferson County:

I, John C. Kelley, clerk of the circuit court in and for the county and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that O. F. Weed, justice of the peace, esquire, whose name is subscribed to the certificate or proof of acknowledgment of the annexed instrument, was at the date thereof an acting justice of the peace, duly elected and qualified, and duly authorized by law to administer oaths, take and certify acknowledgments, &c.; and further, that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of said O. F. Weed, and verily believe that the signature thereto is genuine, and that said instrument is executed and acknowledged according to the laws of this State.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court this 13th day of December, 1865.

JOHN C. KELLEY,
Clerk of Circuit Court, Jefferson County, State of Wisconsin.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Green Lake County:

James J. Aplin, being duly sworn, on oath says that he was a private in Company K, First Regiment Wisconsin Cavalry; that he acted as

* See p. 517.

orderly for Lieut. Col. Henry Harnden, and was with him in the pursuit and capture of Jefferson Davis; that he heard the conversation between Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard and Lieutenant-Colonel Harnden referred to in the statement of Lieutenant-Colonel Harnden, and that he knows of his own knowledge that all the facts set forth in the whole of said statement are true.

JAMES J. APLIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of December, 1865.

THOS. C. RYAN,
Notary Public.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
County of Green Lake, ss:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

I, Albert Long, clerk of the circuit court for the county aforesaid, do hereby certify that Thomas C. Ryan, esq., whose name is subscribed to the annexed instrument as notary public, was at the date thereof an acting notary public, duly appointed and qualified, and by law authorized to take acknowledgments and administer oaths; that I am acquainted with the handwriting of said notary, and verily believe the signature thereto purporting to be his is genuine; and I further certify that said instrument is executed and acknowledged according to the laws of this State.

Witness my hand and seal of said court at Dartford this 14th day of December, A. D. 1865.

ALBERT LONG,
Clerk.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Waukesha County, ss:

Orson P. Clinton, being duly sworn, on oath says that he was second lieutenant of Company B, of the First Regiment of Wisconsin Cavalry, and with Lieutenant-Colonel Harnden during the pursuit and capture of Jefferson Davis; that he has heard read the foregoing statement made by Lieutenant-Colonel Harnden and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true of his knowledge (except the conversation referred to with Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard, which he verily believes to be true).

ORSON P. CLINTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of December, 1865.

C. G. HEATH,
Justice of the Peace, Waukesha County, Wis.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Waukesha County, ss:

I, John Forbes, clerk of the circuit court in and for the county and State above named, do hereby certify that C. G. Heath, esq., before whom the foregoing affidavit was made, and who has hereunto signed his name, was at the date thereof a justice of the peace in and for the county and State aforesaid, duly elected and qualified and authorized by law to administer oaths; that all his official acts as such are entitled to full faith and credit, and that his signature thereto is genuine.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the seal of the said court at Waukesha this 12th day of December, A. D. 1865.

JOHN FORBES,
Clerk Circuit Court, Waukesha County, Wis.

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List of officers and men of the First Wisconsin Cavalry engaged in the pursuit and capture of Jefferson Davis.

Name.	Rank and company.	Name.	Rank and company.
Henry Harnden	Lieutenant-colonel.	A. E. Johnson	Private, Company D.
O. P. Clinton	Second lieutenant Company B.	John Ludwig	Private, Company D.
		M. F. Nickerson	Private, Company D.
W. O. Hargrave	Sergeant-major.	P. W. O'Heron	Private, Company D.
James J. Aplin a	Private, Company K.	J. A. L. Pooch	Private, Company D.
Austin M. Horr	Sergeant, Company A.	Alexander Pengilly	Private, Company D.
David N. Bell	Private, Company A.	Arne Renom	Private, Company D.
William Billsback	Private, Company A.	Jerome Roe	Private, Company D.
Martin M. Coleman	Private, Company A.	Herman A. Stone	Private, Company D.
William Dezer	Private, Company A.	John Spear	Private, Company D.
John Huntamer	Private, Company A.	Henry Seidenburg	Private, Company D.
Gottleib Kleinlein	Private, Company A.	J. A. Warren	Private, Company D.
Sidney Leonard	Private, Company A.	C. W. Seely	Private, Company D.
James McStilson	Private, Company A.	Charles L. Hewitt	First lieutenant Company A.
George W. Silsbee	Private, Company A.		
Christopher Steinbrook	Private, Company A.	Frank Dolph	Sergeant, Company A.
Herbert Shelter	Private, Company A.	Obed W. Bell	Sergeant, Company A.
Luther L. Blair	Sergeant, Company B.	Isaac W. Spoor	Sergeant, Company A.
Melvin T. Olin	Sergeant, Company B.	Orlando Babcock	Sergeant, Company A.
John Clark	Sergeant, Company B.	James Aikenhead	Corporal, Company A.
Thomas P. Culbertson	Corporal, Company B.	Henry H. Benson	Corporal, Company A.
James H. McCrary	Corporal, Company B.	Horace Miner, jr	Corporal, Company A.
Ezra H. Stewart	Corporal, Company B.	Robert Delong	Corporal, Company A.
Albert L. Beardsley	Private, Company B.	Dor A. Gurnee	Corporal, Company A.
Thomas Coleman	Private, Company B.	James M. Blood	Private, Company A.
Rawson P. Franklin	Private, Company B.	Henry Carr	Private, Company A.
Sylvester Fairbanks	Private, Company B.	Charles Fierhelm	Private, Company A.
William Gill	Private, Company B.	Eliab Farnum, jr	Private, Company A.
William Grimes	Private, Company B.	Edward Gibney	Private, Company A.
Lewis Jacobson	Private, Company B.	Asa R. Green	Private, Company A.
Honore Leverner	Private, Company B.	Roswell Hart	Private, Company A.
William Matskie	Private, Company B.	Jeremiah Harrington	Private, Company A.
Ira Miller	Private, Company B.	August Jahnky	Private, Company A.
John L. Nolan	Private, Company B.	Charles J. Marvin	Private, Company A.
John W. Norton	Private, Company B.	Bernard Marcus	Private, Company A.
Warren P. Otterson	Private, Company B.	Adrastus Newell	Private, Company A.
Stephen Poquette	Private, Company B.	August Petram	Private, Company A.
William A. Spangler	Private, Company B.	Andrew J. Pierson	Private, Company A.
Frederick Steinfield	Private, Company B.	Jeremy H. Smith	Private, Company A.
Joseph Smith	Private, Company B.	David A. Stafford	Private, Company A.
George D. Wright	Private, Company B.	Charles M. Stark	Private, Company A.
John Wagner	Private, Company B.	Samuel C. Torrey	Private, Company A.
George G. Hussey	Sergeant, Company D.	William Voight	Private, Company A.
J. M. Wheeler	Sergeant, Company D.	John M. White	Private, Company A.
G. W. Sykes	Corporal, Company D.	Donat Weisenberg	Private, Company A.
L. P. Pond	Corporal, Company D.	Lorenzo Werner	Private, Company A.
Joseph Myers	Corporal, Company D.	H. L. Palmer	First sergeant Company C.
George D. La Borde	Corporal, Company D.		
Nelson Appley	Private, Company D.	Charles Chase	Commissary-sergeant Company C.
P. H. Anderson	Private, Company D.		
Donald Brander	Private, Company D.	Thomas Dillon	Sergeant, Company C.
F. A. Bublitz	Private, Company D.	A. B. Huxford	Sergeant, Company C.
J. S. Burton	Private, Company D.	Thomas Callahan	Sergeant, Company C.
Lawrence Bird	Private, Company D.	D. P. Smith	Corporal, Company C.
Joseph Begnen	Private, Company D.	B. N. Castle	Corporal, Company C.
A. J. Craig	Private, Company D.	R. W. Keyes	Sergeant, Company C.
Thomas Day	Private, Company D.	J. S. Baldwin	Corporal, Company C.
Thomas Dixon	Private, Company D.	J. Z. Black	Private, Company C.
Jerrod Fields	Private, Company D.	C. Brandyburg	Private, Company C.
James Foley	Private, Company D.	S. C. Culver	Private, Company C.
Jacob Gusch	Private, Company D.	M. Curtis	Private, Company C.
D. H. Goodrich	Private, Company D.	C. T. Clark	Private, Company C.
Lewis Hartung	Private, Company D.	L. De Vaul	Private, Company C.
N. M. Hephner	Private, Company D	George Downing	Private, Company C.
C. Helgerson	Private, Company D	J. Dougherty	Private, Company C.
Henry Hamilton	Private, Company D	W. Gelbel	Private, Company C.

a Orderly for Colonel Harnden.

List of officers and men of the First Wisconsin Cavalry engaged in the pursuit and capture of Jefferson Davis—Continued.

Name.	Rank and company.	Name.	Rank and company.
A. S. Hart	Private, Company C.	William Spillers	Private, Company C.
F. Henke	Private, Company C.	William H. Strong	Private, Company C.
J. J. Kent	Private, Company C.	William M. Swart	Private, Company C.
C. Kunsman	Private, Company C.	B. Suer	Private, Company C.
B. Kleusman	Private, Company C.	E. E. Sweet	Private, Company C.
H. Kichner	Private, Company C.	E. Thompson	Private, Company C.
E. Langler	Private, Company C.	J. Taylor	Private, Company C.
William A. Noble	Private, Company C.	J. W. Termont	Private, Company C.
O. A. Noble	Private, Company C.	C. M. Turner	Private, Company C.
William H. Polley	Private, Company C.	D. A. White	Private, Company C.
G. Reinert	Private, Company C.	T. W. Lanea	Second Lieutenant Company D.
P. B. Richer	Private, Company C.		
William Shultz	Private, Company C.		

a Commanding Company C.

HENRY HARNDEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

NEAR MACON, GA., *May 17, 1865.*

No. 4.

Reports of Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., May 18, 1865.

MAJOR: On the evening of the 7th instant the major-general commanding directed me to make immediate arrangements to prevent the escape of Jeff. Davis across the Ocmulgee and Flint Rivers, south of Macon. I already had pickets at all fords and ferries as far south as Hawkinsville. I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard, commanding Fourth Michigan Cavalry, to march at 6 p. m. with his regiment, move as rapidly as possible to Spalding, Irwin County, and there establish his headquarters, leaving pickets at all fords and ferries between Hawkinsville and that place, and also to picket from there to the mouth of the Oconee River, but if he found that Davis had already crossed the Ocmulgee to follow and capture or kill him. I also sent 150 men to Cuthbert, Randolph County. The next morning I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Howland, commanding Second Brigade, with the Seventh Pennsylvania and Third Ohio Cavalry to strengthen and extend the pickets as far down as the mouth of the Ohoopee River. At Abbeville Colonel Pritchard struck the trail of Davis and his party. This was reported to Colonel Howland at or near Hawkinsville. He immediately sent Lieutenant-Colonel Andress with the best mounted men of his regiment (the Seventh Pennsylvania) to co-operate with Colonel Pritchard, and, taking the best mounted men of his own regiment (the Third Ohio), marched rapidly toward Albany for the purpose of intercepting Davis if he attempted to escape in that direction. Colonel Pritchard found a detachment of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Harnden, on Davis' track ahead of him; he then took a circuitous route, and by marching until 2 a. m. on the 10th instant succeeded in gaining Irwinville while Davis was in camp three-quarters of a mile north of

that place. He immediately surrounded the camp, and shortly before daybreak closed in and captured the entire party. This had scarcely been accomplished when the First Wisconsin advanced from the opposite direction, and, by an unfortunate mishap, each party mistaking the other for the enemy, a skirmish ensued, resulting in 2 men killed and 1 officer wounded in the Fourth Michigan and 7 or 8 wounded in the First Wisconsin. Herewith I hand you the report of Captain Hathaway,* commanding the Fourth Michigan Cavalry (Colonel Pritchard having taken Mr. Davis to Washington), together with a list of names of officers and men engaged in the pursuit, and also a list of those immediately engaged in the capture.† In this latter list Company H is not represented; that company was in the advance in the pursuit, and south of Abbeville was detached to guard a ford on the Ocmulgee River. In the dispatch of the honorable the Secretary of War mention is made of honorary medals and the reward offered for the apprehension of Mr. Davis. I would respectfully suggest that medals be conferred upon all the officers and men engaged under Colonel Pritchard in the pursuit of the rebel President, and that the reward be equally divided among the 153 officers and men immediately engaged in the capture.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Major BEAUMONT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Macon, Ga., May 19, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

A comparison of the inclosed reports with that of Colonel Harnden, First Wisconsin Cavalry, will show that Colonel Pritchard acted strictly in good faith with Colonel Harnden. I would, therefore, in view of all the facts, respectfully recommend that medals of honor be given to the officers and men of both regiments actually engaged in the pursuit south of Abbeville. In the distribution of the reward the families of the two men killed should be amply provided for.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Edgefield, Tenn., July 6, 1865.

GENERAL: Many of the daily papers having published the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Harnden, First Wisconsin Cavalry, of his pursuit of Jeff. Davis, together with the indorsement of Colonel La Grange, of the same regiment, in which Lieut. Col. B. D. Pritchard, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, brevet brigadier-general, is severely censured for the course which he pursued in capturing the rebel President. I called upon Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard for a report covering the period from his first meeting with Lieutenant-Colonel Harnden at Abbeville, Ga., to the capture of Davis, together with affidavits from officers bearing on the unfortunate collision between his men and the detachment First Wisconsin Cavalry, in answer to which I have received a report from

* See p. 539. † See pp. 541–545.

Colonel Pritchard, and affidavits from First Lieut. and Bvt. Capt. H. S. Boutell and Second Lieut. and Bvt. First Lieut. A. B. Purinton, which I beg leave to lay before you without further remark. I respectfully ask that these documents be given to the public in the same manner as Lieutenant-Colonel Harnden's report and Colonel La Grange's ungenerous indorsement, which have thrown a slur upon the name and character of one of the most honorable and gallant officers in the service, by imputing to him motives entirely at variance with the character of an officer and gentleman.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. G. MINTY,

Colonel Fourth Michigan Cavalry, Brevet Brigadier-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

War Department, Washington, D. C.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

STATE OF TENNESSEE,

County of Davidson, ss:

On this 5th day of July, 1865, personally appeared before me Henry S. Boutell, first lieutenant, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and being duly sworn says: On the morning of the 10th day of May, 1865, I was in command of a portion of the detachment of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Col. B. D. Pritchard, which captured Jeff. Davis and party near Irwinville, Ga. That I took part in the unfortunate engagement which took place between the detachments of the Fourth Michigan and First Wisconsin Cavalry on said morning. That I led the advance of the main column of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry which was ordered up from the rebel camp when the firing commenced between the dismounted force under Lieutenant Purinton, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and the First Wisconsin. That, while moving directly up the road and before reaching the scene of action as I supposed, I was met with a heavy volley from an unseen force concealed behind trees, &c., and from which I received a severe wound and had one man, Private Rupert, of Company C, killed. I then halted and commenced forming my men in line when I saw Colonel Pritchard coming up, and, as I was growing weak from loss of blood, I informed him that I was wounded and rode to the rear. That I have seen the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Harnden, commanding the First Wisconsin, as printed in the newspapers, in which he states that he forced back the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, &c., and that while the fight was going on between his command and Colonel Pritchard's, a portion of his (Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard's) force captured the train, Jeff. Davis, and family, both of which statements are incorrect, for my forces were neither charged nor driven, and as regards the capture of Davis' camp, &c., it had been in our possession from five to ten minutes before a shot was fired by either party. That after the engagement I was placed in an ambulance, together with three of the wounded men of the First Wisconsin, one by the name of Sykes, corporal, Company D (I think), the other names I have forgotten, and in this manner we were conveyed to Macon and placed in the same hospital. During the time that we were thus together I had several conversations with these men regarding the cause of the collision of the forces, in which they invariably attributed all the blame to the sergeant in command of the advance guard of the First Wisconsin for not answering the challenge of Lieutenant Purinton in a proper manner, saying that the whole thing would have

been avoided if their first duty sergeant had been in charge of the advance. That they were with the advance guard and heard distinctly Lieutenant Purinton's hail, who asked them what command they belonged to, but do not recollect what they said their sergeant's reply was, and further deponent saith not.

HENRY S. BOUTELL,
First Lieutenant, Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1865.

J. G. DICKINSON,
Adjutant Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
County of Davidson:

A. B. Purinton, second lieutenant, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, being duly sworn, deposes and says that I was with that portion of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Col. B. D. Pritchard, engaged in the capture of Jeff. Davis and party, near Irwinville, Ga., on the morning of May 10, 1865. That before the attack on the rebel camp I was placed in command of a force of twenty-five dismounted men by Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard, with directions to make the circuit of the rebel camp on the left, to gain a position in the rear of the same, and thus prevent all escape in that direction; to make the circuit if possible undiscovered, but if I was discovered in my movements, and an alarm was raised, I was to move upon the camp from any points which I might then hold or occupy; that if no alarm was raised he (Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard) would consider I had gained the position designated, where I was to rest until the attack should be commenced upon the camp, at the same time giving me special orders and cautioning me to ascertain the character of all parties and men whom I might meet before firing upon them, as the First Wisconsin Cavalry might be on the road. In obedience to said orders I successfully executed my mission in gaining the rear of the camp without discovery. When, to ascertain more definitely who the parties were in the encampment, I sent Sergeant Cavanagh, of G Company, to espy out its exact locality and learn whether they were friends or foes. He reported on returning that the camp was composed of tents and several wagons and ambulances; that there were no guards posted so that he could judge of their character; so that they had wagons and tents, which was conclusive to my mind that they were Confederates, as we had no force in that country with trains or tents. I had held my position for an hour or more when I heard mounted men approaching us from the rear, as we were then facing toward the camp. When they had approached to within fifteen or twenty rods of my position I discovered that there were six or eight of them, when I stepped out in person and halted them, and received the reply at first "Friends," when I ordered one to ride forward, which they refused to do. I then asked them what command they belonged to, when they replied, "By God, you are the men we are looking for." I then told them if we were the men they were looking for to come forward, when they immediately wheeled and fled, when I, supposing they must be the enemy, ordered my men to fire on them. In about five minutes I heard a column as I supposed approaching, and when they had arrived about at the same point as the others I halted them, saying, "Halt, who comes there?" (in a loud tone) and received no reply, but heard the officer in command give the order in a

full and distinct voice, "Prepare to fight on foot," and the command dismounted and formed their line accordingly, during the whole of which time I continued to call to them, asking them who they were, &c., but received no reply. As soon as they had formed their lines they commenced sending their horses back, and firing at once commenced on both sides. I immediately saw the balance of my regiment coming up from toward the camp, when I moved my command to the left to avoid being between the two fires. Firing did not last but a few minutes, after which I went to the camp with my command. That during all the time this engagement lasted it was so dark in the woods that it was impossible to distinguish the uniforms of the men.

A. B. PURINTON,
Second Lieutenant, Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1865.

J. G. DICKINSON,
Adjutant Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Nashville, Tenn., July 2, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General MINTY,
Comdg. Second Div., Cav. Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: In compliance with your request that I should make a statement of the circumstances and incidents attending the late capture of Jeff. Davis and party, I have the honor to submit the following:

At 8 o'clock on the evening of the 7th of May I left Macon, Ga., with my regiment (Fourth Michigan Cavalry), with verbal orders from yourself, as you will recollect, to proceed down the south bank of the Ocmulgee River from 75 to 100 miles, to take possession of all the ferries below Hawkinsville, and scout the country on both sides of the river as far as the strength of my command would permit for the purpose of capturing Jeff. Davis, who was reported to be making his way across the country from Washington, Ga., with a small force and train, or to capture any other Government parties who might be fleeing from Richmond in that direction. It was thought at the time that a point known as Adams' on the map (but which has no existence only on paper) would be a good place for the headquarters of one battalion, and Spalding, a place still farther down the river, a good locality for the headquarters of the regiment, but points were to be disregarded if in my discretion upon arriving upon the ground the operations of the command could be rendered more effective by such a course, and was accordingly authorized in case of pursuit, if necessary, to leave the designated territory entirely. After a march of seventy-five miles, during which nothing of special interest occurred, the command reached Abbeville about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of May 9, and where I discovered the first trace of any of the parties for whom we were seeking. At this place I met Lieutenant-Colonel Harnden, First Wisconsin Cavalry, who informed me, as also did the inhabitants, that a train of several wagons and two ambulances had crossed the Ocmulgee River at Brown's Ferry, one mile and a half above Abbeville, at 12 o'clock on the previous night, and had halted at Abbeville long enough to feed their animals, and gone on in the direction of Irwinville before daylight. Colonel Harnden also said that he had been following on the track of this train for some distance on the north side of the river, and was convinced that it belonged to some of the Richmond parties and

thought Mrs. Davis was with it, but did not think Davis himself was with it, as he had been reported traveling by himself with a small escort. Colonel H. reported that he had a force of from seventy to seventy-five men of his regiment, First Wisconsin, with him, and that they were from one hour and a half to two hours in advance on the Irwinville road. I asked Colonel H. if he thought his force sufficient to cope with that supposed to be with the train, if not I would give him a detail from my regiment. He said that he considered it ample. I then told him it was useless for me to follow on the same road with him, telling him what my orders were, and that I would continue down the river and act as circumstances might dictate. Colonel Harnden said that he should press forward to Irwinville before he encamped, if the train went to that place, saying that the train was in the habit of driving off from the road when going into camp, sometimes several miles distant. After this conversation Colonel H. and myself parted, he going to his command and I moving on down the river road, after sending one company of my regiment under Lieutenant Fisk to take possession of Brown's Ferry.

There was no plan of action agreed upon between Colonel H. and myself, as neither of us knew anything about the roads. I continued to move on down the river for a distance of about three miles, when I found a negro guarding his master's wagon, which had broken down in the road, who gave me an account of the passage of the Davis party over Brown's Ferry, stating that at the time of the crossing they would allow no lights to be made, not even to enable the ferryman to make change, saying that they would pay him amply for his services, and did pay him a ten-dollar gold piece and a ten-dollar Confederate note, also relating other suspicious incidents, which convinced me that either Davis or some other very important personages were with the train. I also learned of this same negro and a lady living close by that there were two roads by which Irwinville might be reached from Abbeville—one the direct, which Colonel Harnden had taken, and another leading from the river road in a southwesterly direction at a point fifteen miles below Abbeville known as Wilcox's Mills. Feeling that no effort on my part should be spared which could aid or insure the capture of what I was now convinced were important parties from the rebel Government, I accordingly decided to pursue the party at once by way of the river road, believing that if the party were hard pressed at any time by Colonel H. they would abandon the direct road and drive on to any other which might give hopes of escape, and in that case would be liable to drive over the road by which my command would approach Irwinville, and if Colonel H. pressed forward to Irwinville, as he said he should, they would fall in between the two commands. I had no thought at that time of being able to reach Irwinville in advance of Colonel H., as the distance I would have to march would be from eight to ten miles greater than that traveled by him, and his command was then at least two hours on its way. I at once ordered a detail of 150 men of the best mounted in the regiment, but which, on account of jaded horses, was cut down to 128 men and seven officers (besides myself); but I since learn that several men joined the detail irregularly afterward unknown to me, which were not included in the count. With this force I moved at 4 p. m., leaving the rest of the regiment under command of Captain Hathaway, with directions to picket the river, &c. The command reached Wilcox's Mills at sunset, where I halted one hour, fed, unsaddled, and had the horses groomed. From thence we proceeded by a blind woods road through an almost unbroken pine forest for a distance of eighteen miles, but found no traces of the

train or party before reaching Irwinville, where we arrived about 1 o'clock on the morning of May 10, and were surprised to find no traces of either Colonel Harnden or the rebels.

The roads were first closely examined in all directions, but no traces of the passage of a train or a mounted force could be discovered; after which I resorted to inquiry, passing to the opposite side of the town from which we had arrived, so that the presence of my command might not be known, and representing ourselves as Confederates, it was readily learned from the inhabitants that a party had encamped at sunset that night from one to one mile and a half out on the Abbeville road, and that some of the men had come into the town during the evening. At first I thought that it must be the First Wisconsin, but upon further inquiry learned that the party had tents and wagons, which I knew was not the case with the First Wisconsin, but thinking that there might still be some mistake regarding the character of the party I gave my officers strict orders with reference to learning the character of all parties before firing upon them; after which I moved the command out to within half a mile of the encampment, impressing a negro for a guide, where I halted the command under cover of a small eminence and dismounted twenty-five men and sent them under command of Lieutenant Purinton to make the circuit of the camp and gain a position in the rear for the purpose of cutting off all possibility of escape in that direction, with orders to make the circuit of the camp undiscovered if possible, but if discovered and an alarm was raised to operate upon the camp from any point he might then occupy. My orders were also very special and strict with regard to ascertaining definitely the character of any men whom he might meet before firing upon them, and which orders I feel confident he made his best endeavors to carry out, for he not only made the circuit of the camp as directed, but sent one of his men close to the enemy's camp for the purpose of espying their exact locality and character. I had directed Lieutenant Purinton after gaining the position indicated to remain perfectly quiet until I should commence the attack from the front, as I had not then determined whether I would charge the camp at once or wait until daylight should appear, but finally decided upon the latter course, as the moon was getting low and it would be easy for persons to escape to the woods and swamps in the darkness. It was about 2 o'clock in the morning when all dispositions for the attack were completed. After waiting I should say fully one hour and a half, and until the appearance of earliest dawn, I put the column in motion and the advance was enabled to arrive within four or five rods of the tents before discovery, when a dash was made, and in an instant the whole camp was in our possession without firing a shot. We had held possession of the camp but a few minutes, I should say from five to ten, when sharp firing commenced down the Abbeville road in the direction of my dismounted force, and, supposing that Lieutenant Purinton in advancing upon the camp had fallen upon the enemy's guard posted in that direction, I immediately ordered forward all my forces excepting sufficient to guard the train and prisoners. The firing was across a narrow swamp and from 80 to 100 rods from the camp. When I arrived on the ground I found my men engaging a dismounted force concealed behind trees. I at once formed my men in line and dismounted them, throwing forward a line of skirmishers. The firing was now becoming very sharp on both sides, but from the report of the fire-arms and the persistence on their part I became suspicious of the character of our adversaries, as did some of my men, which called forth remarks to that effect. I immediately ordered my men to cease firing, and rode forward toward our

opponents and hallooed to them asking them who they were, and received the reply, First Wisconsin. I also learn that about this time Sergeant Wright, of A Company, who was with Lieutenant Purinton on the left, discovered that we were fighting our own men and ran over to their lines in order to stop the firing. But this most lamentable accident was not discovered until it had cost the lives of two good men and the wounding of Lieutenant Boutell in the Fourth Michigan and the wounding of several men in the First Wisconsin.

This sad mistake, which has cast such a mournful shadow over the otherwise bright and glorious success of the expedition, arose principally from the failure of the sergeant in command of the advance guard of the First Wisconsin to give a proper response to the challenge of Lieutenant Purinton. For as soon as I found that we were in advance of the train, and that Colonel Harnden had not reached Irwinville as expected, I at once took every precaution necessary, as I supposed, to avoid the possibility of a collision, and instructed my officers thoroughly on that point, and feel that I could have done nothing further unless I had after reaching Irwinville withdrawn my command or waited for Colonel Harnden to move, and whom I had good reason to believe might have taken some other road, as he had assured me at Abbeville that he should go through to Irwinville that night, but such a course would undoubtedly have insured the escape of Davis and the principal parties with the train, for Colonel Harnden told me after the capture that he did not think he would have captured Davis in the manner his column was moving, as his advance would have given the alarm in time for Davis to escape, and perhaps it would have been better that it should have been so; but I would not censure any one, for I believe each did what he believed to be right at the time and under the circumstances, and I understand that the sergeant in charge of the advance of the First Wisconsin had orders to fire upon any force he met, and during the time of the fighting it was so dark that the uniforms of the men could not be distinguished. After allowing the prisoners time to prepare a hasty breakfast I placed the wounded in one of the ambulances and the dead in one of the wagons and started on our return to Macon, arriving at Abbeville on the evening of the same day, where we buried our dead and performed the last sad rites of the soldier over his fallen comrades. Resuming our march on the morning of the 11th, we reached Macon on the afternoon of the 13th.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. D. PRITCHARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

No. 5.

Report of Col. Horace N. Howland, Third Ohio Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Hawkinsville, May 10, 1865—10 p. m.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that I arrived at this place this p. m., and learned about an hour since that Jeff. Davis, with an escort of forty men and a train of two ambulances and from twelve to fifteen wagons, crossed the Ocmulgee at Abbeville on the evening of the 8th, and hearing of Colonel Pritchard, he (Davis) started down the river at 12 o'clock the same night. Colonel Pritchard arrived at Abbe-

ville afternoon of the 9th, and at 4 p. m. started in pursuit with 150 of the best mounted men of his command, leaving the balance in camp at Abbeville or that vicinity. I get this intelligence from a courier. I have directed Colonel Andress to take 250 of the best mounted men of his regiment, leaving all baggage except rations in camp, and move rapidly to the support of Colonel Pritchard, taking the road from here to Irwinville, thinking he will strike Davis' trail going west at or before reaching that point. In case he does not, to march in the direction of Waresborough and communicate with me opposite Albany, on the Flint River. In case I strike his trail I will communicate with him by sending on Davis' back track. I shall move at 2 a. m. to-morrow with 250 or 300 of the best mounted of the Third Ohio (light as possible) on the road leading from here through Millwood to Cedar Hill and Fort Early, and follow down Flint River to a point opposite Albany, unless I strike the trail of Davis before reaching that point. I have directed Major Livermore to take command of all detachments left back and proceed to picket the ferries on the river as quickly as possible, and to do so as far down as possible, so that in case any one of the officers who are trying to escape are yet on the east side of the Ocmulgee he may capture them. I have directed Major Greeno to report to Colonel Andress and go with him. It is reported that Clement C. Clay is with Davis. I have directed Colonel Andress to keep his command mounted by pressing horses when it becomes absolutely necessary, and receipting for the same. I shall pursue the same course and spare no effort to accomplish the object of the expedition. In laying out the course of the two columns I have gone on the supposition that Davis wishes to go west, and can see no reason why he should go east or south unless forced to do so.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE N. HOWLAND,
Colonel, Commanding.

Captain SCOTT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS, &C.,
Macon, Ga., May 12, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Nashville:

The following [above] dispatch received yesterday from Colonel Howland, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, will be found interesting in connection with the capture of Davis.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

No. 6.

Report of Lieut. Col. Benjamin D. Pritchard, Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

HDQRS. FOURTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY DETACHMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 25, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders received from Col. R. H. G. Minty, commanding Second Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, I left Macon, Ga., at 8 p. m. on the

7th instant in command of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, with a numerical strength of 419 enlisted men and 20 commissioned officers, with directions to move down the south bank of the Ocmulgee River from 75 to 100 miles, to take possession of all the ferries below Hawkinsville, picket the river as far as the strength of my regiment would permit, and to scout the country on both sides of the river for the purpose of capturing Jefferson Davis and party, who were reported to have left Washington, Ga., on the morning of the 4th instant, traveling southwestward, with an intention of crossing the Ocmulgee River at some point between Hawkinsville and Jacksonville, or to capture any other parties who might be fleeing from Richmond in that direction. I marched the command all night and until 8 a. m. of the 8th instant, having marched thirty-six miles, when I halted five hours, rested, and fed my command, moving on again at 1 p. m. I marched fifteen miles farther and encamped for the night three miles below Hawkinsville, having marched a distance of fifty-one miles inside of twenty-four hours, including all halts. At 5 a. m. of the 9th instant I moved my command out in the direction of Abbeville, which place I reached at 3 p. m., and where I discovered the first traces of the object of our search. Here I learned that a train of twelve wagons and two ambulances (as reported) had crossed the Ocmulgee River at Brown's Ferry, one mile and a half above Abbeville, about 12 o'clock on the previous night; had stopped at Abbeville long enough to feed their animals, and moved on again before daylight in the direction of Irwinville. I had met the lieutenant-colonel of the First Wisconsin Cavalry (Hinton [Harnden], I believe), who informed me that he with a force of seventy men was following on the track of the train, and that his men were from one to two hours in advance. As Colonel Hinton [Harnden] had ample force to cope with that supposed to be with the train, I decided not to move on the same road with him, and continued my course three miles farther down the river, where I learned additional facts regarding the character of the train, and which convinced me that it belonged to some of the parties for whom we were looking, and I immediately determined to pursue by another road, believing that if they were hard pressed at any time they would pass from road to road to baffle the efforts of their pursuers, and as they were reported as doing before crossing the river. Accordingly I ordered a detail of 128 enlisted men and 7 commissioned officers, besides myself, of the best mounted men in the command, leaving the rest of the regiment under command of Captain Hathaway, directing him to picket the river, scout the country, &c., in accordance with former orders.

At 4 o'clock I put the column in motion, moving down the river road a distance of twelve miles, to a point known as Wilcox's Mills, thence by a blind-woods road through an almost unbroken waste of pine forest for a distance of eighteen miles in a southwesterly direction to Irwinville, which we reached about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 10th instant. Here, passing my command as Confederates, and inquiring for "our train," representing that we were a rear guard left to fight back the Yankees, &c., I learned from the inhabitants that a train and party meeting the description of the one reported to me at Abbeville had encamped at dark the night previous one mile and a half out on the Abbeville road. I at once turned the head of my column in that direction (impressing a negro for a guide). After moving to within half a mile of the camp, I halted under cover of a slight eminence, dismounted twenty-five men, and sent them, under command of Lieutenant Purinton, to make the circuit of the camp and gain a position in its

rear, and thus cut off all possibility of escape, and with special directions to execute the movement, if possible, without discovery; but if discovered, and an alarm was raised, I would immediately charge the camp from the front, when he was to operate with his command from any point which he might then occupy; that, if no alarm was raised, I should consider that he had gained the position directed, where he was to wait until I should commence the attack from the front. I had not decided at this time whether to move upon the camp at once or to wait until daylight; but, upon further consideration, decided to delay, as it was now after 2 o'clock in the morning. The moon was getting low, and the deep shadows of the forest were falling heavily, rendering it easy for persons to escape undiscovered to the woods and swamps in the darkness. After waiting an hour and more, and just as the earliest dawn appeared, I put the column in motion, and we were enabled to approach within four or five rods of the camp undiscovered, when a dash was ordered, and in an instant the whole camp, with its inmates, was ours. A chain of mounted guards was immediately thrown around the camp and dismounted sentries placed at the tents and wagons. The surprise was so complete, and the movement so sudden in its execution, that few of the enemy were enabled to make the slightest defense, or even arouse from their slumbers in time to grasp their weapons, which were lying at their sides, before they were wholly in our power. But, at this moment a new scene opened, destined, in its mournful results, to cloud the otherwise perfect and glorious success of our expedition, for we had not held possession of the camp but a few minutes, and not long enough to ascertain the extent of our capture, when sharp firing was commenced between the dismounted force under Lieutenant Purinton and, what was supposed at the time to be, the rebel force guarding the train. The firing was about 100 rods in rear of the camp, and across a narrow swamp. I immediately ordered all my forces forward to the scene of the firing, leaving only a force sufficient to guard the camp and prisoners. On arriving on the ground I found my men engaging a force of dismounted men, who were concealed behind trees, &c. I at once formed my men in line, dismounted them, threw out a line of skirmishers, who were advancing handsomely, when I became apprehensive that we were contending with some of our own men—from the determination displayed on their part and the peculiar report of their fire-arms. I ordered my men at once to cease firing, and rode out toward our opponents, and hallooed to them, asking them who they were, and received the reply, "First Wisconsin."

This mistake was not discovered until it had cost the loss of two men killed and a lieutenant severely wounded in the Fourth Michigan Cavalry and three men severely and several slightly wounded in the First Wisconsin. This lamentable accident arose principally from the refusal of the sergeant in command of the advance of the First Wisconsin to give a proper response to the challenge of Lieutenant Purinton, and partially from the overzeal of both parties, each supposing they had met the enemy; and it was yet so dark in the woods that it was impossible to distinguish the uniforms of the men. As soon as the firing had ceased I returned to camp and took an inventory of our capture, when I ascertained we had captured Jeff. Davis and family (a wife and four children), John H. Reagan, his Postmaster-General; Colonels Harrison [Johnston] and Lubbock, aides de-camp to Davis; Burton N. Harrison, his private secretary; Major Maurin, Captain Moody, Lieutenant Hathaway, Jeff. D. Howell, midshipman in the rebel navy, and 12 private soldiers; Miss Maggie Howell, sister of Mrs. Davis; 2

waiting-maids, 1 white and 1 colored, and several servants. We also captured 5 wagons, 3 ambulances, about 15 horses, and from 25 to 30 mules. The train was mostly loaded with commissary stores and private baggage of the party. Upon returning to camp I was accosted by Davis from among the prisoners, who asked if I was the officer in command; and upon my answering him that I was, and asking him whom I was to call him, he replied that I might call him what or whom I pleased; when I replied to him that I would call him Davis, and after a moment's hesitation he said that was his name; when he suddenly drew himself up in true royal dignity and exclaimed, "I suppose that you consider it bravery to charge a train of defenseless women and children, but it is theft—it is vandalism!" After allowing the prisoners time to prepare breakfast, I mounted them on their own horses, taking one of the ambulances for my wounded, and one of the wagons for the dead, using the other two ambulances for the conveyance of the women and children, and started on my return by the direct route to Abbeville, where I arrived at sunset the same day. Here I halted for the night and called in the rest of my regiment from its duty along the river, and resumed my march toward Macon at an early hour on the morning of the 11th, after having buried our dead and performed the last solemn rites of the soldier over his fallen comrades; sending couriers in advance to announce the success of the expedition. On the afternoon of the 11th, and when several miles below Hawkinsville, we met the rest of our brigade just coming out from Macon, and received from them the first knowledge of the President's proclamation, accompanied by General Wilson's order offering a reward for the capture of Davis and party. Retaining my independent command, I continued my march to Macon, where I arrived at 3 p. m. on the 13th instant, having marched over 200 miles inside of six days. While yet on the march and nine miles out of town, I received orders by courier to provide myself with a special detail of three officers and twenty men from my regiment and prepare to depart at once for Washington as a special escort for Davis and party; also to take 150 men to act as train guard as far as Atlanta.

I left Macon by special train at 7 o'clock in the evening of the 13th under the direction of Major-General Wilson, having turned over all the private soldiers captured with Davis and party, excepting two, receiving an accession of Clement C. Clay and wife. Arriving at Atlanta at daylight on the morning of the 14th, I found a train and guard in readiness to convey and escort the party to Augusta, where we arrived at sunset of the same day, finding carriages and everything in readiness to convey us to the steamer Standish, lying four miles below the city. We arrived on board at 8 o'clock, where I received Alex. H. Stephens and Major-General Wheeler and staff, and immediately sailed for Savannah, where we arrived at 1 a. m. of the 16th instant. Reported to General Birge, and at 4 a. m. the steamer Emilie was ordered alongside, and the prisoners and guard transferred on board, when she immediately steamed for Hilton Head. When opposite Fort Jackson we met steamer Coit with General Gillmore on board, to whom I reported; and when he reached Savannah he telegraphed to Hilton Head for the steamer Clyde to be got in readiness at once to receive the prisoners and convey them to Washington, where, upon our arrival we found all things in readiness, and the transfer from the Emilie to the Clyde took place immediately. And at 3 o'clock of the 16th we put to sea under convoy of the steam sloop-of-war Tuscarora, and arrived off Fortress Monroe at noon of the 19th instant. I immediately proceeded on shore and telegraphed my arrival to the

Adjutant-General and received orders in reply to anchor and await further orders. At midnight of the same day I received further orders from your honor to the same effect, saying that General Halleck would be there at noon of the 20th to arrange for the final disposition of the prisoners. We remained on shipboard until the 22d instant, disposing, meanwhile, of all the prisoners except Davis, Clay, and families, in obedience to orders from General Halleck, and as per receipts in my possession. On the afternoon of that day the prisoners Davis and Clay were transferred, under orders from the same source, to the casemates of Fortress Monroe and turned over to Brevet Major-General Miles, the Fourth Michigan Cavalry acting as special escort, after which it was temporarily assigned quarters within the fort. On the afternoon of the 23d I received orders from the War Department, through General Miles, directing me to procure the disguise worn by Davis at the time of his capture, and proceed to Washington and report to the Secretary of War. Accordingly I went over to the steamer Clyde and received from Mrs. Davis a lady's water-proof cloak, or robe, and which Mrs. Davis said was worn by Davis as a disguise at the time of his capture, and which was identified by the men who saw it on him at the time.

On the morning following the balance of the disguise was procured, which consisted of a shawl, which was identified and admitted to be the one by Mrs. Davis. These articles I brought to Washington and turned them over to the Secretary of War; and thus closes my account of the capture and custody, up to the time of his being turned over to the U. S. authorities, of the great conspirator and traitor, Jefferson Davis. But I would not close this report without recording my evidence of the high merits due to every officer and soldier in the command for their earnest zeal and untiring perseverance through many sleepless nights and long, weary marches, many going without murmur entirely without food for forty-eight consecutive hours. And it is with great consolation that I am enabled to state that whatever efforts were put forth, either by individuals or by the command, for the capture of Davis, they were not called forth by the glitter of gold or incited by prospective rewards, but were actuated solely by patriotism and the highest sense of a soldier's duty, for no knowledge of the President's proclamation or General Wilson's order offering rewards for Davis were received until two days after the capture. It is, indeed, hard to individualize where all have done their whole duty; but still I would make special mention of those assigned to important duties and who performed them well, amongst whom are Capt. John C. Hathaway, commanding that portion of regiment picketing the river; Capt. Charles T. Hudson, in charge of advance guard of fourteen picked men, and who led the charge into the enemy's camp; Lieuts. Silas I. Stauber and Henry S. Boutell, who were in command of fifty men each, the latter of whom was severely wounded while gallantly leading his men; Lieut. A. B. Purinton, who had charge of dismounted men who made the circuit of the enemy's camp; Lieutenants Dickinson and Davis, for general duties as aides, and Lieutenant Bennett, commanding rear guard. All of the above officers are entitled to the highest praise and, in my judgment, merit promotion. I would also specially mention the names of Corporals Munger, of C Company, and Crittenden, of E Company, together with Privates James F. Bullard, C Company, Andreas Bee and Daniel H. Edwards, of L Company, who were present at the immediate capture of Davis. And in conclusion and in compliance with the request of the Adjutant-General that I should state in my report to whom, in my judgment, the reward offered by the Govern-

ment ought to be given, I would say that, in view of all the facts, I am convinced that to no one individual does it justly belong, for, while one man might have been fortunate enough to have said "Halt!" to Mr. Davis first, it was whilst he was yet within the regular line of sentries thrown around the camp, and while some man was doing this (of which there are several claimants) others were performing equally important duties in guarding, fighting, &c. And I feel that in no case should the reward be distributed to a less number than the 128 men and 8 officers actually present at the time of the capture, and I am inclined to the opinion that it should be distributed to the 419 men and 20 officers comprising the expedition, and when I say this I believe I but utter the wishes of a large majority of both officers and men. And for the better guidance of the Department I recapitulate to the following extent, to wit: Special detail present at capture, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 4 first lieutenants, 2 second lieutenants, 128 enlisted men; picketing river, scouting country, &c., 1 captain, 6 first lieutenants, 5 second lieutenants, 291 enlisted men; total commissioned, 20; total enlisted, 419. With these remarks the whole is respectfully submitted, and I have the honor to subscribe myself

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. D. PRITCHARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

No. 7.

Report of Capt. John C. Hathaway, Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Near Macon, Ga., May 15, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on the 7th day of May, at 4 p. m., Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard, with the effective force of the regiment, 435 men and 21 officers, moved from camp on the Fort Valley road in a southeast direction, following it for four miles, and from thence on the Hawkinsville road. At midnight halted an hour for rest, then pushed forward as rapidly as possible till 10 a. m. on the 8th, when the command halted to feed and rest, which occupied until 2 p. m., when the march was resumed. Arrived at Hawkinsville, Ga., at 5 o'clock, where it was expected supplies would be found sufficient for the command, but there were none. A detachment of the Seventy-second Indiana (mounted) Infantry occupied the place, and were also picketing the Ocmulgee River. Taking the road southward toward Abbeville, Ga., the command marched rapidly about four miles and encamped. The roads were good up to that point and the country much better than that subsequently seen. During the night it stormed very hard, and during the morning the roads were found in good condition for marching, except here and there where the swollen streams ran across the road. The command moved out at 5 a. m., marched as rapidly as possible, arriving at Abbeville at 2 p. m. Here Colonel Harnden, commanding a detachment of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, was met, who informed Colonel Pritchard that he had been in pursuit of a train of several wagons and ambulances belonging to Mr. Jefferson Davis and family for several days. It had crossed the Ocmulgee River

at Brown's Ferry, near Abbeville, the previous night, and going into camp remained till 4 a. m., then took the road to Irwinville, Ga., in the direction of which place Colonel Harnden moved with his detachment. Colonel Pritchard did not then intend taking up the pursuit, but obtaining information of a road about twelve miles below which led direct to Irwinville, he determined to follow up, and if possible intercept the train and party, and if they should attempt to take the other road, to arrive at Irwinville in advance of them. Taking the best mounted portion of the regiment, 145 men and eight officers (leaving the balance under command of Captain Hathaway, with instructions to picket all the ferries on the river that could be found as far as the strength of his command would permit), moved rapidly, and about dark reached Wilcox's Mills, from whence after feeding he took the direct road to Irwinville, and moved rapidly over a road which had been little traveled, and in some places could hardly be discovered.

For fifteen miles not a house was seen nor a cultivated field; it was a vast pine forest. Arrived at Irwinville about 2 a. m. on the 10th instant. Not a sound was heard, and nothing indicated that a train or any troops had passed that way. By inquiring at one or two places it was learned that there was a camp about a mile from town on the Abbeville road. Men who had belonged to it had called at different places and represented themselves to be Texas and Mississippi troops. Nothing further could be learned as to whether there were wagons or not at the camp. Finding a negro who knew where the camp was, Colonel Pritchard moved forward toward it very cautiously, not knowing but what the camp might be that of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, under Colonel Harnden. Arriving in the vicinity of the camp, a detachment of twenty-five men, dismounted, under command of Lieutenant Purinton, was sent around by the left flank to a position in its rear, when the command would advance and surround the camp. At daylight everything was complete and the command advanced rapidly and found the camp to be that of those whom it was in pursuit of. They were completely surprised and captured. The detachment under Lieutenant Purinton in the meantime had taken a position on the road leading into camp from Abbeville, and immediately after the capture of it a force was espied approaching, which, when it arrived in proper distance, he halted and challenged. One of the advance party answered "friends," but instead of halting turned back, and, in consequence, a sharp engagement took place with what was afterward ascertained to be the First Wisconsin Cavalry. We had 2 men killed and 1 officer wounded; 3 of the First Wisconsin were wounded. The following are the names of the killed and wounded in this regiment and a list of prisoners captured: First Lieut. H. S. Boutell, Company C, wounded; Corpl. John Hines, Company E, killed; Private John Rupert, Company C, killed. List of prisoners captured: Jefferson Davis, President Confederate States of America; John H. Reagan, Postmaster-General Confederate States of America; Colonel Johnston, aide-de-camp, President's staff; Colonel Lubbock, aide-de-camp, President's staff; Col. B. N. Harrison, private secretary, President's staff; Maj. Victor Maurin, Richardson's battalion light artillery; Capt. George V. Moody, Madison Light Artillery; Lieutenant Hathaway, Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry; Midshipman Howell, C. S. Navy; Private W. W. Monroe, Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry; Private J. Messick, Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry; Private Sanders, Second Kentucky Cavalry; Private Walbert, Second Kentucky Cavalry; Private Baker, Second Kentucky Cavalry; Private Smith, Second Kentucky Cavalry; Private Heath, Second Kentucky

Cavalry; Private Elston, Second Kentucky Cavalry; Private J. W. Farley, Second Kentucky Cavalry; Private J. G. Tyler, Fifteenth Mississippi Infantry, Company E; Private J. W. Brady, Fifteenth Mississippi Infantry, Company E. The family of Mr. Davis, captured with him, consisted of Mrs. Davis with four little children, Miss Howell, sister of Mrs. Davis, and two waiting maids. The regiment returned through Abbeville and Hawkinsville, arriving here at 3 p. m. on the 13th instant, having marched 200 miles, averaging 33⅓ miles per day.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. HATHAWAY,
Captain, Commanding Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

Maj. ROBERT BURNS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Second Div., Cav. Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.

ADDENDA.

List of officers and men of the Fourth Regiment Michigan Cavalry that left camp on the night of May 7, 1865, on the expedition which resulted in the capture of Jeff. Davis and party.

Name.	Rank and company.	Name.	Rank and company.
Benjamin D. Pritchard	Lieutenant-colonel.	Robert L. Reynolds	Corporal, Company A.
Julian G. Dickinson	Adjutant.	Lyman J. Russell	Corporal, Company A.
Perry J. Davis	Regimental quartermaster.	Hiram Austin	Private, Company A.
John S. Pugsley	Regimental commissary.	William Balow	Private, Company A.
John N. Groves	Assistant surgeon.[a]	James B. Boyle	Private, Company A.
Lauren H. Ripley	First lieutenant Company A.	Daniel C. Blinn	Private, Company A.
Hiram D. Treat	Second lieutenant Company A.	John Baty	Private, Company A.
John A. Palmer	First lieutenant Company B.	Joseph Corbett	Private, Company A.
John Bennett	Second lieutenant Company B.	Gilbert Cotay	Private, Company A.
Henry S. Boutell	First lieutenant Company C.	James Fullerton	Private, Company A.
John C. Hathaway	Captain Company D.	Peter Gallagher	Private, Company A.
Herbert A. Backus	First lieutenant Company D.	Timothy R. Hill	Private, Company A.
Charles T. Hudson	Captain Company E.	John L. Harlan	Private, Company A.
Chancla M. Bickford	Second lieutenant Company E.	Caspar Knobal	Private, Company A.
Silas I. Stauber	First lieutenant Company G.	Josiah B. Moore	Private, Company A.
Charles W. Fisk	First lieutenant Company H.	Joseph Moore	Private, Company A.
Lorenzo T. Southworth	Second lieutenant Company H.	Philo Morse	Private, Company A.
Alfred B. Purinton	Second lieutenant Company I.	Joshua Moe	Private, Company A.
T. H. B. Haselton	First lieutenant Company I.	Charles W. Nichols	Private, Company A.
Leonard C. Remington	Second lieutenant Company K.	Henry Prevost	Private, Company A.
Samuel F. Murphy	Second lieutenant Company L.	John Rose	Private, Company A.
Fitz E. Stevens	Sergeant-major.	Gilbert H. Haight	Private, Company A.
Harlan P. Dunning	Commissary sergeant.	Thurmon D. Knapp	Private, Company A.
Amos Knight	Hospital steward.	John W. Ward	Private, Company A.
Othniel E. Gooding	First sergeant Company A.	John Schweigert	Private, Company A.
B. Franklin Gooding	Sergeant, Company A.	George Rinkle	Private, Company A.
Thomas Davis	Sergeant, Company A.	Thomas Lennon	Private, Company A.
George H. Simmons	Sergeant, Company A.	Wells Sprague	Private, Company A.
Thomas Riley	Sergeant, Company A.	John Flemming	Private, Company A.
George Miles	Sergeant, Company A.	John W. Bradner	First Sergeant Company B.
Rezin Wright	Sergeant, Company A.	Wakeman L. Grant	Sergeant, Company B.
Darwin Dunning	Corporal, Company A.	Morris Brass	Sergeant, Company B.
William P. Smith	Corporal, Company A.	Abel A. Braley	Sergeant, Company B.
		Simon Vogt	Sergeant, Company B.
		Alonzo E. Ford	Sergeant, Company B.
		William W. Crow	Corporal, Company B.
		John F. Sherburne	Corporal, Company B.
		Chester Barber	Corporal, Company B.
		C. F. Parker	Corporal, Company B.
		Nelson B. Tuttle	Corporal, Company B.
		A. W. Kenney	Corporal, Company B.
		Baxter B. Bennett	Corporal, Company B.
		Augustus Armstrong	Private, Company B.
		William Amidon	Private, Company B.
		Francis Busha	Private, Company B.
		Franklin A. Crim	Private, Company B.
		Andrew Cleary	Private, Company B.
		Stephen Gardner	Private, Company B.
		Willard Huffman	Private, Company B.

[a] Ninety-eighth Illinois (mounted) Infantry.

List of officers and men of the Fourth Regiment Michigan Cavalry on the expedition which resulted in the capture of Jeff. Davis and party—Continued.

Name.	Rank and company.	Name.	Rank and company.
George Jacobs	Private, Company B.	Francis E. Thompson	Private, Company D.
John Nicholas	Private, Company B.	Henry M. Winsor	Private, Company D.
Solomon Powell	Private, Company B.	Orin Wiswell	Private, Company D.
J. J. Powell	Private, Company B.	Zebedee H. Willcox	Private, Company D.
J. J. Perry	Private, Company B.	James H. Collins	Private, Company D.
Patrick Ryan	Private, Company B.	Edwin Hines	First sergeant Company E.
Alpheus F. Shepard	Private, Company B.		
W. P. Steadman	Private, Company B.	David B. Green	Sergeant, Company E.
David B. Skinner	Private, Company B.	William F. Babcock	Sergeant, Company E.
John Trumbel	Private, Company B.	George A. Bullard	Sergeant, Company E.
William V. Wood	Private, Company B.	Calhoun M. Burch	Sergeant, Company E.
Frank Wright	Private, Company B.	Benjamin S Vest	Sergeant, Company E.
Peter Williams	Private, Company B.	William C. Stiff	Corporal, Company E.
Enoch Woodbridge	Private, Company B.	William H. Crittenden	Corporal, Company E.
Joseph Welch	Private, Company B.	John Hines	Corporal, Company E.
Albert Raymond	Private, Company B.	Dewitt C. Carr	Corporal, Company E.
Lewis H. Willcox	Private, Company B.	Charles W. Tyler	Corporal, Company E.
Albert B. Bradley	Private, Company B.	James Peeler	Corporal, Company E.
John H. Shoemaker	First sergeant Company C.	Orlando E. Carpenter	Farrier, Company E.
		Nathaniel Eix	Farrier, Company E.
Charles L. Leathers	Sergeant, Company C.	John F. Dart	Private, Company E.
Thomas D. Smeed	Sergeant, Company C.	William J. Frasier	Private, Company E.
Abram Sebring	Corporal, Company C.	John E. Brown	Private, Company E.
Charles Burrel	Corporal, Company C.	John G. Brindle	Private, Company E.
Reuben Palmerton	Corporal, Company C.	Sela Cochrane	Private, Company E.
David Q. Curry	Corporal, Company C.	Cornelius Carroll	Private, Company E.
George M. Munger	Corporal, Company C.	Oscar Decker	Private, Company E.
Gurley B. Chase	Farrier, Company C.	William F. Driesman	Private, Company E.
Jerome Rockwell	Wagoner, Company C.	George F. Dalmage	Private, Company E.
Azro Blakslee	Private, Company C.	Henry Johnson	Private, Company E.
James F. Bullard	Private, Company C.	Lucius M. Keyes	Private, Company E.
Simeon S. Cooper	Private, Company C.	Parmenas B. Keyes	Private, Company E.
Gilbert H. Darling	Private, Company C.	Edwin Lervy	Private, Company E.
Egbert O. Dickinson	Private, Company C.	Peter Legarry	Private, Company E.
David Dillon	Private, Company C.	James Lindsey	Private, Company E.
Franklin C. Leach	Private, Company C.	Charles Martin	Private, Company E.
James H. Lynch	Private, Company C.	James Merrick	Private, Company E.
George N. McCarthy	Private, Company C.	Edwin Besha	Private, Company E.
Benjamin McElroy	Private, Company C.	Silas Bullard	Private, Company E.
Stephen B. Munson	Private, Company C.	Charles Paddock	Private, Company E.
Henry D. Murry	Private, Company C.	Joseph Riley	Private, Company E.
George B. Rediker	Private, Company C.	Russel S. Seaman	Private, Company E.
Thomas Robb	Private, Company C.	John G. Stevens	Private, Company E.
John Rupert	Private, Company C.	Oscar E. Tefft	Private, Company E.
Ranselaer Riggs	Private, Company C.	Robert G. Tripp	Private, Company E.
Benjamin F. Sherman	Private, Company C.	Albert J. Webb	Private, Company E.
George I. Smith	Private, Company C.	George Ellis	Private, Company E.
William J. Smith	Private, Company C.	Stanly L. Nichols	First sergeant Company F.
Herman Stephen	Private, Company C.		
Ira Stockwell	Private, Company C.	John Corenton	Sergeant, Company F.
Gabriel Swaggart	Private, Company C.	Thomas Gorman	Sergeant, Company F.
Emery Waurle	Private, Company C.	Howard A. Dickerson	Sergeant, Company F.
Benson B. Withey	Private, Company C.	Dewitt C. Cobb	Corporal, Company F.
George Worthy	Private, Company C.	Christian Bohringer	Corporal, Company F.
Edwin W. Parker	Sergeant, Company D.	Adam Klein	Corporal, Company F.
Robert W. Morris	Sergeant, Company D.	William F. True	Corporal, Company F.
James H. Place	Corporal, Company D.	Horace H. Couner	Corporal, Company F.
Ephraim Truesdell	Corporal, Company D.	John C. Rapp	Farrier, Company F.
Watson S. Williams	Farrier, Company D.	Christian Becht	Private, Company F.
Hiram S. Youngs	Farrier, Company D.	Henry Brodock	Private, Company F.
Jacob Baurs	Private, Company D.	Joseph Bellinger	Private, Company F.
John Brown	Private, Company D.	Dennis Dresco	Private, Company F.
Columbus C. Cole	Private, Company D.	William J. Evans	Private, Company F.
Levi H. Hatch	Private, Company D	George Glaser	Private, Company F.
John A. Horrigan	Private, Company D.	John F. Grossmann	Private, Company F.
Thomas M. Hunter	Private, Company D.	Ira Harrington, jr	Private, Company F.
Horace C. Jenne	Private, Company D.	Homer Hazelton	Private, Company F.
Elisha H. Kelly	Private, Company D.	Franklin Nichols	Private, Company F.
Burt Judson	Private, Company D.	James Patterson	Private, Company F.
George H. Mott	Private, Company D.	Barret Pierson	Private, Company F.
William H. J. Martin	Private, Company D.	George W. Raab	Private, Company F.
Barnabas A. Mosher	Private, Company D.	John P. Perkins	Private, Company F.
Jacob E. Nunn	Private, Company D.	Homer Leach	Private, Company F.
Theodore Mero	Private, Company D.	Lucian Smith	Private, Company F.
William Parker	Private, Company D.	James F. Smith	Private, Company F.
James Putman	Private, Company D.	James St. John	Private, Company F.
Franklin Sawyer	Private, Company D.	Henry Trickey	Private, Company F.
Henry Stanford	Private, Company D.	George W. Temple	Private, Company F.
David Sickner	Private, Company D.	William Wright	Private, Company F.

List of officers and men of the Fourth Regiment Michigan Cavalry on the expedition which resulted in the capture of Jeff. Davis and party—Continued.

Name.	Rank and company.	Name.	Rank and company.
Walter S. Mead	Private, Company F.	Lester P. Bates	Sergeant, Company I.
William Benschneider	Bugler, Company F.	Jerome B. Hath	Corporal, Company I.
Francis Maguire	First sergeant Company G.	Martin V. Pomeroy	Corporal, Company I.
		Preston W. Brown	Corporal, Company I.
John C. Nichols	Sergeant, Company G.	Luke M. Thayer	Private, Company I.
Benjamin F. Archer	Sergeant, Company G.	M. L. Brown	Private, Company I.
Jacob N. Trusk	Sergeant, Company G.	George W. Bodwell	Private, Company I.
James T. O'Bryan	Sergeant, Company G.	William Dill	Private, Company I.
John Cavanagh	Sergeant, Company G.	George W. Dutcher	Private, Company I.
Jeremiah P. Craig	Sergeant, Company G.	Charles Flugger	Private, Company I.
William H. Palmater	Sergeant, Company G.	D. E. Krumm	Private, Company I.
George W. Van Sickle	Corporal, Company G.	Charles M. Middaugh	Private, Company I.
John Ballou	Corporal, Company G.	P. McKennedy	Private, Company I.
George Myers	Corporal, Company G.	Hiram H. McCollough	Private, Company I.
Leander B. Shaw	Corporal, Company G.	M. R. Pettit	Private, Company I.
William Brigham	Private, Company G.	O. J. Bates	Private, Company I.
Lawrence E. Carr	Private, Company G.	Abraham Black	Private, Company I.
Alexander Cameron	Private, Company G.	C. Craig	Private, Company I.
Stephen Cunningham	Private, Company G.	M. Esser	Private, Company I.
David Cunningham	Private, Company G.	H. C. Kenyon	Private, Company I.
Nelson Day	Private, Company G.	Joseph H. Abbey	Private, Company I.
David Dewey	Private, Company G.	John Lamphere	Private, Company I.
Frederick Deventier	Private, Company G.	Joseph Laturno	Private, Company I.
Robert Furguson	Private, Company G.	Roger Love	Private, Company I.
Timothy C. Green	Private Company G.	T. Lee	Private, Company I.
Japhet Godfrey	Private, Company G.	D. F. McVean	Private, Company I.
Henry Gray	Private, Company G.	P. D. Pettit	Private, Company I.
Charles D. Hughes	Private, Company G.	L. C. Wilber	Private, Company I.
Michael Leary	Private, Company G.	Charles Feterly	Private, Company I.
Joseph Odren	Private, Company G.	John Byers	Private, Company I.
Joshua Parks	Private, Company G.	George Davenport	First sergeant Company K.
Cary Reed	Private, Company G.		
John A. Skinner	Private, Company G.	Ansel Adams	Sergeant, Company K.
Samuel Underwood	Private, Company G.	George R. Vantine	Sergeant, Company K.
Daniel Graham	Private, Company G.	Andrew Snook	Sergeant, Company K.
George Hall	First Sergeant Company H.	Leander Vankleek	Corporal, Company K.
		Robert Dey	Corporal, Company K.
Horace B. Warner	Sergeant, Company H.	Josiah R. Lewis	Corporal, Company K.
Solomon Wightman	Sergeant, Company H.	Alonzo Moe	Corporal, Company K.
Samuel Van Etten	Sergeant, Company H.	John Moorish	Corporal, Company K.
Martin Horan	Sergeant, Company H.	Charles Cobb	Corporal, Company K.
Daniel O. Crotty	Sergeant, Company H.	John S. Booth	Private, Company K.
Benton D. Thurston	Corporal, Company H.	John H. Cunningham	Private, Company K.
William McCune	Corporal, Company H.	George W. Foster	Private, Company K.
Daniel P. Welton	Corporal, Company H.	Thomas Foley	Private, Company K.
Charles Blackall	Corporal, Company H.	William Filkins	Private, Company K.
Horace Heath	Corporal, Company H.	Abram H. Fox	Private, Company K.
William H. Conover	Corporal, Company H.	John Higgins	Private, Company K.
Lucius O. Bates	Private, Company H.	Decatur Jacox	Private, Company K.
Henry M. Brown	Private, Company H.	John H. Kelch	Private, Company K.
Abel H. Berry	Private, Company H.	Edwin Mabie	Private, Company K.
Benjamin F. Bump	Private, Company H.	Henry Malone	Private, Company K.
Milo D. Cooper	Private, Company H.	Smith B. Mills	Private, Company K.
Francis J. Corey	Private, Company H.	James R. Norton	Private, Company K.
Jerome P. Cady	Private, Company H.	John Nelson	Private, Company K.
William H. Davenport	Private, Company H.	Jacob D. Newth	Private, Company K.
Charles H. Delaney	Private, Company H.	Edwin Potter	Private, Company K.
Noble Dougherty	Private, Company H.	Renssalaer Ransom	Private, Company K.
Orin H. Deming	Private, Company H.	Enoch L. Rhodes	Private, Company K.
Laurens Fletcher	Private, Company H.	George Somers	Private, Company K.
Augustus Grawn	Private, Company H.	Nathaniel Root	Private, Company K.
David Greer	Private, Company H.	Winfield S. Tripp	Private, Company K.
Leonard Gates	Private, Company H.	John S. Torrance	Private, Company K.
John W. Holmes	Private, Company H.	Lucius N. Wade	Private, Company K.
Madison A. Hoose	Private, Company H.	Charles H. Stevens	Private, Company K.
Patrick Haggarty	Private, Company H.	Timothy Sheppard	Private, Company K.
Charles Hunt	Private, Company H.	Joseph Hofmaster	Sergeant, Company L.
William S. Herrick	Private, Company H.	John F. Beebe	Sergeant, Company L.
Charles Powell	Private, Company H.	Levi Tuttle	Sergeant, Company L.
James P. Reynolds	Private, Company H.	Gurdin N. Kenyon	Sergeant, Company L.
John Sullivan	Private, Company H.	James H. Holdsworth	Sergeant, Company L.
Albert Spiuks	Private, Company H.	Benjamin K. Colf	Sergeant, Company L.
John Saur	Private, Company H.	Alonzo C. Burnham	Sergeant, Company L.
William O. Wilson	Private, Company H.	Charles F. Tubah	Corporal, Company L.
Francis Warner	Private, Company H.	Charles C. Marsh	Corporal, Company L.
Oscar Thomas	Private, Company H.	William Oliver	Corporal, Company L.
E. Pierce	First sergeant Company I.	William G. Rowe	Corporal, Company L.
		Ira D. Brooks	Private, Company L.
Emery A. Miller	Sergeant, Company I.	Andreas Bee	Private, Company L.

List of officers and men of the Fourth Regiment Michigan Cavalry on the expedition which resulted in the capture of Jeff. Davis and party—Continued.

Name.	Rank and company.	Name.	Rank and company.
Benjamin F. Carpenter	Private, Company L.	Daniel H. Edwards	Private, Company L.
Horatio W. Cliff	Private, Company L.	J. Judson Bailey	Private, Company L.
Albert D. Carpenter	Private, Company L.	George G. King	Private, Company L.
Elijah Cummings	Private, Company L.	Wilts H. Williams	Private, Company L.
Henry Chase	Private, Company L.	William Farrow	Private, Company L.
Rufus N. Davison	Private, Company L.	James H. Burns	Private, Company L.
Francis M. Eddy	Private, Company L.	Wesley D. Pond	First sergeant Company M.
James M. Flower	Private, Company L.		
Rodney G. Flower	Private, Company L.	Edwin Pearse	Sergeant, Company M.
Stillman W. Green	Private, Company L.	George W. Collins	Sergeant, Company M.
Otis L. Holton	Private, Company L.	Roland Osgood	Sergeant, Company M.
John C. Kizer	Private, Company L.	James W. Argo	Sergeant, Company M.
John W. Linsley	Private, Company L.	Henry Shannahan	Corporal, Company M.
Edward Lowe John Lowe	Private, Company L.	Simeon Huff	Corporal, Company M.
		Samuel Wilson	Corporal, Company M.
William Munn	Private, Company L.	Elias M. Ingling	Corporal, Company M.
Alonzo Miller	Private, Company L.	John E. Rankin	Corporal, Company M.
George Noggle	Private, Company L.	James Newell	Saddler, Company M.
William Newkirk	Private, Company L.	Robert Arnold	Private, Company M.
J. J. Penfield	Private, Company L.	Andrew Anderson	Private, Company M.
Peter Pasenger	Private, Company L.	Ezra Bair	Private, Company M.
Albert B. Payne	Private, Company L.	Cornelius Bassford	Private, Company M.
Perry Phelps	Private, Company L.	Emanuel Beazan	Private, Company M.
James W. Robison	Private, Company L.	Simeon Brownell	Private, Company M.
Henry Smith	Private, Company L.	Samuel Harris	Private, Company M.
Joseph E. Stewart	Private, Company L.	Nathan E. Harrison	Private, Company M.
Orin Tucker	Private, Company L.	Samuel W. Hubbard	Private, Company M.
William West	Private, Company L.	Elisha B. Perkins	Private, Company M.
Alvah C. Fisk	Private, Company L.	Eugene M. Seeley	Private, Company M.
Ferdinand Sebright	Private, Company L.	John Vantyle	Private, Company M.
Patrick McGrady	Private, Company L.	Walter Smith	Private, Company M.
Samuel Martin	Private, Company L.	Joseph Cogswell	Private, Company H.

Very respectfully submitted.

JNO. C. HATHAWAY,
Captain, Commanding Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

List of officers and men of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry that were present at the capture of Jefferson Davis and party on the morning of May 10, 1865.

Name.	Rank and company.	Name.	Rank and company.
Benjamin D. Pritchard	Lieutenant-colonel.	Charles W. Nichols	Private, Company A.
Julian G. Dickinson	Adjutant.	Henry Prevost	Private, Company A.
Perry J. Davis	Regimental quartermaster.	George Rinkle	Private, Company A.
		A. E. Ford	Sergeant, Company B.
Charles T. Hudson	Captain Company E.	A. A. Braley	Sergeant, Company B.
Silas I. Stauber	First lieutenant Company G.	J. F. Sherburne	Corporal, Company B.
		C. F. Parker	Corporal, Company B.
Henry S. Boutell[a]	First lieutenant Company C.	William W. Crow	Corporal, Company B.
		N. B. Tuttle	Corporal, Company B.
Alfred B. Purinton	Second lieutenant Company I.	B. B. Bennett	Corporal, Company B.
		A. F. Shepard	Private, Company B.
John Bennett	Second lieutenant Company B.	W. P. Steadman	Private, Company B.
		Franklin A. Crim	Private, Company B.
Thomas Davis	Commissary sergeant Company A.	Augustus Armstrong	Private, Company B.
		William V. Wood	Private, Company B.
George H. Simmons	Sergeant, Company A.	John Nicholas	Private, Company B.
Thomas Riley	Sergeant, Company A.	J. J. Powell	Private, Company B.
Rezin Wright	Sergeant, Company A.	L. H. Willcox	Private, Company B.
Darwin Dunning	Corporal, Company A.	Abram Sebring	Corporal, Company C.
Robert L. Reynolds	Corporal, Company A.	Reuben Palmerton	Corporal, Company C.
Lyman J. Russell	Corporal, Company A.	David Q. Curry	Corporal, Company C.
William Balow	Private, Company A.	George M. Munger	Corporal, Company C.
Daniel C. Blinn	Private, Company A.	James F. Bullard	Private, Company C.
Gilbert Cotay	Private, Company A.	David Dillon	Private, Company C.
James Fullerton	Private, Company A.	Franklin C. Leach	Private, Company C.
Caspar Knobal	Private, Company A.	James H. Lynch	Private, Company C.
Philo Morse	Private, Company A.	Stephen B. Munson	Private, Company C.

[a] Wounded.

List of officers and men of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry that were present at the capture of Jefferson Davis and party on the morning of May 10, 1865—Continued.

Name.	Rank and company.	Name.	Rank and company.
John Rupert a	Private, Company C.	David Cunningham	Private, Company G.
Ranselaer Riggs	Private, Company C.	John H. Kelch	Private, Company K.
William J. Smith	Private, Company C.	Joseph Hofmaster	Sergeant, Company L.
Herman Stephen	Private, Company C.	Benjamin K. Colf	Sergeant, Company L.
James H. Place	Corporal, Company D.	Charles C. Marsh	Corporal, Company L.
Burt Judson	Private, Company D.	William Oliver	Corporal, Company L.
Horace C. Jenne	Private, Company D.	Edward Lowe	Private, Company L.
William H. J. Martin	Private, Company D.	J. W. Linsley	Private, Company L.
William Parker	Private, Company D.	Perry Phelps	Private, Company L.
Francis E. Thompson	Private, Company D.	Benjamin F. Carpenter	Private, Company L.
Z. H. Willcox	Private, Company D.	Joseph E. Stewart	Private, Company L.
John Brown	Private, Company D.	William Newkirk	Private, Company L.
Jacob E. Nunn	Private, Company D.	George Noggle	Private, Company L.
George A. Bullard	Sergeant, Company E.	Jesse J. Penfield	Private, Company L.
David B. Green	Sergeant, Company E.	William Munn	Private, Company L.
John Hines a	Corporal, Company E.	Andreas Bee	Private, Company L.
Charles W. Tyler	Corporal, Company E.	Daniel H. Edwards	Private, Company L.
Dewitt C. Carr	Corporal, Company E.	Wesley D. Pond	First sergeant Company M.
William H. Crittenden	Corporal, Company E.		
Silas Bullard	Private, Company E.	Simeon Huff	Corporal, Company M.
Robert G. Tripp	Private, Company E.	Henry Shannahan	Corporal, Company M.
Oscar E. Tefft	Private, Company E.	Emanuel Beazan	Private, Company M.
Henry Johnson	Private, Company E.	Andrew Anderson	Private, Company M.
William F. Driesman	Private, Company E.	Robert Arnold	Private, Company M.
Peter Legarry	Private, Company E.	John Vantyle	Private, Company M.
George F. Dalmage	Private, Company E.	Daniel Graham	Private, Company G.
John G. Stevens	Private, Company E.	Elias Pierce	First sergeant Company I.
John Corenton	Sergeant, Company F.		
William F. True	Corporal, Company F.	Lester P. Bates	Sergeant, Company I.
Dewitt C. Cobb	Corporal, Company F.	Jerome B. Hath	Corporal, Company I.
Franklin Nichols	Private, Company F.	Preston W. Brown	Corporal, Company I.
James Patterson	Private, Company F.	Luke M. Thayer	Private, Company I.
Ira Harrington, jr.	Private, Company F.	Martin L. Brown	Private, Company I.
John F. Grossmann	Private, Company F.	George W. Bodwell	Private, Company I.
Homer Hazelton	Private, Company F.	William Dill	Private, Company I.
Henry Trickey	Private, Company F.	George W. Dutcher	Private, Company I.
George W. Raab	Private, Company F.	Charles Flugger	Private, Company I.
Joseph Bellinger	Private, Company F.	Daniel E. Krumm	Private, Company I.
Henry Brodock	Private, Company F.	Charles M. Middaugh	Private, Company I.
Dennis Dresco	Private, Company F.	Peter McKennedy	Private, Company I.
William Wright	Private, Company F.	Hiram H. McCollough	Private, Company I.
Jacob N. Traak	Sergeant, Company G.	Marvin R. Pettit	Private, Company I.
James T. O'Bryan	Sergeant, Company G.	Ansel Adams	Sergeant, Company K.
John Cavanagh	Sergeant, Company G.	Alonzo Moe	Corporal, Company K.
Jeremiah P. Craig	Sergeant, Company G.	James R. Norton	Private, Company K.
William H. Palmater	Sergeant, Company G.	John Nelson	Private, Company K.
George W. Van Sickle	Corporal, Company G.	Jacob D. Newth	Private, Company K.
John Ballon	Corporal, Company G.	Edwin Mabie	Private, Company K.
George Myers	Corporal, Company G.	Smith B. Mills	Private, Company K.
Leander B. Shaw	Corporal, Company G.	Decatur Jacox	Private, Company K.
Joshua Parks	Private, Company G.	Enoch L. Rhodes	Private, Company K.
Cary Reed	Private, Company G.	Thomas Foley	Private, Company K.
John A. Skinner	Private, Company G.	Nathaniel Root	Private, Company K.
Joseph Odren	Private, Company G.		

a Killed.

No. 8.

Report of Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, U. S. Army, commanding District of East Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., May 20, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the inclosed official report* of Brig. Gen. A. C. Gillem, commanding First Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland, of the operations of his division from the 20th of March up to the 25th of April, at which time he left the divis-

*See p. 330.

ion on leave of absence. The command of the division then devolved upon Col. and Byt. Brig. Gen. W. J. Palmer. On the 27th of April I received the following telegrams:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., April 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN:

The following telegram is just received and forwarded for your information:

"WASHINGTON, *April 27, 1865.*

"Major-General THOMAS:

"The following is an extract from a telegram received this morning from General Halleck, at Richmond:

"'The bankers have information to-day that Jeff. Davis' specie is moving south from Goldsborough in wagons as fast as possible. I suggest that commanders be telegraphed through General Thomas that Wilson obey no orders from Sherman, and notifying him and Canby, and commanders on the Mississippi, to take measures to intercept the rebel chiefs and their plunder. The specie is estimated at $6,000,000 to $13,000,000.'

"You were some days ago notified that the President disapproved of Sherman's proceedings and were directed to disregard them. If you have not already done so, you will issue immediate orders to all officers in your command, directing them to pay no attention to any orders but your own or from General Grant, and spare no exertion to stop Davis and his plunder. Push the enemy as hard as you can in every direction.

"E. M. STANTON,
"Secretary of War."

I want you to carry out these instructions as thoroughly as possible.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., April 27, 1865.

Major-General STONEMAN:

If you can possibly get three brigades of cavalry together, send them across the mountains into South Carolina to the westward of Charlotte and toward Anderson. They may possibly catch Jeff. Davis, or some of his treasure. They say he is making off with from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000 in gold. You can send Tillson to take Asheville, as I think the railroad will be safe during his absence. Give orders to your troops to obey no orders except those from you, from me, and from General Grant. Send the Eleventh Michigan to Chattanooga without unnecessary delay.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

Upon the receipt of the above telegrams I sent the following instructions to Brigadier-Generals Brown and Palmer, and to Brig. Gen. Davis Tillson, commanding Fourth Infantry Division, Department of the Cumberland:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., April 27, 1865.

General TILLSON:

I want the Eighth and Thirteenth Tennessee, Miller's brigade, and the Eleventh and Twelfth Kentucky, and Eleventh Michigan, Brown's brigade, all sent to Asheville, and as soon as they are concentrated at that point I wish the following instructions carried out by General Brown, commanding the Second Brigade: Move via Flat Rock or some other adjacent gap to the headwaters of the Saluda River; follow down this river to Belton or Anderson. From that point scout in the direction of Augusta, Ga. The object of sending you to this point is to intercept Jeff. Davis and his party, who are on their way west with $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 of treasure, specie, loaded in wagons. The Secretary of War telegraphs that Davis left Goldsborough a few days ago with this treasure in wagons. If you can hear of Davis, follow him to the ends of the earth, if possible, and never give him up. If Colonel Palmer is in Asheville, or can be got hold of, he will join his brigade to the other two, assume command of the whole, and carry out the foregoing instructions; but General Brown is not to wait for Colonel Palmer, but push on, as time is precious, and Palmer will follow and overtake the other two brigades. The cavalry under me, as well as other forces in the Department of the Cumberland, will, by direction of the Secretary of War, obey no orders unless emanating from General Grant or General Thomas. I wish you to push

a force of infantry, say 2,000 strong, up to Asheville as soon as you can get them there. Clear that region of all rebels, and if you can push a portion over the Blue Ridge and keep up communication with the cavalry, the commander of which you will instruct to try and keep up communication with you at such points or gaps in the Blue Ridge as you may think proper to hold. If you think 2,000 men not enough, you had better go yourself, taking all the force you think necessary to clear the country and hold the pass in the Blue Ridge. Inform the cavalry commander that General Wilson, with his cavalry, was, when last heard from, at Macon, Ga., and also that hostilities will not cease until the President of the United States so proclaims to the world.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

No regular report has been received from General Palmer, but the accompanying very clear and concise memorandum field reports will give a good idea of what has been accomplished by the division of cavalry while under his command. It will be perceived that General Palmer, by most vigorous marches, succeeded in gaining two days' march on Davis and his escort before reaching the Savannah River, and thereby enabled him to cross the river above Davis, get in front of him, completely cut him off from the Trans-Mississippi, and force him toward the Atlantic Coast, where he was captured by the cavalry under General Wilson. The inclosed report* of the operations of the infantry division under General Tillson will show what has been done by that portion of my command. Of the conduct of the Cavalry Division while I was with it, and judging from what I have heard of its operations since I left it, I cannot speak in terms too high of praise. We were equally the surprise, terror, and admiration of the enemy wherever we went, and the results accomplished sufficiently attest the capabilities of the agents employed. I cordially and gladly indorse all the recommendations of General Gillem, and am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Cumberland.

No. 9.

Reports of Bvt. Brig. Gen. William J. Palmer, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DIST. OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Athens, Ga., May 6, 1865.

MAJOR: I had reached the vicinity of Cowpens battle-field, S. C., on April 29, when I received the order to endeavor to intercept Jefferson Davis, his Cabinet, and the Confederate specie. I had already ascertained that Davis and the money, with an escort of four brigades of cavalry, under Duke, Ferguson, and Dibrell, with scattered detachments of Vaughn's, Humes', and Butler's commands, all of which had evaded the terms of surrender of Johnston to Sherman, were moving from Yorkville, S. C., and had crossed Smith's Ford, of Broad River, toward Unionville and Abbeville, S. C., with the intention of going through to the Trans-Mississippi Department. Secretaries Breckinridge and Benjamin and most of the Cabinet, with a large number of generals, also Governor Harris, of Tennessee, accompanied

*See report of Brig. Gen. Davis Tillson, May 18, 1865, p. 338.

Davis. Vice-President Stephens was not along, and is believed to be now at Crawfordsville, Ga., where he resides, and where he declares his intention of remaining, no matter what may be his fate. Jefferson Davis and his escort had remained at Charlotte during the armistice, but left there immediately on its termination and passed through Yorkville on the morning of the 28th. Davis, himself, with a small party, crossed Broad River at Pickneyville Ferry, but the cavalry went around by Smith's Ford. One of my regiments (the Twelfth Ohio) ran into the rear guard of his escort at that ford and captured ten prisoners, from whom definite information was obtained. The specie was in wagons, and was contained in about 100 boxes, of gold, and 60 kegs, of silver. Prisoners thought there was about $10,000,000 of specie in all. The cavalry escort, numbering in all at that time from 3,000 to 4,000 men, had been promised their back pay in specie on arriving at the Mississippi River, as an inducement for them to remain true to their chief, but in spite of this bribe as soon as they found we were on their track their men dropped out rapidly. Finding that the advance of Davis' escort had two days the start of us and were well mounted, and having but one brigade with me, and there being several considerable rivers to cross on the way to Georgia, at which small parties could successfully hold the fords and ferries and destroy bridges while the main body of the enemy was pushing on westward, I determined not to pursue on the direct line, but to strike by way of Spartanburg and Golden Grove for the head of the Savannah River, near Anderson, which would enable me to effect a junction with the other two brigades of the division which had marched from Asheville, N. C., toward Anderson, and also to cross the headwaters of the Savannah River at Hatton's Ford. Below this point there was no crossing of the Savannah except by ferries, and the pontoon bridge at Petersburg, at mouth of Broad River of Georgia. I felt satisfied that Davis and his party would cross at this pontoon, and I hoped to intercept them at Athens, Ga. The Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, which I had pushed toward Abbeville from Spartanburg on May 1 to reconnoiter and ascertain whether the enemy was aiming for Augusta or not, captured some of Davis' escort near the Saluda River, and ascertained from them and citizens that the enemy was concentrating at Abbeville, that Davis was with them, and that all would probably march via the pontoon bridge for Athens, Ga.

I reached Athens, Ga., on the afternoon of the 4th with my entire division, and found that I had succeeded in throwing the command entirely in front of the enemy, all of whom were between Athens and the Savannah River. I immediately pushed out a force to guard the fords and ferries of Broad River, and sent the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry to Lexington, with directions to send a detachment to Elberton and another to Washington, Ga., to guard the roads leading northwest and southwest from the pontoon bridge at mouth of Broad River. Fearing that Davis would abandon his escort and endeavor to make time by taking the railroad train at Washington for Atlanta or West Point, I sent a party to cut the railroad between Atlanta and Augusta at Madison, and also to communicate with General Wilson, commanding the Cavalry Corps, at Macon. This party carried General Thomas' cipher dispatches to General Wilson. I also sent a small party by railroad to Augusta to communicate with General Upton, of Wilson's cavalry, who had just reached that point with his staff, but without troops. Yesterday afternoon I got reliable information of deserters from Davis' escort, just from Washington, confirmed by dispatches

from Colonel Stacy, of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, and also from parties sent to Augusta, that Jefferson Davis had given over at Abbeville, S. C., on ascertaining that our force was moving to intercept him, the idea of cutting his way through to the Mississippi, and that he had abandoned his large cavalry escort near the Savannah River, and had pushed rapidly on with General Duke and about thirty-five men to Washington, which he reached on the morning of the 3d instant, intending thence to travel incognito. Also that some time during the 3d, or early the next morning, Davis had left Washington with a small party by railroad for Atlanta, but had abandoned the railroad at Union Point and gone southwestward on horseback. The specie had not yet reached Washington, as far as I can learn, when Davis left that place. A detachment of my troops entered Washington yesterday morning and ascertained that a large portion of the cavalry escort under Dibrell was still back toward the Savannah River, where it was waiting to surrender on demand. Colonel Breckinridge, with about 500 men, had just left Washington, taking the road to Macon, where he said he was going to surrender. The remainder of the four brigades had been disbanded, either at Abbeville, S. C., at the Savannah River, or at Washington, Ga. Before leaving Washington they distributed specie among the men at the rate of $35 to each private soldier, and I presume more to the officers. I have not yet been able to ascertain what has become of the balance of the specie, but presume it has either been concealed or shipped by railroad westward, in which latter event it will be stopped either by my party on the railroad at Madison, or by Colonel Eggleston, of Wilson's cavalry, who reached Atlanta on the morning of the 4th. I have ordered Colonel Stacy to pursue Colonel Breckinridge's party (as it is evident they only wish to get off with their specie pay); also to find out if possible what has become of the balance of the money. I have also sent Colonel Trowbridge with the Tenth Michigan Cavalry to Madison and Eatonton, with directions to guard the ferries and bridges of the Oconee River south to Milledgeville, and to intercept or pursue Davis or the party of Breckinridge if he can gain the slightest clue. I have also sent the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry (Colonel Bentley) to Monroe, Covington, and Lawrenceville, to prevent anything slipping through in that direction, in case it should get between Athens and Colonel Trowbridge.

The Fifteenth Pennsylvania I hold here to move in any direction that the information received from the different quarters may warrant. I have also communicated the latest information to General Wilson at Macon, and have suggested that small parties from his command should guard the fords and ferries and bridges on the Ocmulgee south to Jacksonville, and on Flint River from Jonesborough to Albany, and also if practicable on the Chattahoochee and elsewhere in Alabama. I think it is the intention of Jeff. Davis to get around to the southward of Macon. I have sent General Brown's brigade to hold the cross-roads, fords, &c., from Athens northward to the head of the Savannah River, and Colonel Miller is doing the same from Lexington to Danielsville. This is for the purpose of intercepting the disbanded officers and soldiers of Davis' escort, depriving them of their arms and horses and making prisoners of the officers. The privates are so numerous we are obliged to informally parole them. I shall send General Brown's and Colonel Miller's brigades after this duty is over to Greenville, S. C., from which place I recommend that they be recalled to Knoxville. Forage being scarce here, and General Wilson having a large cavalry force throughout this State. I would request authority, after the pursuit of Davis is over, to

move with my own brigade to some point or points in South Carolina where forage can be obtained. I believe there is no U. S. cavalry in that State. I would use one regiment to guard the fords and ferries of the Savannah River from Rabun Gap to Petersburg pontoon bridge for the purpose of arresting straggling parties of disbanded officers and soldiers who are going home, or to the Trans-Mississippi Department, with arms in their hands and without paroles. If any of our troops be at Augusta they could do the same thing from Petersburg southward. I would recommend that Colonel Kirk be directed to blockade effectually all the gaps in the Blue Ridge from Rabun Gap eastward to Swannanoa Gap, and that he then be recalled to East Tennessee to prevent his men from pillaging and committing excesses, now that hostilities have ceased. There is evidently no further necessity for General Tillson's infantry remaining in the mountains. He requested me to send word whether there was or not. I have communicated directly with him, but send this by way of Dalton, which is the nearest railroad point. The reason I recommend that Brown's and Miller's brigades be immediately recalled to East Tennessee is because their officers for the most part have lost all control over their men. A large number of the men and some of the officers devote themselves exclusively to pillaging and destroying property. General Brown appears to have given them carte blanche in South Carolina, and they are now so entirely destitute of discipline that it cannot be restored in the field and while the command is living on the country.

I am, major, your obedient servant,

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Major BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters General Stoneman.

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HDQRS. CAVALRY DIV., DIST. OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Howell's Ford, near Warsaw, on the Chattahoochee,
May 12, 1865—5 p. m.

MAJOR: After my last dispatch to you from Athens via Ashville, I got reliable information from a scout, disguised as a Confederate soldier, who stated positively that he had traveled with him for a day, that Davis was one mile and a half from Willis' Ferry, on the Oconee River, a short distance above the mouth of the Appalachee, moving westward. This was at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 7th instant. The scout left him at that point to report to me at Athens, and, on the way, eight miles northwest of where he had left Davis' party, near Salem, he states that he met General Bragg with about 100 men, most of whom were without arms, and five wagons. He traveled with Bragg some distance toward Furlow's Bridge, over the Appalachee, and then came to Athens. A detachment of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry sent in pursuit succeeded in capturing General Bragg below Concord, west of Monticello, on the night of the 9th instant, with his wife, 3 staff officers, 1 ambulance, and 3 wagons. There was no specie in the wagons, but an assortment of provisions, horse equipments, papers, wines, &c. The lieutenant, in violation of orders, paroled Bragg to report to General Wilson, at Macon, he stating that he was not trying to escape, but was simply going to his home in Alabama. He had, however, passed around a detachment of my command at Madison, and had evaded another

detachment at Covington, and I have no doubt whatever but that he was a candidate for the Trans-Mississippi Department, and that he had been with Davis but a very short time before. A detachment of the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry which I had stationed at Monroe, while pursuing a party which they took to be Davis, also captured at Conyer's Station, west of Yellow River, on the morning of the 9th instant, Major-General Wheeler, 3 of his staff, and 11 privates. Wheeler had a forged parole on his person, and tried to pass himself off as Lieutenant Sharp, stating that he had been paroled. When sent to me he made a very poor story, stating that he wanted to be paroled and go to his home in Augusta. As I had no doubt whatever but that he was a trans-Mississippi man, and had been very recently with Davis, I stripped him and his staff of their horses and side-arms and sent them to the commander of the U. S. forces at Augusta, with a statement of the facts. On the morning of the 8th instant, while searching for Davis near the fork of the Appalachee and Oconee Rivers, Colonel Betts, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, captured seven wagons hid in the woods, which contained $188,000 in coin, $1,588,000 in bank notes, bonds, &c., of various Southern States, and about $4,000,000 of Confederate money, besides considerable specie, plate, and other valuables belonging to private citizens of Macon. The main portion of the above property comprised the assets of the Georgia Central Railroad and Banking Company which had been moved out of Macon at the approach of General Wilson. The wagons also contained the private baggage, maps, and official papers of General Beauregard and the same of General Pillow. Nothing was disturbed, and I sent the whole on by railroad to Augusta in charge of Captain Patterson, acting assistant adjutant-general, to be delivered to commanding officer of U. S. forces, to await the action of the Government. Colonel Miller, whom I had sent to Greensborough, reports that Davis had passed through there, but it is possible that he may not have crossed the Oconee River, but deflected south to cross it below Milledgeville. Colonel Stacy, however, who was sent in pursuit from Washington, and who marched by Crawfordsville and Sparta to a point opposite Milledgeville, reports that he could find no trace of him in that direction. I have had the whole country thoroughly searched from Washington west to the Chattahoochee River, and from Athens to Lawrenceville south to Milledgeville, Monticello, and McDonough. My belief is that Davis has not yet crossed the Chattahoochee River, but that he is lying by until search shall have ceased. This belt, however, is so thoroughly exhausted of corn that I have determined to send Brown's and Miller's brigades under General Brown to the line of the Savannah River from Dooley's Ferry, near Lincolnton, northward to Knox's Bridge, on the Tugalo, to feed there as long as practicable without starving the people, and to arrest stray parties of armed Confederates going westward. These orders were sent to General Brown yesterday, with instructions as soon as forage becomes scarce to move to Greenville, S. C., and vicinity to await orders from you.

With the First Brigade, which is as much as I can feed on this route, I have determined to march rapidly across the belt, exhausted by the campaign against Atlanta, and place it west of the Coosa River for the purpose of guarding that line, from Will's Valley south to Wilsonville, on the Talladega and Selma Railroad. The Tenth Michigan, now at McDonough, has been directed to cross the Chattahoochee at Franklin; thence to march via Talladega to cross the Coosa at Clannche's Ferry. The Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, now near Decatur, has been directed to march, via Atlanta and Campbellton, to Jacksonville, and

from there to Ashville, west of the Coosa. With the Twelfth Ohio I shall start from here to-morrow morning and march by Van Wert and Cedartown to Bennettsville, on Will's Creek. Each of the three columns will carry along enough forage and rations from the Chattahoochee (the Fifteenth Pennsylvania from Atlanta) to take it across the exhausted belt, excepting the Tenth Michigan, which will scarcely find it necessary to do so. On arriving west of the Coosa all intersecting and cross-roads will be guarded from Coxville, in Will's Valley, south to Wilsonville, on the Talladega Railroad. The Tenth Michigan will communicate with U. S. forces at Montgomery, and request that the line from Wilsonville to Montgomery be guarded by them. I have received no orders from you since the one to follow Davis, until I believed further search useless, and I am acting upon that. The shortest way to communicate with me at Bennettsville will be, probably, by telegraph to Huntsville, thence by courier, or if the gun-boats are running on the Tennessee River the shortest way will be by courier from Guntersville to Bennettsville. I shall endeavor to communicate by that route when I get west of the Coosa. In regard to the Confederate specie, I am satisfied that Davis has not now any considerable amount with him. Major Millsap, of Major-General Loring's staff, states that in the council of war held in General Johnston's army, General Johnston called on Secretary Breckinridge for specie to pay his army, they not having been paid for more than a year. In presence of the entire council Breckinridge replied that the Government had not more than $60,000 actually belonging to it. That $40,000 was on hand, that $20,000 was or would be transferred to the Commissary Department for the purchase of provisions. It is estimated that the Confederate Government may have had in its possession some $32,000,000, the property of different Southern banks, including those of New Orleans, removed from various points to avoid capture, it having been the original intention to return these funds when the danger of falling into our hands should have passed away. As Davis passed through North Carolina the funds belonging to the banks of that State were, it is said, left at Charlotte, at the instance of Governor Vance. That belonging to South Carolina banks was no doubt left at or near Abbeville, and that belonging to Georgia and New Orleans was either left and concealed at Washington or shipped by railroad from that point. The soldiers and people were impressed with the idea that Mr. Davis had a very large amount of Government specie with him, and they were becoming exasperated that it was not distributed in payment of the troops. It was probably as much to appease this feeling as anything else that prompted the payment of specie to Dibrell's cavalry, and at the time these were the only troops not formally surrendered or disbanded. This payment probably took most of the public funds. It seems probable that little specie crossed the Savannah River, for if Davis felt it necessary to have a division of cavalry to guard his train, he would not be apt to move that train without guard when he found it impracticable to take his cavalry escort across the Savannah River. General Bragg states that no specie came this side of Washington, Ga. I also have the honor to report that General Iverson was captured by a detachment of the Twelfth Ohio, near his home at Lawrenceville. As I had good reason to believe that he was not a trans-Mississippi man, and it being difficult to take him with us, I paroled him. A detachment of my command, which passed through Crawfordsville a few days ago, found Mr. Alexander H. Stephens at his home. Howell Cobb is at his home in Athens. The people all want peace and provisions, and appear strongly opposed to

the trans-Mississippi scheme of Davis. There is a disposition everywhere on the part of the poor people and the poorer class of returned soldiers toward agrarian riots. I have a telegram of the 7th from Major-General Wilson at Macon stating that it is quite certain that Dick Taylor has capitulated. I had determined to parole Dibrell's division, taking from them their horses and arms, but found that General Wilson had already sent a paroling officer from Augusta to attend to their case.

I am, major, yours, respectfully,

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Major BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—After waiting long enough along the Coosa to catch Davis, or become convinced that further search is useless by my command, I would propose to go to Huntsville, Ala. (if not required further in the cotton States), as being the nearest railroad point that I could march to and obtain forage en route.

W. J. P.

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HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DIST. OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Near Coxville, Will's Valley, May 17, 1865—7 p. m.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I have the First Brigade placed along the line of Will's Valley and the Coosa River from Van Buren, in Will's Valley, to Wilsonville, near the crossing of the Coosa by the Talladega (or Montevallo) Railroad. I shall move in the morning to Guntersville, on the Tennessee River, with one company of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and establish my headquarters there until I hear from you, which I hope to do by the gun-boats on arriving at that point. I find forage much less abundant along this line, particularly from Ashville to Van Buren, than I expected, and I think it will be impossible for the brigade to remain many days in its present position without thoroughly exhausting the country, whose inhabitants will already find great difficulty in getting food enough to last them until the next crop is gathered. I have communicated with you from Athens, via Dalton, from Athens, via Ashville, from the Chattahoochee, via Dalton, and from Euharlee, via Resaca, since I received any dispatch from your headquarters. In moving through the country I have found it advisable to parole some 5,000 rebel soldiers, who were at or in the vicinity of their homes, many of them unable to report at the paroling stations regularly provided, or ignorant of where they should report. I would respectfully suggest that if necessary an order be issued under the proper date authorizing me to give these paroles, so that there may be no doubt concerning their legitimacy. Until I reached the vicinity of Jacksonville and Goshen, Ala., I met nowhere in the South any disposition toward guerrilla warfare. Most of the soldiers had returned peaceably to their plows. At Jacksonville, however, ten of Wheeler's cavalry captured two of my men and stripped them of their horses and arms, and subsequently captured Major Garner, of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania, who had remained behind for a short time with four men in Jacksonville to finish paroling some soldiers. They threatened to kill the major, but were prevented by the citizens until the four men came up, when the rebels were driven off with a loss of several horses and one man wounded.

In the district I have traversed since leaving Athens, Ga., the poorer classes will be apt to suffer for provisions until the wheat crop is gathered unless the rich divide with them, which they show but little inclination to do anywhere in the South. I do not think it advisable that any authority should be granted by military commanders for the formation of armed police bodies for local protection in the South, as such authority will in most cases, I think, militate against the poor whites and negroes, who are and always have been our friends, in favor of the wealthy, who have always been and still are our enemies. No protection should be afforded that cannot be given by garrisons of our troops. There is an abundance of corn in Southwestern Georgia and Southern Alabama to feed these poor people if the railroads were repaired. The new corn crop is so promising everywhere that I think there will be a large surplus the coming year. All the suffering for food that will occur in the South will occur within the next three or four months. I find on further inquiry that General Bragg and staff were not released, but sent under an escort of a sergeant and ten men of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry to report to General Wilson. You have, no doubt, before this received information of the capture of Jefferson Davis, of which I was apprised day before yesterday by the inclosed dispatch from Colonel Trowbridge, of the Tenth Michigan. There may of course be still some doubt of the matter, but I regard the information as entirely reliable, as I have had it confirmed from various sources. Davis appears to have been captured at Irwinton [Irwinville], south of Milledgeville, on the 11th [10th] instant, by Colonel Pritchard, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and to have passed through Atlanta for Augusta on the morning of the 14th instant. I inclose a letter from General Wilson, dated at Macon on the 9th, showing the dispositions he had made to arrest Davis.* The proclamation he refers to I had printed in Athens, and have posted it in handbills everywhere from the Oconee to the Coosa, and from Allatoona south to Talladega. If Davis is captured, the only object in the First Brigade remaining along its present line would be to arrest other fugitive parties. I sent a company of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry yesterday morning from Jacksonville to Montgomery, Ala., to communicate with the commanding officer of the U. S. forces at that point. I have managed to keep tolerably well mounted thus far, but unless my animals are rested now I fear the First Brigade will become rapidly dismounted. I would therefore recommend that as soon as it is thought that the brigade is no longer needed along this line it be ordered to Huntsville, Ala., to recruit. It would probably be difficult to march to Chattanooga in consequence of the scarcity of forage on the roads leading thereto. General Brown, with his own and Miller's brigades, is now posted along the line of the Savannah River, but was ordered to move to Greenville, S. C., and vicinity (under General Stoneman's previous instructions) as soon as forage should become scarce along the Savannah. General Brown remained near Washington, Ga., with one brigade until the paroling of Dibrell's command (Davis' escort), some 3,000 in number, was completed by an officer sent from General Wilson for that purpose. One brigade of Grierson's cavalry is at Talladega.

I am, major, yours, respectfully,

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Major BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant General, Hdqrs. District of East Tennessee.

* See Wilson to Palmer, Part II.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DIST. OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Huntsville, Ala., May 24, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to append to the reports I have hitherto furnished of the operations of this cavalry division since I assumed command the following:

First. The rebel cavalry force which started with Jefferson Davis from Charlotte, N. C., to escort him to the Trans-Mississippi Department, and which was intercepted by us on the line of the Savannah River, consisted of Dibrell's division and Ferguson's brigade, of Wheeler's corps, Duke's brigade, and all of Vaughn's command that had not previously deserted, and Butler's division, of Hampton's corps. The last did not attempt to cross the Savannah River, but disbanded in South Carolina near the river. Ferguson's brigade, consisting chiefly of Georgians and numbering about 1,000, after crossing the Savannah was allowed to march to Macon, where it surrendered to General Wilson. The remaining four brigades, commanded by Dibrell and numbering about 2,500 men, surrendered at the Petersburg pontoon bridge, on the Savannah River, on finding that they were intercepted, Davis at that point having come to the determination to get away with a few men.

Second. A large proportion of the rebel soldiers paroled at different posts in the South were without arms, some saying that they had thrown them away, others that they had left them with their commands when given furloughs, &c. It is a question worthy of consideration whether by proclamation of commanding officers all such arms should not be ordered to be delivered up within a certain limited period, as I am satisfied that in most cases these men have their arms at their homes.

Third. I desire to recommend for honorable mention and promotion the following officers of my command, to wit: In the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Charles M. Betts, commanding regiment, for gallant conduct in charging and capturing a South Carolina battalion of cavalry with its commanding officer (Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson), in front of Greensborough on the morning of April 11, 1865; also for thoroughly preserving the discipline of his regiment on an active campaign, during which the troops were compelled to live exclusively on the country. Adjt. Josiah C. Reiff, for gallantry in the above-mentioned charge in front of Greensborough, in which he wounded with the saber and captured Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, commanding battalion of the Sixth [Third] South Carolina Cavalry; also for skill and success throughout the campaign in getting acquainted with and in clearly reporting the movements of the enemy. Maj. William Wagner, for skill and good conduct in having with his battalion of 250 men destroyed the Virginia Railroad from thirty miles east of Christiansburg to within three miles of Lynchburg, and thence succeeding in withdrawing his command in the face of a superior force, with the loss of but one man, and in joining his regiment at Statesville, N. C. Maj. A. B. Garner, for gallantry and skill in having with his battalion of 100 men destroyed the railroad bridge over Reedy Fork, between Danville and Greensborough, on the morning of the 11th of April, evading superior forces of the enemy. Capt. Adam Kramer, for skill and gallantry in having destroyed the important railroad bridge over Deep River, between Greensborough and Salisbury, on the morning of April 11; also for destroying a large quantity of arms and munitions of war and railroad trains with their contents, first defeating a superior force of the enemy. Sergt. Selden L. Wilson, for skill and gallantry in having with ten men destroyed the railroad bridge over South Buffalo Creek within a few miles south of Greensborough, driving off the guard.

In the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry: Lieutenant-Colonel Bentley, for meritorious conduct and gallantry throughout the campaign, for keeping his regiment at all times efficient and under good discipline. I earnestly recommend his promotion. He is entirely competent to command a brigade. Major Moderwell, for gallantry and skill in having with his battalion of 250 men destroyed the large covered railroad bridge, 1,127 feet long, over the Catawba River south of Charlotte, passing around a cavalry force sent out to delay him, and capturing the garrison of sixty men at the bridge, with two pieces of artillery; also for successfully withdrawing his command in the face of a brigade of rebel cavalry under General Ferguson, which reached the bridge from Charlotte before Major Moderwell left it, but too late to save any part of it. Captain Hunter, for spirit and efficiency as an officer shown throughout the campaign. In the Tenth Michigan Cavalry: Col. L. S. Trowbridge, for skill and gallantry in resisting the attack of Ferguson's brigade upon his regiment near Lexington, N. C., on the morning of the 11th of April, inflicting a loss of sixty in killed and wounded upon the enemy, his own loss being trivial. The gallant resistance thus made protected and covered the detachments of my brigade which were destroying the railroad at High Point, Deep River, and elsewhere. Also for efficiency as a commanding officer in steadily improving the discipline of his regiment from the time of its entering North Carolina. Major Standish, for gallantry on the occasion of the attack of Ferguson's brigade near Lexington, N. C., and for general efficiency as an officer shown throughout the campaign. Captain Roberts, for skill and gallantry in having with his squadron on the morning of the 11th of April captured the post of High Point, on the railroad between Greensborough and Salisbury, destroying the track, telegraph, and a large quantity of supplies and railroad trains loaded with quartermaster's stores. I also acknowledge my indebtedness for faithful and efficient services throughout the campaign to all the officers of my staff, but especially to Capt. Henry McAllester, acting assistant adjutant-general, and to Lieut. Charles S. Hinchman, acting commissary of subsistence, the last for activity and success in keeping his brigade at all times well supplied with rations from the country in the authorized manner, thus preventing to a great extent irregular foraging.

I am, major, yours, respectfully,

WM. J. PALMER,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. District of East Tennessee.

ADDENDA.

HUNTSVILLE, *May 26, 1865.*

Major BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Please insert in my list of recommendations the name of Capt. J. H. Cummins, Tenth Michigan, as the officer who captured High Point, and please add the following to my list of officers of Tenth Michigan, viz: Capt. S. V. Thomas, commanding battalion, for fidelity to duty; Capt. W. H. Dunn, Lieut. John L. Wild, and Lieutenant Minihan, for gallantry in action at Henry Court-House, Va., and at High Point. Lieut. F. N. Field, for gallantry in action at Henry Court-House, where he was severely wounded in the arm. Lieut. T. C. Kenyon, for gallantry in the action at Henry Court-House, where he was killed while leading a saber

charge. He was a noble young man and a very promising officer. First Sergt. W. E. Smith, for gallantry in action at Henry Court-House, where he was severely wounded. Sergt. John Benton, for fidelity to duty and gallantry in action at Henry Court-House, where he was killed. Sergt. Maj. Charles Clark, Sergt. P. H. Brace, and Sergt. E. S. Charters, for zeal and industry in performance of duty, and Lieut. Charles W. Watkins, acting adjutant, for meritorious conduct as an officer throughout the campaign. Please add the following to list of Fifteenth Pennsylvania: First Sergt. John Burton and First Sergt. John K. Marshall for the efficiency with which they commanded their respective companies and discipline during the active campaign, there being no commissioned officers in either company. I shall have a few more additional recommendations to telegraph to you this evening of the Twelfth Ohio.

W. J. PALMER,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., CAVALRY DIV., DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Huntsville, Ala., May 26, 1865.*

The general commanding accepts the present opportunity to compliment Sergts. John Burton, Company E, and John K. Marshall, Company F, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, for the faithful discharge of the duties which, owing to the absence of their company officers, devolved upon them during the recent campaign, and to congratulate them upon the entire success of their efforts to maintain the discipline in their respective companies.

By command of Bvt. Brig. Gen. William J. Palmer:

HENRY McALLESTER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HUNTSVILLE, *May 27, 1865.*

Major BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

If General Stoneman's report has not yet gone, I would desire to add to the list of recommendations the name of Lieut. J. J. Defigh, Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, for his success in pursuit and capture of Wheeler and his staff and escort.

W. J. PALMER,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

MAY 3-6, 1865.—Expedition from Rodney to Port Gibson, Miss., with skirmishes.

Report of Col. George W. Jackson, Ninth Indiana Cavalry.

RODNEY, MISS., *May 6, 1865.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that I have just returned from an expedition to Port Gibson. I left this place with a force of 335 men on the evening of the 3d instant, reaching Port Gibson without being fired upon. Charged into the place, killing 1 man and taking 2 prisoners. On the morning of the 4th I sent a force of 125 men out on the

Gallatin road, where they met and drove Owen scouts several miles without taking any prisoners. They advanced on the Gallatin road eleven miles, and on their return captured a Captain Dearie, commissary of subsistence on General Wirt Adams' staff, on leave of absence. On the morning of the 5th instant Captain Walker, of General Tucker's staff, and Captain Thompson, came to the picket under a flag of truce with the inclosed dispatch, and requested an interview; stated that their orders were to cease hostilities, and they should obey them. I stated that I had no official information of an armistice and until I did I would hold myself in readiness for any emergency. There are some 400 of the enemy in this department that may be collected on a few hours' notice. There are 200 men at Hazlehurst. Port Gibson can be held with a force of 1,000 men, but I doubt the propriety of doing so. The expedition that fought Owen scouts was sent out to arrest Glenny, who was doubtless alarmed by the skirmish and made his escape. I shall continue to scout up and down the river until I hear from you. Will send a party to Fayette this morning. I learned from a citizen, who learned through Confederate sources, that Davis was at Macon, Ga., on the 1st day of this month, and it was his intention to cross the river. I learned also from a reliable source that General Forrest stated in a speech to his men a short time since that if General Johnston surrendered he should cross the river; those of his men who desired to accompany him could do so and the others could return to their homes. Mr. Wright reached Port Gibson just as I was withdrawing my forces from that place. He came here with me. I will render him any assistance in my power. There are a number of paroled prisoners from Lee's army in the country.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. JACKSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. A. C. FISK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

JEFFERSON CITY, *May 4, 1865.*

Capt. WILLIAM THOMPSON,
Commanding Picket-Line, Fayette, Miss.:

CAPTAIN: I have just received a couple of dispatches at Brookhaven, from Lieut. Gen. R. Taylor, notifying General Humphreys that an armistice, to be terminated on forty-eight hours' notice, had been agreed upon between himself and General Canby in their respective departments, and I received a private dispatch to the same effect. The dispatches were dated the 2d instant.

Very respectfully,

WILL. T. MARTIN,
Major-General.

MAY 5–13, 1865.—Expedition from Pulaski, Tenn., to New Market, Ala.

Report of Maj. Moses D. Leeson, Fifth Indiana Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH INDIANA CAVALRY,
Near Pulaski, Tenn., May 13, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report upon the execution of the orders issued to me from headquarters Sixth Division,

Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, Pulaski, Tenn., May 5, 1865:

Within one hour after reception of the order I was in column of march for the point designated (New Market, Madison County, Ala.), and arrived there next evening at 4 p. m., fifty miles, and reported to Colonel Horner who had preceded me the day previous. Capt. E. N. Elliott, commanding detachment Fifth Indiana, met me there the same evening, having captured twenty five horse-thieves, guerrillas, bush-whackers, and murderers. Three of the latter Colonel Horner afterward executed, viz, Capt. G. W. Berry, Privates J. H. Robins and G. A. Bradshaw, of Captain Berry's command. Captain Elliott also captured two of Captain McGee's men and pushed the captain so closely that he had to abandon his horse and flee to the woods. The next two days I scouted in conjunction with Colonel Horner the mountains of Jackson County, north of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and pressed the enemy so closely that the following officers came in and surrendered their companies, viz, Captain Whitman, Captain Nelson, Lieutenant Lindsey, Lieutenant Daniels, and about 150 men, constituting about all north of the railroad. We then moved south of the railroad and commenced throwing a net around those, when Colonel Mead endeavored to cross the balance of his command over the Tennessee River, and was met by the gun-boats and driven back except himself, adjutant, and brother-in-law, who from the best information I could get made their escape. Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston, who was then in command, finding the net closing around him, on the morning of the 11th pushed for Huntsville, Ala., and surrendered to Colonel Given, of the One hundred and second Ohio Infantry, all the men under his command, consisting of Captain Cobb, Captain Welch, Captain Richardson, and Captain ———, in all eight officers and about 150 men. So close were we upon Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston that we came up within an hour after Colonel Given had met them, Colonel Horner being with us. Here I met with a pageant that I consider a disgrace to the service of a great nation, and you will pardon me for alluding to it. Drawn up in line were some 150 ragamuffins, bushwhackers, guerrillas, horse-thieves, and murderers. Men—no, not men—demons, who had never been in the Southern army; regular parricides, ready to be received by officers belonging to the great and glorious Government of the United States, and they too drunk to receive them in decency and order. And Colonel Horner, who is a soldier and a gentleman, gave orders that the pageant be marched to Huntsville to complete the surrender, and ordered my regiment to take the advance. After we moved out (I had forgotten to say that a band had been ordered out to welcome these cut-throats) they were welcomed by national airs from a splendid band, and Colonel [Given] and Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston indulged in soul-stirring speeches, so I am told. We moved to the vicinity of Huntsville and awaited the arrival of the balance of the cavalcade near two hours, when the rear came up, and then moved for the city, but instead of the rear following the advance, Colonel Given struck off at a tangent and endeavored to reach the city by a flank movement. The latter part of this report I am aware is not strictly military, but my treatment was so much below the courtesy due to an officer (though inferior in rank) of the U. S. Army that I deem it my duty to lay it before you. I do not in this wish to convey the idea that we were not treated properly by Colonel Horner. On the contrary the colonel was most assiduous in his care for the comfort and welfare of the regiment and gave us

every attention, and must have been much chagrined at the occurrences of the day. I arrived in camp this evening at 3 o'clock with my command entire, except five left to be transported by railroad here who had been dismounted by losing their horses, all in good health and my stock in as good condition as could be expected after nine days' scouting and marching.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MOSES D. LEESON,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. E. T. WELLS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Sixth Div., Cav. Corps, Mil. Div. of the Miss.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Pulaski, Tenn., May 14, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters through headquarters District of Middle Tennessee. Attention invited to the singular proceedings reported by Major Leeson as having occurred at Huntsville on the surrender of the enemy's forces at that place.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MIDDLE TENNESSEE,
Nashville, May 16, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger, commanding District of North Alabama, for investigation. This paper to be returned with report.

By command of Major-General Rousseau:

H. C. WHITTEMORE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH ALABAMA,
Decatur, May 20, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Col. William Given for his information. This paper to be returned with report.

By command of Brigadier-General Granger:

SAM. M. KNEELAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Huntsville, Ala., May 31, 1865.

Respectfully returned with the accompanying report.

WM. GIVEN,
Colonel 102d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Huntsville, Ala., May 29, 1865.

Lieut. SAM. M. KNEELAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report in obedience to the order of Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger, commanding District of North Alabama, dated May 20, 1865, indorsed on the report of Moses D. Leeson, major Fifth Indiana Cavalry, to Capt. E. T. Wells, adjutant-general Sixth Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, dated May 13, 1865, and herewith returned. The correspondence and order, copies of which are hereto appended, will show why and the authority upon which I acted. I executed the order of General Granger faithfully, and received Major Johnston, C. S. Army, with the men then under his command with "decency and in order" at the time and place fixed for that purpose. I was sober myself, as were all who had anything whatever to do with the surrender and paroling of Johnston and his men, and the statement to the contrary in the said report of Maj. Moses D. Leeson is wholly untrue. Johnston and his men had been and up to the time of their surrender were in the Confederate Army, and during the whole process of their surrender and paroling conducted themselves orderly and decently. It is not true that Colonel Horner gave orders that the "pageant be moved to Huntsville to complete the surrender." Nor did he at that time in any manner interfere with my duties. As to music, the bands of the Eighteenth Michigan and the One hundred and second Ohio Volunteer Infantry having expressed a desire to be present at the surrender, I consented, directing that no demonstration whatever be made until after the surrender should be complete, and then if the temper of the parties surrendering should seem to justify it the bands should play "national and patriotic airs," and no other. This direction was strictly observed, and the bands did play such pieces as the "Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," and the like while the rolls and paroles were being prepared. When ready to start for Huntsville Major Johnston remarked to me that some of his men manifested a reluctance to go to Huntsville or any other place than the one agreed upon for their surrender, and desired me to state to them what was expected of them and what they had a right to expect, and the reason for their being taken to Huntsville. This I did briefly while sitting on my horse. Major Johnston was then called upon, and in a very few remarks pledged himself and the men he had surrendered to future loyalty and fidelity to the Government of the United States. This is the substance of all the speeches that were made on the occasion. As to the statement of Major Leeson wherein he says "we moved to the vicinity of Huntsville and awaited the balance of the cavalcade," &c., these are the facts:

After the surrender at the "Trough Spring on the Mountain," and while I was endeavoring to complete the rolls and necessary papers, Lieutenant-Colonel Horner (now colonel) arrived at that place with the mounted men under his command and halted. I had discovered that it would be necessary to bring Johnston and his men to Huntsville because of the imperfect condition of some of their rolls and the total want of rolls for a number of his men, and the impossibility of completing the work at that place, and especially as it was then raining, which rendered writing in the storm impracticable. It had also been found impossible to take the teams which I had provided to bring in the surrendered arms

to that point, they having been compelled to stop about half way up the mountain on account of the roads, and, I having no means of bringing in the arms but by the prisoners themselves, I requested Major Johnston for these reasons to bring his men to Huntsville, to which he agreed, and I so stated to Colonel Horner, and requested him (as I had no guard but my staff) to furnish me a rear guard of ten or fifteen men, which he kindly did, and saying that he would move into Huntsville with the balance of his command, and immediately started, and after the few minutes speaking before mentioned and the playing by each of the bands of one piece I moved the column forward for Huntsville, and upon arriving at the foot of the mountain was surprised when an orderly told me that Colonel Horner was awaiting my arrival and desired the bands to be sent in advance of his column. I know of no reason why Colonel Horner halted there. I sent the bands forward as he requested, and both columns moved forward on a direct road until Colonel Horner arrived at a road at right angles with the one we were then on and leading directly to his camp, which he took with his column for the purpose, as I then supposed, of going into his camp, which was then in full sight. I moved directly forward on the main road with the view of reaching the arsenal by the shortest and best route. After having passed the road taken by Colonel Horner an orderly from him reported to me that Colonel Horner desired the rear to follow him past General Granger's headquarters, which being out of my road I replied, "Give my compliments to Colonel Horner and say to him that I am going directly to the arsenal to deposit the surrendered arms, and that General Granger is in Decatur, and I do not propose to have these prisoners reviewed by his orderlies."

In a few moments Colonel Horner turned the head of his column to the left and moved obliquely toward the street leading to the arsenal, crossing the commons upon no public road, and I having turned to the right he brought the head of his column a little in advance of the head of mine within a short distance of the arsenal and upon the same street, and requested me to let the cavalry pass, which I did, and he moved forward to the public square, and I stopped at the arsenal and delivered the arms to the ordnance officer, had the prisoners quartered in unoccupied rooms furnished by the quartermaster, and at my instance the commissary issued them one ration. I took the officers to my own quarters and gave them the best supper my mess would afford, and proceeded with the making out of proper rolls and papers until 10 o'clock that night and renewed our labors at 7 o'clock the next morning and completed them by 10 a. m. I had no blanks. Shortly after which the prisoners left Huntsville for their homes, having all the time demeaned themselves peaceably and with propriety. Any statement contradicting this is untrue. As to Major Leeson's complaint, wherein he says that "my (his) treatment was so much below the courtesy due to an officer," &c., I have but to say that I did not knowingly treat him at all, for until I received his report I did not know of his presence on the occasion, nor did I know there was such an officer in the army or person in existence. Had I known of his presence he would have had no cause to complain of discourtesy, as he surely had none for making the report which he has.

Here allow me to say that a number of citizens of Huntsville, claiming to be loyal, together with a number of officers of the U. S. Army, voluntarily accompanied the flag of truce to the place of surrender, but all were sober and orderly, so far as I observed, except one, who I discovered to be intoxicated and disposed to be noisy, and I rebuked him

upon the spot, and there was no other disorder; and even this Major Leeson did not witness, as he had already gone forward. I beg leave to say that I have delayed this report, hoping to procure papers which I deemed necessary to make it complete, which I did not obtain until last night. Regarding myself so misrepresented by the report of Major Leeson as to warrant an investigation of its truth, I respectfully request that charges and specifications be preferred against him for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman in making a false report, and that a court-martial be convened to try him thereon. A list of witnesses is hereto appended.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

WM. GIVEN,

Col. 102d Ohio Vol. Infty., Comdg. First Brig., First Div., Dept. of the Cumberland, and officer designated to receive surrender.

Witnesses: John W. Horner, colonel Eighteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, Huntsville, Ala.; William Given, colonel One hundred and second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Huntsville, Ala.; A. V. Patterson, surgeon One hundred and second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Huntsville, Ala.; W. H. McMonigal, captain, One hundred and second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Huntsville, Ala.; John T. Roberts, first lieutenant, One hundred and second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Huntsville, Ala.; John J. Stevens, captain, Eighteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, Huntsville, Ala.; P. V. Wilkins, second lieutenant, One hundred and second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Huntsville, Ala.; De Loss C. Le Baron, first lieutenant, Eighteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, Huntsville, Ala.; George N. Howe, private, Company G, Eighteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, Huntsville, Ala.; George K. Smith, private, Company C, One hundred and second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Huntsville, Ala.; Benjamin Jolly, citizen, Huntsville, Ala.; James Kellogg, citizen, Huntsville, Ala.; Calvin Newman, citizen, Huntsville, Ala.; Doctor Debo, citizen, Madison County, Ala.; M. E. Johnston, citizen, Madison County, Ala.

[Inclosures.]

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION ALABAMA CAVALRY,

May 8, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,

Commanding District of North Alabama:

SIR: Yesterday Colonel Horner sent a demand for the surrender of the forces under my command, but stating no terms. Will you please state the terms upon which my surrender will be received, and if acceptable I will surrender my command at any time and place after Wednesday that you may designate. As my men are all south of the railroad I can get a greater number of them together if your forces are stopped north of the railroad than if they extend their raid south of it.

Very respectfully, yours,

M. E. JOHNSTON,

Major Twenty-fifth Battalion Alabama Cavalry.

As to the above copy I beg leave to say that it is made out from my best memory of the original, which I read on the day it was delivered to General Granger, and which I am informed by Lieutenant Le Baron, acting aide-de-camp on the general's staff, has been mislaid and cannot be found. The copy I know to be substantially correct.

WM. GIVEN,

Colonel 102d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH ALABAMA,
Huntsville, Ala., May 8, 1865.

Maj. M. E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding Battalion Twenty-fifth Alabama:

MAJOR: Your proposition to surrender the battalion under your command was received this eve. In answer I would state that I some days since sent a summons to Colonel Mead to surrender the forces under his command on the terms granted to Generals Lee and Johnston. Colonel Mead refused to surrender, assigning as a reason that he saw no military necessity for such a step. As my orders were peremptory in case of his refusal to surrender to declare him and his forces outlaws, and to proceed against him with the utmost vigor, I determined for the sake of humanity to renew my propositions, and fully set forth the necessity of his fully complying with them at once, and stated to him that Generals Lee and Johnston had surrendered their armies, General Johnston including all his forces to the Chattahoochee, and that their example had been followed by every command to whom the same terms had been offered. My second proposition was also declined. I was therefore obliged, in pursuance to my orders from department headquarters, to declare him and such as adhered to his fortunes outlaws. You are now evincing a desire to act upon your own responsibility, and I will rescind my orders so far as to permit yourself and the battalion under your command to surrender upon the same terms granted Generals Lee and Johnston. Col. William Given, One hundred and second Ohio Infantry, is selected by me to receive your surrender at 12 m. on Thursday next, May 11, 1865, at the Trough Spring, on the mountain, four miles from this city. You will please send me an immediate answer accepting or rejecting the terms proposed. It will be impracticable for me to stop the columns in motion on the north side of the railroad, but I will send instructions to my forces to stop north of that line until Wednesday, 7 p. m., when they will be instructed to continue the pursuit of Mead. If in their operations after that and until Thursday, 12 m., they will be instructed if they encounter any troops of your command under flag of truce they will be permitted to pass on to the point of surrender, you pledging your word that this shall not be taken advantage of by any command but your own. Those parties who avail themselves of your flag will carry with them a note to Colonel Horner, stating that they are coming in under Johnston's orders, and that they are going to surrender to me near this city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NOTE.—All Confederate soldiers who choose to attach themselves to your command will be accepted with same terms as those of your own battalion.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

MAY 9, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER:

SIR: Yours of the 8th instant has been received stating the terms on which we could surrender. We accept the terms herein stated, but owing to the absence of officers our muster-rolls may be imperfect,

though will do the best we can. Lieutenant Richmond is the officer appointed by me to receive the terms of surrender. I should liked to have gone above the railroad on business but time is so short I cannot go.

Very respectfully, yours,

M. E. JOHNSTON,
Major Twenty-fifth Alabama Battalion.

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HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH ALABAMA,
Huntsville, May 9, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER BROWNSBOROUGH, ALA.:

Send the following to meet Colonel Horner, at different points along the railroad from your station to Paint Rock:

Johnston has till Thursday, 12 m., to bring in his command. Your forces will not go south of the railroad until 7 p. m. Wednesday. If on Thursday, continuing pursuit of Mead, you meet a flag of truce with a note from Johnston that they are coming in to surrender, let them pass. This order is for all troops scouting between Flint and Paint Rock Rivers.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH ALABAMA,
Huntsville, May 31, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

I have no doubt but the within report is correct in every particular. Colonel Given is not only an honorable, high-minded gentleman, but one of the best officers of my command. He conducted the surrender of Major Johnston's command under my orders and to my entire satisfaction. Charges will be forwarded against this officer as soon as possible.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MAY 25, 1865.—Explosion of Ordnance Depot at Mobile, Ala.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. James Totten and Capt. William S. Beebe, U. S. Army.

No. 2.—Capt. James G. Patton, Thirty-third Missouri Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. James Totten and Capt. William S. Beebe, U. S. Army.

OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY AND ORDNANCE,
ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, Ala., May 25, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith copy of telegram forwarded to you this day:

A fearful explosion has just occurred in this city by which the Marshall press has been demolished and many lives lost as well as large numbers of our soldiers and citizens wounded. I have called upon Captain Beebe, depot ordnance officer, for a

report of all the circumstances connected with the lamentable affair, and the following is a copy of the report he has hastily made. When he collects all the data he will be better able to give details. His report is as follows:

"I have the honor to report that the explosion this afternoon at the Marshall warehouse was probably due to some accident with the percussion-shell at that place. There were at the time four hired men, ordnance employés, and thirty colored soldiers, with a commissioned officer in charge. There was a guard in the building and a private watchman who have always done their duty faithfully. The hired men were sent with the detail to watch them and see that they were careful. They were engaged at the time in unloading a train of ordnance and ordnance stores (Confederate) just arrived from Meridian. I am unable at present to give you more information, as I fear none that were in the building escaped. I have made an application for a court of inquiry and await its decision.

"WM. S. BEEBE,
"*Captain and Depot Ordnance Officer.*"

Any additional information I receive upon the subject I will communicate.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. TOTTEN,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery and Ordnance.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Army and Division of West Mississippi.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. James G. Patton, Thirty third Missouri Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Mobile, Ala., May 25, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that at 3 p. m. to-day a terrific explosion of twenty tons of captured powder shook the foundations of the city, followed immediately by a heavy rumbling explosion of shells and fixed ammunition and a shower of shot, shell, grape, and canister, and pieces of stone and brick. A dense column of smoke arose from the northeast part of the city. The powder was stored in Marshall's warehouse, corner of Lipscomb and Commercial streets, near where the railroad terminates at the river. The large warehouses in the immediate vicinity were occupied, some by troops, others with army stores, horses, mules, forage, commissaries, &c., and at the neighboring wharfs were the coal-yards for the water transportation. The Kate Dale was coaling for New Orleans, which boat, with another, the Colonel Cowles, is a total loss. Passengers generally escaped. The warehouses were instantly in ruins and the site of the powder warehouse a flaming mass, from which issued an incessant volley of bursting shell. The buildings north of Saint Louis street and east of Royal are in ruins, from which dead and wounded are being removed. A man, in fearful proximity to the bursting shells and flames, seen signaling for assistance, was most gallantly rescued from the ruins by a marine, assisted by a Lieutenant Ferrell, paroled prisoner, C. S. Army, and two others who joined him. The fire department were on the grounds, but did nothing until 4.30 p. m. The matter was reported to General Andrews. Troops were sent and the engine put in operation. Ammunition reported to be in a joining building embarrassed the operations of the engine. The man who had charge of this ammunition was found at Captain Beebe's office and

gave the necessary information on the ground, and at 5.30 p. m. the fire had been checked and was being gradually forced back. Explosions of shell still continued. Captain Owen, acting quartermaster, has lost all his stores; forage burnt. Some horses and mules are reported to have broken loose and are saved. Of the immediate cause of the explosion there are none to tell. Captain Beebe's employés in charge of the stores state that ammunition was being transferred from the railroad to the warehouse by a detail of colored troops. A lieutenant commanding the squad at the warehouse, and having more men than he could use at the time, allowed the idle men to lounge in the warehouse about the ammunition. He was admonished of the danger, but to no purpose. The employé then procured an order from the captain of the company for the lieutenant to send him twenty men, the surplus, and upon returning found the lieutenant absent and the men still more reckless. On leaving the warehouse the lieutenant was found on board the steamer Kate Dale and the order delivered. The employé then left, and when two or three blocks off the explosion occurred. The report that it is the work of an incendiary receives little credit. It is reported that paroled prisoners quartered near have suffered severely. The fire appears [to] extend over about two acres and a half and there are about six acres of ruined buildings. The whole northeast quarter of the city has a dilapidated appearance. The windows and ceiling of the custom-house shattered. Killed and wounded probably 500, which, with the severe loss of property to the army, cannot yet be estimated properly. All officers are actively engaged. The ruins are covered with dense smoke. I send map inclosed.*

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. PATTON,
Captain and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 31–JUNE 6, 1865.—Expedition from Barrancas to Apalachicola, Fla.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alexander Asboth, U. S. Army, commanding District of West Florida.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, June 6, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in compliance with the orders of the major-general commanding I left this place for Apalachicola, Fla., on the 31st instant [ultimo], at 10 a. m., with the U. S. transports Peabody, N. P. Banks, Clyde, Hussar, and Tampico, with the One hundred and sixty-first New York Infantry and the Eighty-second U. S. Colored Infantry, and thirty mounted men, and supplies for Brevet Major-General Wilson's command, at Macon, Ga., on board, convoyed by the U. S. steamer Itasca, Lieut. Commander N. Green, commanding, under instructions contained in inclosed, in 1, 2, and 3. I arrived at the Upper Anchor of Apalachicola after a smooth run of twenty-three hours, at 9 a. m. on the 1st instant, and landing with the steamer Tampico, directed that the discharging of the vessels should commence immediately and continue day and night, in accord-

* Not found.

ance with inclosed orders, under 4, 5, and 6. The last steamer being discharged on the night of the 4th instant, I embarked at daylight on the 5th and got under way at 9 a. m. with the fleet, except the steamer Tampico, which remained at Apalachicola as lighter, having been assigned to that duty by Captain Rundle, assistant chief quartermaster at Mobile, Ala., and arrived here at daybreak after a run of twenty hours. Upon taking possession of the town of Apalachicola I found 868 bales of cotton, belonging to private parties, in the hands of the naval authorities, which was turned over to the post quartermaster for safe-keeping. Seventy-six bales more arrived before I left, making a total of 944 bales now in the hands of the quartermaster awaiting the arrival of the Treasury agents. All supplies intended for Brevet Major-General Wilson's command were forwarded up the Apalachicola and Chattahoochee Rivers on steamer Young in charge of Captain Lamson, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers. I requested General Wilson to communicate such instructions as were necessary for the forwarding of further supplies to his command to Colonel Zulavsky, commanding post, and to order one of the small steamers on the Chattahoochee River down to Apalachicola for Government use in this district. I also requested him to have the light-house machinery and buoys belonging to Apalachicola Bay, but which were taken by the rebels to Eufaula, sent down, that they may be placed in their old positions, and that all the naval property taken from Pensacola Navy-Yard by S. Z. Gonzales, late naval store-keeper under the Federal as well as the rebel Government, to Morino's plantation, near Albany, Ga., to be shipped down the Flint River to Apalachicola, with the view of having it returned to the proper naval authorities. I beg to inclose a copy of my instructions to Col. L. L. Zulavsky, commanding post, and would respectfully request to be informed for my further guidance whether they meet the approval of the major-general commanding. People are returning to Apalachicola from rebeldom as well as from the North, anxious to resume their former vocations. I cannot speak in too high terms of Capt. N. Green, commanding U. S. convoy steamer Itasca, who, by his nautical skill and efficiency, as well as his friendly willingness to aid whenever required, materially contributed to the successful trip and the speedy discharge of the vessels.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Department of the Gulf.

[Inclosure.]

APALACHICOLA, FLA., *June 2, 1865.*

Col. L. L. ZULAVSKY,
Commanding Post, Apalachicola, Fla.:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding Army and Division of West Mississippi having decided upon establishing a military post at Apalachicola to command the bay, the entrance to the Apalachicola River, and the surrounding country, and to guard such public property as may be collected at that place, and which post, for the present, will be an auxiliary depot for the troops belonging to Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson's command, whose headquarters are at Macon, Ga., and the One hundred and sixty-first New York and the Eighty-second U. S. Colored Infantry having been selected for this purpose, and you assigned by

Special Orders, No. 129, extract 1, from these headquarters, to the command of the new post, the following general instructions are given for your guidance:

1. Although there is no apprehension of the approach of any armed rebel force, as all the armies of the enemy have surrendered, nevertheless, I enjoin upon you proper vigilance in your much isolated position, with the view to security in case of annoyance by guerrillas or other outlaws. You will carefully examine the grounds around the town and select for the encampment of the troops a position best adapted for the comfort and health of the men, as well as for defense, and you will throw up such earth-works as may be required for the safety of your command.

2. As soon as the mounted portion of the Second Maine Cavalry is returned to this district I will send you a sufficient cavalry force for scouting purposes.

3. All official reports and returns you will send to district headquarters, and keep me frequently and fully advised of all matters pertaining to your command, and of any important news you may gather.

4. Your line of communication will be at present by water only, direct to Barrancas by the steam transport Tampico, especially assigned for this post, or by sailing vessels, via East Pass, requesting the respective naval authorities for support and co-operation whenever needed, and you will always endeavor to promptly return their good services, it being of the utmost importance that the best feeling should exist between these two branches of our common service, the Army and Navy. As soon as practicable regular communication will be established between Barrancas and Apalachicola by steamers.

5. Your supplies you will receive from Barrancas on regular monthly requisitions; and to facilitate the debarkation of Government stores from Upper Anchor to your wharf, a distance of more than two miles, you will collect barges and skiffs (rebel property), and keep them in proper repair.

6. Foraging will only be done in case of urgent necessity for the real wants of the troops, by commissioned officers especially designated for that purpose, and in such instances proper compensation will be secured by recording the name of the claimant with the nature, quality, and quantity of the property, and by whom, when, and where seized. (See General Field Orders, No. 8, current series, from headquarters Army and Division of West Mississippi, and circular No. 2, current series, provost-marshal-general's office, Army and Division of West Mississippi.)

7. The country people you will treat with proper consideration and justice, in strict accordance with the lofty spirit of the wise and generous policy of our Government, which, after total suppression of the rebellion, offers peace for war. You will see that all persons well disposed toward the United States Government are fully protected in person and property, with the growing crops of farms and plantations, and, to use the words of General Field Orders, No. 30, Army and Division of West Mississippi—

> That the laurels the Federal Army has won in the field will not be tarnished by any acts of outrage, oppression, or insult. A speedy reconstruction of the Union is at hand, and our soldiers should do nothing that would tend to keep alive a spirit of hostility.

8. While conforming fully to the liberal policy adopted by the National Government toward a misled people, who fought for four long horrible years against the exercise of its lawful authority, but who have returned at last to their allegiance, with the sworn intention to become once more

loyal citizens of the United States, you will not recognize any legality in any act done under secession auspices. Any executive, legislative, or judicial officers under the reign of the so-called Confederacy are positions unknown to the laws governing loyal citizens of the United States, and not a shadow of authority lies in the hands of governors, legislators, judges, or any other civil officers who obtained and accepted it in defiance of the Constitution of our Republic General Orders, No. 52, current series, District of West Florida, issued in strict accordance with instructions from headquarters Army and Division of West Mississippi, defines the basis for proper movements toward reconstruction, and you will guard at present against any transgression of that order:

Private meetings of citizens, having for their avowed and real object the return of the rebellious States to the Union, are permitted, but all meetings within insurrectionary States for legislative purposes are forbidden, and all parties attempting to assemble for such purposes will be arrested and imprisoned, pending the action of the General Government.

9. Relative to the colored people you will be governed by General Orders, No. 54, current series, District of West Florida, republishing General Field Orders, No. 28, current series, headquarters Army and Division of West Mississippi:

All persons formerly held as slaves will be treated in every respect as entitled to the rights of freedmen, and such as desire their services will be required to pay for them. Care will be taken not to disturb abruptly the connections now existing, and all colored persons having places or employment are advised to remain whenever the persons by whom they are employed recognize their rights and agree to compensate them for their services. At present the military will have to preserve order and reconcile differences between freedmen and their former masters. Freedmen will have to work for their support, but may select their own employers. Persons forcibly retaining or illtreating their former slaves will subject themselves to arrest and trial by military commission.

10. Relative to commercial intercourse, you will be governed by the Treasury regulations, approved by the President of the United States May 9, 1865. All commercial transactions under those regulations will be conducted under the supervision of officers of the customs and acting as officers of the customs. As, however, no Treasury officer has yet arrived at this post, relative to cotton you will be governed by section 7, General Field Orders, No. 30, current series, headquarters Army and Division of West Mississippi, and you will give safe conduct, and if required, protection to such of the country people as may be able to bring or send their cotton to Apalachicola, detaining all such private cotton here pending the action of the proper Treasury agent. You will see that all such cotton is properly recorded by the responsible officer placed in charge of it in addition to the cotton received from Actg. Ensign G. E. Wingate, U. S. Navy, who has detained and stored such cotton here previous to your assuming command.

11. Mr. F. C. A. Dexter, special agent of the Treasury Department for the Ninth Treasury District, comprising all of the State of Florida west of the Chattahoochee River, and so much of the State of Alabama as lies south of the Alabama and Mississippi Rivers, having been charged with collecting and forwarding all C. S. cotton and other captured property within the prescribed limits, you are instructed to furnish him and any person or persons authorized to act for him, with every necessary facility in the performance of his duties.

12. Relative to rebel deserters, see General Orders, No. 30, Military Division of West Mississippi. At the present juncture, when all the rebel armies have surrendered, you will advise them to take the amnesty oath and to return to their homes to resume their former peaceful pursuits.

13. Paroled prisoners you will advise to await quietly the final decision of the General Government in their behalf. Those becoming troublesome you will refer to the parole stipulations, and if a friendly admonition should not have the desired effect, you are justified to enforce order.

14. All bushwhackers and guerrillas infesting the country you will consider and treat as outlaws and robbers, and if arrested forward them under guard to district headquarters, with full statements of their offense. Citizens who shelter, cherish, and support guerrillas you will hold responsible with their persons and property for the acts of these outlaws. For every raid or attempted raid by guerrillas upon railroads, and for every attack upon the steam-boats or Government transports on the river, the families living in closest proximity to the scene of the outrage will be held accountable for the delivery of the real perpetrators. The generous provisions of the General Government extended to those returning to their allegiance shall never shield from their doom those who continue as traitors.

15. All deserters of our army within your reach you will endeavor to arrest, including Lieut. J. G. Sanders, First Florida Cavalry, who has been absent without leave for more than three months, and has become, with his armed gang of deserters, a terror to the people of West Florida, and as many of those who faithlessly deserted their colors are aided by some of the country people, you will see that any persons suspected of giving aid and comfort to deserters of the U. S. Army, knowing them to be such, harboring, feeding, clothing, or furnishing them facilities for ferrying across streams, are also arrested and sent to district headquarters, with proper charges for trial by military commission. The reward authorized by Army Regulations for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter will be paid by the post quartermaster on your order.

16. As several of the associates of the arrested rebel leader Jeff. Davis are still at large—the rebel Secretary of Navy, Mallory, one of them—you will be vigilant and take proper steps in concert with Captain ———, U. S. Navy, in command off the coast here, to prevent their escape to foreign lands.

17. Relative to abandoned rebel property, you will have proper inventories prepared and possession taken of all property subject to confiscation, pending the arrival of the proper Treasury officer, as directed in General Orders, No. 51, current series, headquarters District of West Florida.

18. Relative to claims of rebels returning to their allegiance, you will be governed by General Orders, No. 47, current series, headquarters District of West Florida. The President's proclamation restores the property to the applicant for amnesty as it is at the time of delivery, not as it was at the time when the rebel owner fled the protection of our flag; and in no case will such owners be permitted to make a claim against Government for losses prior to their subscribing to the amnesty oath, such losses being the direct consequence of their own wrongful and treasonable acts.

19. In consideration of your much isolated position, you are authorized to order the amnesty oath administered in conformity with General Field Orders, No. 2, current series, from headquarters Army and Division of West Mississippi, to all not excepted in the President's amnesty proclamation. The respective documents you will forward through district headquarters.

20. According to an official report of Lieutenant Rowley, provost-marshal at Milton, S. Z. Gonzales, formerly Government store-keeper at the Pensacola Navy-Yard, under the Federal as well as rebel Gov-

ernment, has removed from that yard large quantities of naval stores to Albany, Ga., to a plantation of a Mr. Morino. I requested Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson for orders to have this valuable Government property retaken and sent down the Chattahoochee and Apalachicola Rivers, and you are desired to ship it as soon as it arrives to Barrancas for transfer to the proper naval authorities.

21. All the light-house machinery belonging to this post, with several buoys, were taken by the rebels from here to Chattahoochee, 150 miles up the river. I requested Brevet Major-General Wilson to have them also sent down to this post, and you are desired to see that the light-house machinery and the buoys are restored to their original places, requesting the friendly co-operation of the respective naval authorities.

22. Obstructions are reported in the river about fifty miles from here. You will send a proper officer to have these obstructions removed for the safety of river navigation.

23. Having received information that there are more light-draft steamers on the Chattahoochee River than required between New Eufaula and Columbus, I requested Brevet Major-General Wilson to send one for Government use in the District of West Florida. Should such steamer arrive, you will forward it to Barrancas without delay.

24. Captain Budd, U. S. Navy, commanding steamer Florida, recommends Doctor Chapman and Mr. Partridge as the two most reliable Union men in this place. On any information of theirs you can rely. John G. Roen, Porter Orman, and C. H. Polman are reported violent rebels. The names of the villains who murdered in cold blood the two Union men, Marr and Smith, are Charles Marks, William Austin, John Gordon, and Lieutenant Pace, who was in command of the party and is living now in Calhoun County. Doctor Chapman and Mr. J. S. May can give you full particulars; also the family of the murdered Marr, which took refuge at the light-house on Saint George.

25. U. S. Army officers in command in your vicinity are as follows: Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson, commanding U. S. forces at Macon, Ga.; Brigadier-General McCook, commanding post Tallahassee; Major Dartt, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding post New Eufaula, the terminus of the Macon Railroad, on the Chattahoochee River, and Captain Lamson, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers, commanding post Columbus, Ga. The U. S. Navy officers belonging to East Gulf Blockading Squadron connected with your command are as follows: Commander Ransom, U. S. steamer Muscoota, superintending the blockade; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Rogers, commanding U. S. steamer Somerset; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Baxter, commanding U. S. steamer Fort Henry, and Lieutenant-Commander Madigan, commanding U. S. steamer Woodna.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District of West Florida.

JUNE 9, 1865.—Explosion of ordnance building at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, Eighteenth Ohio Infantry.

CHATTANOOGA, *June 9, 1865.*

A disastrous explosion took place here to-day at about 1.30 p. m. The old brick ordnance building blew up by fire from a locomotive on

the track adjoining. The fire spread and burned the two lower warehouses filled with forage. We saved the third warehouse filled with commissary, but had to remove nearly all the stores. At one time over 100 feet of the house was burning at once, and the military bridge was in momentary danger, but was saved. The loss to Government will reach $150,000 and at least ten men killed and wounded of the One hundred and eighty-sixth Ohio. One warehouse had 8,000 bales of hay. The murderous charge of gross neglect of duty made by officers and men against Captain Hogan, ordnance officer, as also the fact that he was not to be found after the first explosion, has induced me to arrest him. If half the report is true, he is a great criminal. The whole matter should be thoroughly investigated. I will make a more full report by mail to-morrow. The new ordnance depot was only saved by great labor and courage.

C. H. GROSVENOR,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY, SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, NORTHERN AND CENTRAL GEORGIA, MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, AND WEST FLORIDA, FROM JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 15, 1865.*

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 1, 1865.

* * * * * * *

2. Second Lieut. George L. Wilbur, First New Orleans Volunteer Infantry, is hereby assigned to duty at these headquarters as acting assistant adjutant-general, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 3, 1865.

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VII. Special Orders, No. 205, paragraph 6, series of 1864, from these headquarters, is hereby so far modified as to require the First Louisiana

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* For Correspondence, etc., from March 16 to June 30, 1865, see Part II. For Correspondence, etc., relating to operations in Kentucky, Southwestern Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and Northern Georgia, from January 1 to 23, 1865, see Vol. XLV, Part II.

Cavalry, the First Texas Cavalry, and the Second New York Cavalry to report for orders to the commanding general Department of the Gulf.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., January 4, 1865.*

1. The following-named officers are hereby assigned to duty with Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson, commanding District of Natchez: Capt. B. F. Morey, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers; Capt. C. H. Thompson, commissary of subsistence of volunteers; Lieut. E. A. Denicke, Signal Corps, U. S. Army; Lieut. T. D. Johnson, Third Iowa Cavalry.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., January 5, 1865.*

1. Capt. S. S. Rockwood, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty with Maj. Gen. F. Steele, and will report accordingly without delay.

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9. Bvt. Maj. C. S. McEntee, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in accordance with War Department Special Orders, No. 437, paragraph 57, series of 1864, is hereby assigned to duty with Maj. Gen. F. Steele, commanding U. S. forces at Kennerville, La.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA, *Barrancas, January 7, 1865.*

The general commanding the district, apprehending that the regulations and orders in relation to trade with insurrectionary territory may be misconstrued, publishes the following, to be observed by the officers of his command and all others interested until further notice:

1. The trade regulations and orders in regard thereto in no wise relax the laws of war in regard to intercourse with the enemy.

2. These regulations and the military orders for carrying the same into effect authorize no intercourse beyond the Union lines of occupation except in the manner and to the extent prescribed in General Orders, No. 80, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, dated New Orleans, La., December 7, 1864.

3. No person, unless first provided with the papers required in said General Orders, No. 80, will be allowed to pass the lines.

4. No person will be admitted within the lines for the purpose of procuring a preliminary permit to visit the purchasing agent at New Orleans.

5. All posts in this district being under strict martial law, persons coming with the required permits and safe-conducts will, together with their employés, means of transportation, cargoes, and supplies, be subject to the military police regulations in force.

By command of Brigadier-General McKean:

G. G. BENNETT,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, January 9, 1865.

Maj. JAMES E. MONTGOMERY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of W. Florida and S. Alabama,
Fort Gaines, Ala.:

MAJOR: I found the pressure getting too strong and had to publish the inclosed order* in self-defense. I think I might get along under it if the authorities at New Orleans persistently refuse to be satisfied that anybody can control products to be brought through this district. If they should grant passes, then officers will have to be appointed here in connection with the provost-marshal's office to overhaul and inspect cargoes, vessels, &c., and register the papers. I had not designed publishing a word upon the subject until after reporting to your office the synopsis called for, but it became evident that we would be in danger of a serious "cottonading" unless something could be done to counteract the current. I think the main points are covered by the order, and shall rest under it until superseded by some instructions from your headquarters. I have not as yet received any official regulations or orders upon the subject, but borrowed a copy of General Canby's Order, No. 80.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS complimentary to Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Thomas, and to Vice-Admiral Farragut and Commodore Winslow.

Resolved (*if the Assembly concur*), That the thanks of the Legislature representing the people of the State of New York are hereby tendered to Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, for the strategical skill with which the vast and complicated movements of the armies of the Union have been projected during the year which has just closed, resulting everywhere, as they have, in the most glorious successes to our arms. Also, to the officers and soldiers of the armies of the Potomac and the James for the bravery and the pertinacity with which they have devoted themselves to the reduction of the stronghold of the rebellion.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Legislature representing the people of the State of New York are hereby tendered to Vice-Admiral David

*See next, *ante*.

G. Farragut, and the officers and men under his command, for the gallant achievements of our naval forces in Mobile Bay, sustaining the ancient renown of that branch of the service, and demonstrating that it is not so much to the material of our ships as to the men who command them that our country is indebted for this splendid proof that the sea is a domain upon which she need acknowledge no superior.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Legislature representing the people of the State of New York are hereby tendered to Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, and the officers and men of his command, for the series of superb victories culminating in the capture of Atlanta, and for the skillfully executed march from the mountains to the sea, which challenged the admiration of the world, resulted in the capture of Savannah, with many millions of public property, and demonstrated that the so-called Confederacy is indeed but a "shell."

Resolved, That the thanks of the Legislature representing the people of the State of New York are hereby tendered to Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, and the officers and men of his command, for their gallant exploits in the Valley of the Shenandoah, in achieving a series of victories which will shine resplendently in our military annals with a luster as enduring as history.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Legislature representing the people of the State of New York are hereby tendered to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, and the officers and men of his command, for the skillful manner in which his army was conducted to the line of the Cumberland, and then hurled with resistless valor upon the rebel host, stripping them of artillery and scattering them as fugitives over a country they had proudly boasted of conquering.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Legislature representing the people of the State of New York are hereby tendered to Commodore John A. Winslow, and the officers and men under his command, for the bravery and skill with which the action with the rebel armed ship Alabama was fought, resulting in the destruction of that ship, thus gallantly relieving the ocean of a pest, and attesting the superiority of American ordnance and gunnery.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor is hereby respectfully requested to transmit a copy of each of the foregoing resolutions to the officers specially named therein.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
In Senate, January 5, 1865.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed.
JAMES TERWILLIGER, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NEW YORK,
In Assembly, January 13, 1865.

Resolved, That the Assembly concur in the passage of the foregoing resolutions.
By order: J. B. CUSHMAN, *Clerk.*

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, January 16, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans, La.:

COLONEL: I avail myself of the opportunity offered by a steamer going direct to New Orleans to report, for the information of the major-general commanding the military division, that the latest information

in regard to the rebel troops in this district is to the effect that there are about 9,000 at Pollard and vicinity, probably divided between that place, Bluff Springs, the Escambia railroad bridge, and Canoe Station. They are undoubtedly repairing the railroad again. I learn also that they talk as if they expected a large force to leave here on an expedition up the railroad toward Montgomery. They were intrenching at Blakely two or three weeks since. It is not ascertained that they have erected defenses at any of the other points named, except the old stockades at the railroad bridge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. J. McKEAN,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,

Barrancas, January 16, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,

Comdg. Dist. of W. Florida and S. Alabama, Pascagoula:

GENERAL: I send this by Lieutenant-Colonel Spurling, Second Maine Cavalry, who can give you verbally some additional information that may be of interest. The latest information is to the effect that there are about 9,000 rebels at Pollard and vicinity, probably divided between this place, the Escambia railroad bridge, Bluff Springs, and Canoe Station, and they are undoubtedly repairing the railroad. I learn also that they talk as if they expected a large force to leave here on an expedition up the railroad toward Montgomery. Intrenchments were being thrown up at Blakely some two or three weeks since. It is not known whether they have erected any other defenses at the other points named, except the old stockades at the railroad bridges. I desire, as soon as I ascertain that it will not interfere with other contemplated movements, to send out a little expedition under Colonel Spurling to the country beyond Choctawhatchee Bay for the purpose of procuring horses to remount our cavalry. We require now over 500 horses to render our cavalry effective and 700 would not be amiss. The colonel, who is well acquainted with that section of the country, feels confident that he can procure sufficient for the purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. J. McKEAN,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

[JANUARY 19, 1865.—For Halleck to Canby, directing movement against Selma or Montgomery, see Vol. XLVIII, Part I, p. 580.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DIST. OF WEST FLORIDA AND SOUTH ALABAMA,

January 23, 1865.

The following organization of the troops of this command is announced:

First Brigade: Twentieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Nineteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Battery G, First Michigan Light Artillery.

Second Brigade: Sixtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery, Third Maryland Cavalry, Twentieth U. S. Colored Infantry, Ninety-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, Battery F, First Missouri Light Artillery.

Third Brigade: Eighty-second U. S. Colored Infantry, Ninety-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, Twenty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, Eighty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, Second Maine Cavalry, First Florida Cavalry.

The above organization to be known as the First Division, Major-General Granger commanding.

By command of Major-General Granger:

WM. L. AVERY,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 24, 1865—7.10 p. m.*

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Several members of the Cabinet, with myself, considered the question to day as to the time of your coming on here.

While we fully appreciate your wish to remain in Tennessee until her State government shall be completely reinaugurated, it is our unanimous conclusion that it is unsafe for you not to be here on the 4th of March. Be sure to reach here by that time.

A. LINCOLN.

[JANUARY 24, 1865.—For Thomas to Halleck, relating to movement on Montgomery and Selma, &c., see Vol. XLV, Part II, p. 627.]

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Eastport, Miss., January 24, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

III. Brig. Gen. W. D. Whipple and Brig. Gen. J. M. Brannan will proceed without delay to Nashville, Tenn., where the former will establish the headquarters of the department and the latter will attend to certain matters connected with the artillery of the department.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

H. M. CIST,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *January 24, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your order just received.* I am procuring transportation for the train. Will start as soon as possible.

JAS. R. WILLETT,
Major, &c.

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*See Vol. XLV, Part II, p. 603.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. SECOND DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS, *Huntsville, Ala., January 24, 1865.*

Capt. J. E. Jacobs, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, will relieve Maj. J. B. Sample as assistant adjutant-general of this division. On being relieved Major Sample will comply with Special Orders, No. 20, headquarters Department of the Cumberland, January 20, 1865.*

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
In the Field, Thirteen Miles from Gravelly Springs, January 24, 1865

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that my headquarters are here with Colonel Minty's brigade, Colonel Miller being some four miles in rear. The entire train of the division moved this morning; will probably not go farther than seven or eight miles to-day. I move with the column to-morrow morning and will arrive at your headquarters by the evening. The command are out of rations, and there being a great scarcity of forage through this section, I will need both rations and forage immediately upon my arrival. Please have the necessary arrangements made for issue.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI LONG,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Division.

I have 8,203 animals.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE, *Nashville, Tenn., January 24, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

III. So much of Special Orders, No. 19,† paragraph 8, current series, from these headquarters, directing the detachment One hundred and sixth U. S. Colored Troops to report to Col. C. R. Thompson, is hereby revoked.

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By command of Major-General Rousseau:

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *January 24, 1865—4 p. m.*

Maj. S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have received reliable information where Davenport's and Witherspoon's guerrilla companies are located. Will you give me the permission to go there with 150 or 200 men to surprise and eventually capture this band? Please answer.

FELIX PRINCE SALM,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

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*Directing him to report by letter to Brigadier-General Whipple, assistant adjutant-general, for assignment to duty.

†See Vol. XLV, Part II, p. 625.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, January 24, 1865.

Col. FELIX PR. SALM,
Bridgeport:

The general consents that you make the expedition if the distance is not too great, say twenty or twenty-five miles.

Respectfully,
S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., January 24, 1865.

Major-General THOMAS,
Eastport or Nashville:

General Schofield left here for Washington on the 21st. He informed me that there is to be a consolidation and reorganization. He published no order relinquishing command of the Department of the Ohio. By virtue of previous orders and as senior officer, I am attending to the current business of the office with what force is left by General S. If there is to be a reorganization, please put me down for East Tennessee. If you come to Nashville, I should be glad to meet you there upon your arrival.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF WEST FLORIDA AND SOUTH ALABAMA,
East Pascagoula, Miss., January 24, 1865—11 p. m.

Major-General CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have just returned from Mobile Bay. Visited the upper and lower fleets. Captains Jenkins and Low, at those stations, are of the opinion that Mobile is being evacuated. I made a close reconnaissance; passed very near the channel and shore batteries without receiving a shot; neither could I observe any sign of force. Refugees came in to-day and confirm this opinion. Captain Jenkins thinks that everything in Mobile is being moved to Choctaw Bluff, where they intend to obstruct the river and make a stand. The latest information from Hood, via Mobile, is that he reached Tupelo in a most demoralized and disorganized condition, unable to move or feed his army. Dick Taylor has been ordered to relieve him. This, I think, tallies with Joe Johnston's policy to withdraw all supports and prepare for a general concentration along the line from Meridian to Macon, guarding all the strong points upon the communications leading thereto. I had already commenced the evacuation of this place before your dispatch was received, and will get off as soon as transportation can be procured. I can hardly believe that Pensacola or this position is in the least danger, but will concentrate Andrews' division at Pensacola without delay, and prepare it for the field at once. The garrisons for Mobile Bay and Pensacola will be designated, and a report of surplus regiments for assignment will be forwarded to-morrow. Orders for the immediate completion of the intrenchments at Barrancas have already been forwarded to General McKean. I do not like to make suggestions, but I am fearful that we are losing valuable time. I am sure that we have advantage of the rebels, and by activity on our part they will be

unable to reorganize or recuperate, and in a short time we can push them to the wall and close this cursed rebellion. It occurs to me that any large concentration of troops at Pensacola will much delay and embarrass us when our preparations for moving are completed.

Your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 25, 1865—11.30 a. m.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

When Canby is supplied horses may be sent up the Tennessee as General Thomas requests, and let him use all exertions to get off during the first favorable weather we may have. It is a great pity that our cavalry could not have taken advantage of Hood's and Forrest's forces being on furlough. They could have fed off the enemy, and where they could have collected their own horses.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 25, 1865—10.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

After reading General Thomas' telegram of 7.30 last evening,* please give me your instructions before going South, if you wish to send troops to the Gulf, in order that I may order transports., After conversing with General Schofield, I am satisfied that no movement will be made from the Tennessee this winter.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 25, 1865—6 p. m.*
(Received 27th.)

Major-General THOMAS,
Eastport:

The detachment of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry under your command should be sent to Memphis in order that that regiment may be reorganized and companies consolidated. More cavalry horses will be sent to you as soon as General Canby can be supplied. General Grant is anxious that your expedition should get off the very first favorable weather. He thinks the interior of Alabama contains abundant supplies for an expedition which will move rapidly.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

DECATUR, *January 25, 1865.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have been informed, from sources which I believe to be entirely reliable, that General Johnston has been assigned to the command of

* See Vol. XLV, Part II, p. 627.

General Hood's army; that Dick Taylor and the forces that Price commands are to join him, and that it was confidently expected 20,000 men would be added to Hood's force. Deserters continue to come in. We have fifty now at Athens who will be forwarded to-morrow. I hope to effect a good deal in Northern Alabama.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HEAD OF CLEAR CREEK, *January 25, 1865.*

General WOOD,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

Mead does not appear to be in the Paint Rock Valley or any of its tributaries, nor has he gone south. There are a few scattering bands of his command over here. Prisoners report Mead in Lincoln County, Tenn. I send you 1 lieutenant and 17 men prisoners.

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

LEXINGTON, KY., *January 25, 1865.*

Colonel BUCKLEY,
Eminence, Ky.:

Send some men to La Grange and beyond to help clear out guerrillas and gather up cattle attacked there this morning.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *January 25, 1865.*

Lieutenant-Colonel FAIRLEIGH,
Commanding, Louisville, Ky.:

Guerrillas attacked cattle train twenty-two miles from Louisville. If you can send any men mounted out to assist to get them, please do so.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., January 25, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 25th day of January, 1865: A report from Lieut. George G. Curtiss, Baton Rouge, January 18, 1865, states that he has since last report examined seven deserters and eighteen refugees, from whom he gleans the following information: The rebel General Hodge has been exonerated by a court of inquiry and reinstated in command of his former district. General Joe Johnston was reported in command of Hood's army, headquarters at Corinth. This report is confirmed by later ones. Colonel Scott's command has returned from the vicinity of Mobile, and was last Sat-

urday (January 14) at Woodville, Miss. A colored refugee from Jackson, La., reports that the rebels have stored in the cellar of the insane asylum at that place four boxes of arms and thirty-three kegs of powder; also an iron safe containing a large amount of specie. This negro was the body servant of the surgeon in charge and assisted in placing these articles in the place indicated. Col. Frank Hatch, rebel collector of customs for the port of New Orleans, lives with one Captain Gilman, about three miles from Camp Moore. At the time of the capture of this city the valuable books and papers were removed by him, in part, to a house in New Orleans, and in part to his residence, where is a kind of headquarters for smugglers from New Orleans. If the books and papers are of sufficient importance, Lieutenant Curtiss, knowing parties who will assist him, thinks he can discover them, if ordered to New Orleans for one or two days.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. EATON,

Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA, *Barrancas, January 25, 1865.*

1. In accordance with General Orders, Nos. 1 and 2, from headquarters District of West Florida and South Alabama, current series, Col. E. W. Woodman, Second Maine Cavalry, the senior officer present with the troops, will assume command of the Third Brigade, First Division, and will make reports and returns to these headquarters, as therein provided.

2. All other brigade commanders are relieved as such and will, with their staff officers, rejoin their respective regiments for duty.

3. The companies of the Twenty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry at Fort Pickens will be reported as detached from the brigade and will make reports and returns of the troops accordingly. Other returns relating to the post will be made to or through these headquarters.

4. Company M, Fourteenth New York Cavalry, for the present will report direct to these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General McKean:

J. WM. HAIGHT, JR.,

First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, January 25, 1865.

Capt. WILLIAM L. AVERY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of W. Florida and S. Alabama:

CAPTAIN: My scouts report that there are 10,000 rebel troops now distributed from Pollard to Blakely, 2,500 being of cavalry arm. This is rather larger than reported last week but probably the same force. Montgomery is reported as being occupied by but few troops and those of the State organization, with inferior arms—all others having been sent north, understood to be destined for Richmond.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. J. MCKEAN,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. DIST. OF WEST FLORIDA AND SOUTH ALABAMA,
January 28, 1865.

Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Respectfully forwarded.

Large camp fires have been observed for a few nights past near the Spanish Batteries on east side of Mobile Bay. The rebels are evidently getting alarmed about the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 26, 1865—9 a. m.*
(Received 10 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

You may order Thomas to send A. J. Smith's command to Canby with all dispatch. I do not think, however, it will do for Thomas to strip himself of cavalry as close as he proposes. If he will send one division of 3,000 or 4,000 it will be sufficient.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 26, 1865—11.30 a. m.*
(Received 29th.)

Major-General THOMAS, *Eastport:*

General Grant directs that you send to General Canby A. J. Smith's command of about 18,000 men and 5,000 cavalry* with all possible dispatch. They will report at New Orleans, if they receive no orders while en route.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 26, 1865—11.30 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. R. ALLEN,
Louisville:

General A. J. Smith's command, numbering about 18,000 men, with 5,000 cavalry have been ordered to New Orleans with all possible dispatch. Please provide transports and supplies. They will probably move on Mobile.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., January 26, 1865.

Major CHAMBLISS,
Special Inspector Cavalry, Louisville, Ky.:

MAJOR: Your letter of the 13th instant† has just been received. In reply I have the honor to state that I concur in your views regard-

* As received by Thomas it read "five cavalry."
† See Vol. XLV, Part II, p. 581.

ing Nashville and Louisville, and the depots at those two points. Your instructions to Captain Wilson meet with my approbation, but it seems to me that in every case, except when we are adjacent to water transportation, it will be too far to send horses by rail for recuperation at Louisville. As this is, however, matter exclusively under your jurisdiction, you are, as a matter of course, entitled to determine it as you may think best, and, indeed, can give the entire subject better consideration than I can. Whatever you determine upon will be entirely satisfactory. I cannot, however, agree to send back for remount any part of the command, when the horses can be delivered to it in the field. I am sure no system can be devised which is more injurious to the cavalry service than that of sending regiments to the rear for remount as soon as they have broken down the horses with which they were previously supplied in the same way. I think the experience of every commander in the field will bear me out in this opinion. The true policy of the bureau is to establish its depots for recuperation at such points, which, being safe, are most easily accessible, so that the broken-down stock may be easily got to it, and the proper supplies for the recuperation be readily obtained. The remounts after being assembled at these points and properly prepared for the service should be sent to the troops, if possible, instead of sending the troops for them. While we are at this place the quartermasters assure me there will be no difficulty in delivering at the landing of our camps any number of horses we may need. In consideration of this, and your willingness to send the horses we may need to this place, I have directed all of the worthless stock to be collected, and, in charge of the quartermaster of the Fifth Division, sent by steam-boat to Captain Allen, at Louisville, Ky. There will be about 1,300 horses. Lieutenant Kendall, the quartermaster, is directed to receipt for, and bring back the horses for Hatch's division. I sent you a statement a few days ago showing how many horses we need to mount the dismounted men. I wrote you also fully explaining their condition and my views in regard to the whole matter. Captain Van Antwerp, of my staff, will deliver this letter, and give you such other information as this letter does not contain touching the condition of the corps. I am well pleased with your intentions in regard to Upton's division. Now that most of his detachments have joined him, I am sure he will soon be ready to join the corps in the field. I would like you to arrange it so that Captain Green can accompany the headquarters of the corps in the field, as by that arrangement we could work better together than is possible where we are compelled to communicate with each other by letter. It will save us labor and make your dispositions more harmonious. I have no doubt my orders, as we are now situated, frequently interfere with each other and with yours. After you have got through with Upton and Knipe you might very profitably take a run to this place. I shall be glad to see you, and I have no doubt you will enjoy the trip. Not knowing how convenient it would be for you to furnish horses at Nashville, I sent several days ago an order for General Knipe to bring the balance of his division to this place at once, without there was an immediate prospect of his receiving his remount there. Captain Van Antwerp will be able to give you full information in regard to his movements. I hope, major, the bureau, now that it is able to furnish all the horses we may require, will allow you to send me 6,000 from Louisville, Saint Louis, and Cairo without delay. The sooner they are here the sooner we will be prepared to take the field, fully prepared for a long and successful campaign. I am more anxious about this matter,

because I know General Thomas may be ready to move any day, and because if the army once gets well south of the Tennessee it will be able to do nothing for the cavalry in the way of remounts except what may be done in the heart of the enemy's country. The cavalry must do everything now. The First and Second Divisions have arrived in good condition, and are now comfortably encamped.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., January 26, 1865.

Brevet Major-General UPTON,
Commanding Fourth Division:

GENERAL: Your letters of the 13th and 16th instant are received. I am very glad to know you have at last got all your detachments together, and that you will experience so little difficulty in getting them ready for the field. Major Chambliss writes me he is ready to furnish everything you need. Turn over your transportation at Louisville, except five good wagons and teams to each regiment. You need not even bring those unless you can get them above the average of first class. Bring your ambulances and 470 horses for Garrard's brigade, of your division. Of the 470 horses, 302 are required by the Fifth Iowa and Seventh Ohio, the balance by the Nineteenth Pennsylvania. I wrote you fully in regard to everything a few days ago; sent you orders in regard to means and mode by which to get here. Captain Van Antwerp, of my staff, will give you all the information you may desire in regard to the command. Send the detachments of the Fourth Missouri and Seventh Indiana to Memphis to report to their regiments. The Tenth Missouri will doubtless be filled up. A. J. Alexander is already its colonel, but has never been mustered. I have requested a special muster in his case and recommended him for a brevet, in order that he may be assigned to a brigade. I prefer him to O. D. Greene, though I would be glad to see the latter in command of a regiment or brigade. Anything you can do for him will meet with my approval. I will do anything in my power to carry out your views in the case of the Fourth Missouri, provided you get the proper papers on foot in regard thereto; but General Dana will doubtless be able to secure the Second New Jersey, Seventh Indiana, and Fourth Missouri to his department in spite of all we can do. The order transferring Memphis to his command directed that all troops then at that place should be transferred to General Canby's division. The headquarters of those regiments were then at that place. I wish you would send any of Hatch's detachments that may be with you, or may join, by steamer to report to him at this place. I am glad to hear of your rapid recovery, and hope to see you here soon; lose no time. Company I, Fourth U. S. Artillery, has been assigned to your division. It is now here and in good hands. Please send by Captain Van Antwerp a complete statement of your command, and when you will be here. Generals Long and McCook arrived here only two days ago. When you arrive here we will have a splendid force with which to begin the next campaign.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

PULASKI, [*January*] *26, 1865.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Dispatch of 22d just received.* Before you left Nashville I had sent the Eighth Michigan, via Murfreesborough, Shelbyville, and Fayetteville, to this place, with orders to scout the country thoroughly. This regiment arrived here a few days since. Previous to its arrival I had only about 200 mounted men, the Sixteenth Illinois, General Wilson having taken from me two mounted regiments, leaving me a force entirely inadequate for my purpose. I shall send a regiment toward New Market and Salem on the 27th. By that time I will have had clothing issued, of which the men are in need. I have not heard of a guerrilla west of this place, though I will send out the remaining mounted force in that direction. A single courier arrived yesterday from General Wilson's headquarters, and trains without escort and small parties have been passing almost every day without being molested.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 14. HDQRS. SIXTH DIV., CAV. CORPS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Pulaski, Tenn., January 26, 1865.*

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II. Colonel Mix, Eighth Michigan Cavalry, will march with his regiment on Saturday at daylight, the 28th instant, for Fayetteville. At Fayetteville he will be joined by 200 men of the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry marching from Shelbyville. This detachment is ordered to be here by 4 p. m. Colonel Mix will unite this force with his own, and will then patrol the country in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, New Market, and Winchester, and the triangle of country embraced between these points. He is expected to clear this country of guerrillas and such straggling parties of Confederate cavalry as may be found there, and will govern his operations by what information he can from time to time obtain from citizens or any other source, bearing in mind that what is desired is not the mere dispersion of those forces, but to capture or kill them, and, if guerrillas, they are not to be captured. He will take with him as much bread, sugar, coffee, and salt as the men can carry without too much encumbering the horses. The country must be relied upon for rations when this gives out. All serviceable horses, and none but serviceable horses, will be impressed. Colonel Mix must see that in all cases receipts are given for property taken, specifying whether the owner is loyal or disloyal. Indiscriminate pillage must not be permitted. Except one ambulance, no wheels will accompany the regiment.

III. Lieut. Col. R. W. Smith, commanding Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry, will detach a force of seventy men or thereabouts from his regiment and send them in command of an efficient and reliable officer to Lawrenceburg, thence to Lexington, and thence crossing the country to the east to Sugar Creek, thence returning to this point. The command will carry bread, sugar, salt, and coffee for five days. They must depend upon the country for meat rations. No wheels will accompany the expedition. The purpose of the expedition is to scout the country thoroughly. All guerrillas will be killed at sight. All stragglers of

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*See Vol. XLV, Part II, p. 626.

the cavalry, of which it is supposed there are many in the neighborhood of Sugar Creek, particularly of the Tenth and Twelfth Tennessee Regiments, will be arrested and brought in. If, as may possibly be the case, small parties of rebel cavalry should be found, the commanding officer must not be content with driving them from his road, but must endeavor to capture or kill as many of them as possible. The command will march slowly, care being taken to preserve the condition of the horses. Citizens will be questioned frequently on the road, and all the information possible obtained as to the condition and disposition of the inhabitants and the topography of the country, upon which the officer is expected to report upon his return. Guides will be impressed from the country if it be found necessary. All serviceable horses will be seized, and only those that are serviceable, and receipts given therefor in every case, specifying the loyalty or disloyalty of the owner. Indiscriminate pillage must not be permitted. The officer in command will take sufficient time to examine the country thoroughly. It is supposed that a week will be amply sufficient for the purpose.

By command of Brigadier-General Johnson:

E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *January 26, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER FIFTH TENNESSEE CAVALRY:

Colonel Mix will leave here on Saturday morning next and go to Fayetteville with Eighth Michigan Cavalry. You will send 200 mounted men to meet and report to him there by 4 p. m. of Saturday. Colonel Mix is sent to scout the country between Fayetteville, New Market, and Winchester, and this force will be under his order until the work is completed. Acknowledge receipt of dispatch.

R. W. JOHNSON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. DIST. OF EAST TENNESSEE AND FOURTH DIVISION, 23D ARMY CORPS, *Knoxville, Tenn., January 26, 1865.*

1. Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from headquarters Department of the Ohio, the Thirty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry is hereby transferred from the Second to the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. The Thirty-fourth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry will be put in complete readiness to move without delay to Cumberland Gap, providing themselves with five days' rations.

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By command of Brigadier-General Tillson:

N. A. REED, JR.,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *January 26, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, C. S. Army,
Comdg. Department of West Virginia and East Tennessee:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding the department directs me to inform you that it is evident that flags of truce are used for pur-

poses for which they are not contemplated by the rules of war, and that hereafter no more flags will be recognized unless it shall appear from the communications in the hands of the bearer that the subject of which it treats is of the utmost importance.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

LEXINGTON, *January 26, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FRY,
Camp Nelson, Ky.:

Send two companies of Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry through Woodford, Anderson, and Shelby Counties to La Grange. They will scout country thoroughly and collect Government cattle scattered yesterday by rebels twenty-two miles from Louisville. Three days' rations will be taken, and they will report arrival. All the other companies mounted will move to Lebanon and report arrival.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

POST HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, Ky., January 26, 1865.

Capt. E. B. HARLAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., Military District of Kentucky:

CAPTAIN: In reply to your communication of present date I have the honor to state that I made arrangements last evening for men to start early this morning, taking with them Captain Rolfe, acting commissary of subsistence, who was in charge at the time of the attack, and collect the cattle and drive them to this place. This force had started several hours before your communication reached me. I have also ordered fifteen men from the Fourth Missouri Cavalry to go as guard to the ambulances, which will probably start within an hour. I understand that the only line officer in charge of the negroes was a second lieutenant, who was back some distance in the town away from his command at the time of the butchery. I have not as yet been able to learn his name, but will if possible have him arrested.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. COYL,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ninth Iowa Infantry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Owensborough, Ky., January 26, 1865.

Capt. E. B. HARLAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., Dist. of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to request definite instructions in regard to guerrillas giving themselves up voluntarily or otherwise falling into my hands. I hold under arrest James W. Speaks, who acknowledges himself to be a member of Duncan's band, and whom I think to be a guerrilla. Shall I execute such men, or send them to Louisville with charges? This man Speaks rode upon a scout I had sent out, thinking them friends, and surrendered without resistance. I would

suggest that those coming in and surrendering themselves voluntarily be left somewhat to my discretion. Many boys of fifteen or sixteen have been persuaded to leave home and join these lawless bands, who would be glad to surrender themselves to the authorities if assured of lenient treatment.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WARD,

Lieut. Col. Twenty-seventh Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Post.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *January 26, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Johnsonville:*

Colonel Palmer, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, telegraphs that about fifty of Lyon's men left Paint Rock Valley five days ago, to endeavor to cross the Tennessee about fifty miles from Johnsonville, and thinks the gun-boats might look after them.

B. H. POLK,

Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECATUR, ALA., *January 26, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,

Commander of the U. S. Armies:

GENERAL: In accordance with the written permission given me at Washington on November 23 last, I beg leave to make the following report. It was impossible to have done so before this on account of Hood's advance and the consequent interruption of railroad communication. I did not see General Roddey in person (as he declined meeting me just then for prudential reasons), but he and another rebel general of great influence, whose name I am not permitted to divulge at this time, sent out Major McGaughy, Roddey's brother-in-law and his chief of staff, to hold a conference with me on the road leading to Moulton. He frankly admitted to me that the affairs of the Confederacy were in a hopeless condition, and that the people were anxious to know the best terms which could be given to Alabama in case of an immediate popular movement for reconstruction. He stated that there was a universal anxiety to have the war come to a close with or without Jeff. Davis' consent, if some reasonable terms could be extended to the people in the disposition of their slaves. If a plan of general emancipation, to be consummated, say within fifteen years, were adopted, he thought that it would be a satisfactory basis for adjustment. As I had no terms to offer except those known through the public prints, the conference ended, to be resumed upon my hearing from Washington. Should the answer be a favorable one, steps will be immediately taken to communicate with Governor Watts first, and should no result come from it, to make a movement, civil and military, to immediately organize a State government for North Alabama, which will include three-fourths of the State. I make these statements at the request of some of the most influential public men residing on the south side of the Tennessee River. The chief difficulties in the way of reconstruction in Alabama are the following: First, rebel soldiers; second, slavery. Minor obstructions, such as pride, perverted patriotism, sympathy for friends in the army, &c., it is believed have vanished before the victorious progress of our arms. There are but few rebel soldiers now in North Alabama, but a squad in a county is sufficient to check any popular movement outside

the Federal lines. If the second cause (slavery) were placed upon a basis not inconsistent with the position of the Administration it is confidently believed that the rebel cavalry in North Alabama would be disintegrated by desertion or acquiescence in Federal authority. The instantaneous emancipation of 500,000 slaves would be so abrupt a change as to destroy the life of the community by convulsions and a total derangement of the entire order of things political, social, moral, and economical. A plan for a gradual emancipation would avoid those evils and tranquilize Alabama. The four northern tiers of counties in Alabama across the State from Mississippi to Georgia, by majorities ranging from three-fourths to fourteen-fifteenths, voted for the Union; not one for secession. Much of the military strength of those counties was put in the rebel army by popular appliances and political management, but much the largest portion was forced in by conscription after the act passed, or went in to avoid conscription. The loss of our young men in war, the destruction of property, the absence of mail facilities, presses, schools, commerce, the suspension of church service, scarcity of food, the falsification of rebel promises, have failed to convince men that secession was the rightful remedy. Some have become embittered by loss of property, friends, &c., but those feelings are founded on momentary passions that will soon pass by. Ever since the acts of the Federal Government have disclosed a serious intention to exert all its power at any cost to preserve the integrity of the Union, there has been a general conviction in Alabama that the rebellion must come to grief. Candid secessionists of intelligence have admitted it privately. Devoted Union men have looked for this as the Jews looked for the coming of Shiloh. On the north side of the Tennessee River the leading and rabid secessionists not in the army have mostly fled the country.

Those four counties, it is believed, can be easily managed, for the opinion is universal that slavery is dead. Its moral power is broken; the lordly voice of the master has lost its spell of power. The sweets of freedom have been tasted by the slave, and his stay with his old master is relieved of the details of antecedent slave management. The same sentiments prevail on the south side of the river. Franklin, Lawrence, and Morgan are Tennessee River valley counties on that side. These counties embrace some secessionists. The valley proper, from six to twelve miles in breadth, contained most of the secessionists. The central and southern portions of these counties were almost unanimous for the Union. Their voice has been silenced. Many of them and their sons are in the rebel army, mostly by conscription. Numbers have fled the country, and not a few have been murdered in cold blood as obstinate deserters and resolutely disobedient to conscript orders. Murdered, I mean, by the conscript and provost guards under orders from conscript officers. These people only ask to be freed from rebel terrorism to avow their sentiments and show their faith by their works. The other counties, embracing the four northern counties, lie in rolling, mountainous lands, embosoming rich gorges and small valleys, with but few slaves, and were and are (obstructions being removed) Union men by sentiment, education—I had almost said by nature. In the convention nor in the popular feeling had they nor can they have any sympathy with secession, its causes, hopes, nor aims. This is true of all the counties until you strike the cotton region proper, south of the mountains, where the streams emptying into the Gulf widen into large valleys. We have information through many channels that the feeling for reconstruction in South Alabama is prevalent and strong, and, as some

say, more intense than in the northern parts of the State. A wish to save their wealth from devastation and for their own use, heretofore untouched, added to the certainty that their day of security may soon pass away, renders the truth of these accounts in the highest degree probable. These opinions as to popular sentiment and feeling in Alabama are believed to be correct, but it must be remembered that there has been for years an absence of the usual tests and means of ascertaining popular sentiment. Elections have been farces, popular deliberations unknown and stifled, the freedom and existence, indeed, in North Alabama of a press, a thing of the past; but in a community where an intelligent man knows every one, correct deductions can be made from slight premises. A word from a leading man of a large connection known to the auditor, confidential communications from known Union men from different counties and neighborhoods, confidential advice asked and given, professional and private, through the whole rebellion—these things can afford fair data, the best under the circumstances for correct deductions. The government of the State is in the hands of a rebel majority, and the Union men in the legislature seem to be unable to make any progress in the right direction. Approaches are now making to Governor Watts, urging him to take some immediate and decided steps to save the State from further devastation. He is unfortunately a man of narrow views and weak will, and does not seem to possess the elements which in the present emergency would make some atonement for his past ruinous policy. With some change in the policy of the Administration in regard to slavery, the Union men and former secessionists of Alabama believe that they can redeem Alabama and restore her as a valuable State to the Federal Union, break the foul rebel party forever, and turn a current of popular odium and execration against the rebellion and its authors and adherents that will extinguish all bitterness against the Federal Government and consolidate into a healthy national sentiment that will never again go into causeless rebellion against the national authority.

A speedy reply is most respectfully solicited, and I remain, as ever, your obedient servant,

J. J. GIERS.

(Care of Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger, Decatur, Ala.)

P. S.—I would here mention to you that Judge Smith, member of the rebel Congress from the Tuscaloosa district, will shortly resign his seat at Richmond and return home. His wife (daughter of Mrs. A. Easby, 16 East Capitol street, Washington City) came through the lines some time ago and was in New Orleans about a month ago on her way to her mother's. I inclose a few lines from Governor A. Johnson, written in the belief that I was to go to Washington in person, which my time will not permit at this time.

2d P. S.—I need scarcely tell you that I do nothing without the knowledge or permission of General R. S. Granger or the commander of the post at Decatur.

[Inclosure.]

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Nashville, February 1, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding U. S. Armies, &c.:

GENERAL: Please permit me to introduce to your favorable consideration Mr. J. J. Giers, of Alabama, now a resident of this city, and for

some time personally known to me. Mr. G. is a man of high character, standing, and integrity, and thoroughly loyal to the Federal Government. Any statement he may make can be relied upon with implicit confidence. He desires a short audience with you, which I hope will be granted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 26, 1865—12 m.*
(Via Cairo and New York.)

Major-General CANBY,
New Orleans:

General A. J. Smith with about 18,000 men and a cavalry force of about 5,000 has been ordered to report to you at New Orleans, unless you direct some other point of embarkation. The objective is Selma or Montgomery, including the capture of Mobile or not, as you may deem best. Commodore Thatcher will take command in Mobile Bay with additional vessels to co-operate. In order to make your campaign successful while Sherman is occupying the enemy in Georgia and South Carolina, will require much energy of preparation and activity of execution.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 26, 1865. (Received February 3.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch of the 19th has been received.* The preparations for the operations indicated are well advanced. The greater part of the troops are already assembled in this neighborhood and in Pensacola Harbor and Mobile Bay. The remainder will be collected at once. Our greatest want will be cavalry horses. The hard service of the last forty days, coupled with the bad roads and terrible rain-storms that have prevailed throughout the valley, have disabled many. I am dismounting the most inefficient of the cavalry for the purpose of making the other efficient, and will send requisition at once for the remounts required. The only naval vessels required will be light-draft monitors. Admiral Lee is now here, and I have no doubt will send all that may be needed. I have found in the commanders of both squadrons every disposition to co-operate to the fullest extent of their power. I am already in communication with General Thomas, but will be prepared to act independently of him, if necessary. Can General Gillmore be sent to me? I would be glad to have General Averell and General Arnold if they can be spared. The rainy season ends here ordinarily between the 1st and 10th of next month, and a few days of dry weather will make the roads from the Gulf to the interior practicable.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

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*See Vol. XLVIII, Part I, p. 580.

HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTH ALABAMA AND WEST FLORIDA,
January 26, 1865.

Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: Agreeably to instructions from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, I have the honor to make the following designation of troops for the minimum permanent garrison in Pensacola and Mobile Bays, viz: Fort Pickens, three companies Twenty-fifth Col ored Infantry; Fort Barrancas, two companies Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery; Redoubt, one company Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery; for the garrison, guarding supplies, &c., on the mainland at Barrancas, eight companies Twenty-fifth Colored Infantry and the dismounted men of the Second Maine and First Florida Cavalry; Fort Morgan, five companies Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery; Fort Gaines, two companies Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery. The engineer and quartermaster's employés at the above stations to be organized, armed, &c., to be used for defense if required. The balance of the troops (white), after giving to General Andrews the Sixty-ninth Indiana and Ninety-seventh Illinois, consisting of the Twentieth Wisconsin, Nineteenth Iowa, Ninety-fourth Illinois, Third Maryland, composed of six companies, Sixtieth Indiana, four companies, I recommend be constituted a brigade with Battery G, First Michigan Artillery, and given to Col. Henry Bertram, Twentieth Wisconsin. This leaves in this district: Twentieth Colored Infantry, Ninety-sixth Colored Infantry, at East Pascagoula; Ninety-seventh Colored Infantry, Eighty-second Colored Infantry, Eighty-sixth Colored Infantry, at Barrancas; Second Maine and First Florida Cavalry. The Warrior and Swaim have arrived and gone directly to Barrancas with portions of Andrews' command. The Saint Charles is hourly expected with the remainder. The Alabama is due from Barrancas and by it I shall send the Sixth Missouri and Fourteenth New York Cavalry to Lakeport. The moment transportation reaches here I shall be off to Mobile Point and Dauphin Island with this command.

Very respectfully,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I am fearful that some accident has happened to the Saint Charles. I sent to Ship Island to give her orders to proceed direct to Barrancas, but she had not made her appearance; probably has run aground. If so, the troops must suffer, as the weather is very cold. I have no boats here to release her.

G. GRANGER.

JANUARY 27, 1865—9 p. m.

P. S. No. 2.—The Saint Charles passed here at 10 p. m. and proceeded direct to Barrancas. The Clyde and Alabama arrived to-day. The latter leaves at once for Lakeport with the Fourteenth New York Cavalry, and the Clyde for Fort Morgan with the Ninety-sixth Colored Infantry.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, January 26, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans, La.:

COLONEL: A lady refugee who left Mobile on the 20th instant confirms the information I reported yesterday in regard to the rebel force

between Pollard and Blakely, except as to numbers (of which she has no positive knowledge), with the further information that the rebels were rapidly evacuating Mobile and have been removing ammunition and other stores for some time. If this is correct the object of the troops on the railroad near Pollard is obvious.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

(Copy to Capt. William L. Avery, acting assistant adjutant-general, East Pascagoula.)

EASTPORT, MISS., *January 27, 1865—2 p. m.*
(Received 1 p. m. 28th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Your telegram of 6 p. m. 25th is just received. Orders have been given for the Fourth Regiment Missouri Cavalry to go to Memphis for reorganization. Please let me know as soon as possible General Grant's decision whether I shall make a campaign or send re-enforcements to Canby. I can start from here early in the spring, but I do not believe that any effectual progress could be made with the roads in their present condition. If left to my choice I should select the route described in my telegram of the 24th. Please let me know the decision of the Secretary of War whether Columbus, Ky., is in my department or in that of Canby, and whether my command still constitutes a part of the Military Division of the Mississippi or not.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

EASTPORT, MISS., *January 27, 1865.*
(Received 10.20 p. m. 28th.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Orders have been issued directing the Forty-eighth Missouri Infantry, six-months' regiment, to report to commanding officer at Chicago for duty guarding prisoners of war.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *January 27, 1865.*
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Dispatch received last night. The weather is intensely cold. The river is full of ice and frozen, besides the Ohio is gorged with ice thirty miles below the falls, cutting off all communication with the mouth of Tennessee from this point. Nearly all the Ohio steamers are above the falls, not having returned from transporting Schofield's command, and they can not now get down. We can command only those running from Cairo and such as are laid up there. The number I fear will not be sufficient to effect the whole movement at once. The former are wanted on the Tennessee and Ohio and on the Mississippi below Cairo.

The Mississippi is closed between Saint Louis and Cairo, as you are aware. I have telegraphed to various points for information. Will telegraph you again in a few hours.

R. ALLEN,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *January 27, 1865.*
(Received 6.45 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Notwithstanding the untoward circumstance mentioned in my dispatch of this morning, I hope to be able to furnish the transportation required in a few days. I will advise you of the progress.

ROBT. ALLEN,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Eastport, Miss., January 27, 1865.*

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V. The detachment of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry at present serving with Fourth Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, now at Louisville, Ky., will proceed without delay to rejoin their command serving in the Department of Mississippi, reporting upon their arrival at Memphis to Major-General Dana, commanding Department of the Mississippi, for further orders. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

VI. The Forty-eighth Missouri Volunteer Infantry is hereby relieved from further duty in this department, and will proceed to Chicago, Ill., reporting to the commanding officer of that place for the purpose of guarding prisoners of war. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

H. M. CIST,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, *Camp Green, near Huntsville, January 27, 1865.*

Capt. D. R. Cook, Forty-ninth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, is hereby announced as acting assistant adjutant-general of this brigade, vice Lieut. Wallace McGrath, mustered out of service. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

ABEL D. STREIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF SPECIAL INSPECTOR,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Louisville, Ky., January 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Comdg. Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: Major Price informs me that the Burnside Arms Company have now a contract for the furnishing of 3,000 Spencer carbines

monthly, and for the future I may expect to receive the proportion to which we are entitled. There are now on hand between 500 and 600 (General Upton has been supplied), and 1,000 more have been ordered to be sent from New York. If you will have the commanding officers of each regiment of the corps make requisitions for the number of Spencer carbines necessary to complete its armament, and mark on them as they pass through your hands the order in which you wish them supplied and forward them to me, I will send the carbines as rapidly as they come to hand. I inclose you a copy of memoranda from Major-General Halleck with regard to horses, &c.* Would it not be well to send to this depot by the steamers which go down with General Upton's command all the disabled cavalry horses you have? The facilities for recuperating them are greater at this point than elsewhere. I am directed by the Cavalry Bureau as soon as practicable to see General Thomas and yourself for the purpose of making definite arrangements with regard to all questions of supply for the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi. I hope to be able to see you in the course of the next ten days.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. CHAMBLISS,

Maj. and Special Inspector of Cavalry, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF SPECIAL INSPECTOR,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Louisville, Ky., January 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Comdg. Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: In writing to you this morning it did not occur to me that I had not explained why the horses for Hatch's division had not been forwarded. I was informed by General Allen at the time that owing to the necessity of moving Schofield's corps nothing could then be done. All the boats that could be had were sent round for that purpose. I proposed sending the horses on these boats but was informed that Schofield was at Clifton, 100 miles below Eastport, and the boats could not be permitted to lose time by going up to you, so there was nothing to do but to wait. In the meantime I sent what horses we had to Nashville. I have directed Captain Allen, assistant quartermaster, to send by General Upton's quartermaster all the horses we have, but find transportation cannot be had to-day. An officer is to be left behind by General Upton to take charge of the horses which will be shipped in a few days. We will still receive some few horses. All of these I will send you and as often as transportation can be had.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. CHAMBLISS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
No. 16. } MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., January 27, 1865.

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II. Upon the receipt of this order Brevet Major-General Upton, commanding Fourth Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the

* See Vol. XLV, Part II, p. 614.

Mississippi, will order the detachments of the Fourth Missouri and Seventh Indiana Cavalry, under his command, to report to Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana, at Memphis, Tenn.

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By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Eastport, Miss., January 27, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. E. UPTON,
Commanding Fourth Cavalry Division, Louisville, Ky.:

In case you are able to draw Spencer rifles for your command, the major-general commanding directs that you turn in the arms now in use by your division and arm the men with this weapon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Pulaski, Tenn., January 27, 1865.

Col. ELISHA MIX,
Commanding Eighth Michigan Cavalry:

COLONEL: General Johnson has received information that Lieutenant-Colonel Clift, Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, with the whole of his regiment, has orders to go to Fayetteville and go into camp in order to examine and scout the country. The general therefore directs that you delay your expedition ordered on yesterday until you receive further orders, and that in the meantime you cause to be furnished to these headquarters the tri-monthly reports and monthly returns which are due from your regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., January 27, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 27th day of January, 1865: William Miner, a deserter from the Mobile Navy-Yard, left Mobile on the 20th instant; states that the torpedo-boat, commanded by Captain Lynch, is now ready for use, and that she had steam up on the 20th instant. W. W. McDonald left Mobile on the 19th instant; states that the troops were moving across the bay toward Pollard to meet an expected raid from Pensacola; thinks there is no intention on the part of the authorities to evacuate the city; states

that guns were arriving at the city when he left. William O'Conner left Mobile on the 19th instant; says he read a letter from Tupelo, dated about the 15th instant, stating that Hood's army is falling back from that place.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. EATON,

Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, RESERVE CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Barrancas, near Pensacola, Fla., January 27, 1865—12 m.

Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans, La.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report my arrival at this place on the steamer Warrior at 1 o'clock last night. The Warrior brought eight companies of the Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry and the principal part of the transportation and stock of that regiment and of the One hundred and fourteenth Ohio Infantry. The Corinthian arrived some time previous to 1 o'clock yesterday with a part of the Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry. The Saint Mary's, with the balance of the regiment, arrived here at 1 o'clock yesterday and is just about ready to go out. The Swaim, having on board detachments of the Thirty-fourth Iowa and One hundred and fourteenth Ohio and the ambulances, also stores of the commissary, arrived at 10 p. m. yesterday. Everything is off of the Swaim and she has been ordered to start back immediately to East Pascagoula. The Saint Charles, having on board the principal part of the One hundred and fourteenth Ohio, got aground in Lake Pontchartrain and has not yet arrived.

My last to you was written at the Lake Pontchartrain depot, New Orleans, at 9 p. m. Tuesday evening, January 24.* I, in a few minutes afterward, proceeded to Lakeport, arriving there at 10 p. m. The steamer Adriatic, which brought down the One hundred and fourteenth Ohio from Kenner, had to land a quarter of a mile below the railroad depot. Owing to this fact and the limited amount of transportation furnished by the railroad, we did not get the troops, equipage, and transportation (the latter going by the public road) till 2 o'clock the next morning. On arriving at Lakeport I found the wharf so narrow and so much obstructed by coal, lumber, and other public property as to very much impede our getting aboard the transports. It was also necessary to lead the animals over a narrow and rather defective platform 400 yards in length a few at a time or move them the same distance on platform-cars. I also found that the capacity of the transports had not been ascertained, and had to wait till the captain of each was consulted before I could determine how to distribute the troops on board. The wagons, of course, had to be taken apart. It was also dark, cold, and windy, and the quartermaster, Captain Bradshaw, advised that nothing could be gained by undertaking to load at night. I determined, however, to make as much progress as possible during the night, and the work proceeded with considerable activity, Lieutenant Champlin, aide-de-camp, remaining up all night personally superintending the matter. Everything was ready for the men of the Thirty-fourth Iowa to embark on the Warrior a little before 11 o'clock the

*See Vol. XLVIII, Part I, p. 628.

next day (the 25th). After the greater part of the regiment had got aboard, the boiler deck began to give way, and we had to take off two companies and put them aboard the Swaim, a steamer which had been selected to carry 150 men of the One hundred and fourteenth Ohio, the ambulances, &c. The Warrior, however, got off by noon, at which time it was reported the Saint Charles would start in an hour. The Swaim was out of repair and also required coal, and it was reported to me she would not start till 3 o'clock, which would be some two hours after everything belonging to the troops was aboard. The Warrior, being heavily loaded with lumber, made slow time. She reached East Pascagoula a little before daylight yesterday, but, owing to the shallow stage of water, was not able to get up to the wharf. I immediately in person reported to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, according to your instructions. He directed that I should proceed to Barrancas, Fla., but was of the opinion the Warrior was not suitable for the passage, but would determine on seeing her captain. To hasten matters I at once returned to the Warrior and sent the captain (Rowe) up to General Granger's, it being half a mile from where she was lying, having promised to call back and get instructions from General Granger in an hour. This I did, and after getting written instructions returned on board. It was now 8 a. m., and I was sorry to find that the Warrior was unable to move, the tide having gone out and left her aground. We did not, therefore, get off from Pascagoula till 11 a. m. yesterday. I have already selected a camp-ground for the brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PADUCAH, KY., *January 27, 1865.*

Governor O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

The steamer Eclipse blew up at Johnsonville at 6 a. m. this day, Ninth Indiana Battery, Captain Brown, on board. Sixty-eight men injured, more or less; ten died. They have arrived at this post. I am doing all I can for them. If you can render any assistance, please do so for the wounded.

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *January 28, 1865.*
(Received 4.50 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Will transportation for wagons and teams be required?

ROBT. ALLEN,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 28, 1865—10.10 p. m.*

General R. ALLEN,
Louisville:

We want to get the troops off first. The matter of wagons and trains will be attended to hereafter. Until Mobile or some other point is

secured as a base of operations we have no need of transportation for an interior line of operations. Moreover, it is possible that we may secure a line of water transportation. All this in due time.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

PLEASANT GROVE, *January 28, 1865.*

Major-General THOMAS:

In compliance with orders just received, I submit a report of our progress in repairing the Nashville, Decatur and Louisville Railroad. We finished the trestle one mile south of Campbell's Station this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and ran a train load of material to the next bridge at Robinson's Creek, sixty-three miles from Nashville, which we will commence in the morning.

L. H. EICHOLTZ,
Division Engineer, U. S. Military Railroads.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
Eastport, Miss., January 28, 1865.

Capt. H. M. CIST,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Department of the Cumberland:

CAPTAIN: The acting chief commissary of subsistence being absent, I have thought it would perhaps be proper to make to you a report of subsistence stores on hand at this depot. I have the honor, therefore, to report the following stores on hand, viz: Pork, 476 barrels, or 126,900 rations; flour, 159 barrels, or 27,800 rations. I am unable at present to report the number of beef-cattle on hand, not being able to communicate across the river with Lieutenant Nicholson, acting commissary of subsistence. I have the honor to report that the following issues were made yesterday, viz: To First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, 13,500 rations flour; Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, 16,700 rations flour; Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, 9,570 rations flour; cavalry command, 46,600 rations flour; headquarters Department of the Cumberland, 2,958 rations flour. A like quantity of salt meat was issued, being two days' full rations. The stores for the cavalry command were to be forwarded this morning, the depot assistant quartermaster being unable to forward yesterday for want of pilot.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, captain, your obedient servant,

JAMES McDONALD,
Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., January 28, 1865.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of January 21, 1865, relative to the assignment of Brigadier-General Van Derveer.* He will be assigned to the command of the brigade of

*See Vol. XLV, Part II, p. 623.

which Colonel Blake is the ranking colonel. General Grose was temporarily in command of the brigade to which Colonel Blake's regiment belongs, because when General Grose returned from leave of absence last fall General Whitaker was commanding the First Division, to which General Grose's proper brigade belongs, and he (Grose) was averse to serving under the command of General Whitaker. Since General Whitaker went to the Legislature, General Grose has been commanding his old brigade (Third, of First Division). Colonel Blake was assigned to duty in Nashville because I considered the officer next in rank (Colonel Lane) a more competent brigade commander.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

EASTPORT, *January 28, 1865.*

Brigadier-General WOOD,
Huntsville:

The major-general commanding directs me to make the inquiry, and request your report as to when you think you will be fully prepared to take the field again, and how many days' rations and how much ammunition you can carry with you.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE,
Nashville, Tenn., January 28, 1865.

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V. Special Orders, No. 16, paragraph I, current series, from these headquarters,* directing the First Kansas Battery to proceed to Johnsonville, Tenn., is hereby revoked.

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By command of Major-General Rousseau:

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. DIST. OF EAST TENNESSEE AND FOURTH DIVISION, 23D ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., January 28, 1865.

Capt. W. W. Deane, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby announced, subject to the approval of the major-general commanding the department, as assistant adjutant-general of the District of East Tennessee and Fourth Division, Twenty third Army Corps. All communications for these headquarters will be addressed to him at Knoxville, Tenn. He will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

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* See Vol. XLV, Part II, p. 612.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24. HDQRS. DIST. OF EAST TENNESSEE AND FOURTH DIVISION, 23D ARMY CORPS, *Knoxville, Tenn., January 28, 1865.*

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2. The command of the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, is hereby turned over to Col. H. G. Gibson, Second Regiment Ohio Heavy Artillery Volunteers. He will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

By command of Brigadier-General Tillson:

N. A. REED, JR.,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. HDQRS. SECOND BRIG. (ARTY. RESERVE), FOURTH DIVISION, 23D ARMY CORPS, *Knoxville, Tenn., January 28, 1865.*

Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 24, current series, from headquarters District of East Tennessee, and Fourth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the brigade.

H. G. GIBSON,
Colonel Second Ohio Heavy Artillery Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, January 28, 1865.

General E. H. HOBSON,
Lexington, Ky.:

GENERAL: I have reliable information from Rough and Ready, in Anderson County, of a fight between a detachment of Captain Brown's company of the Fifty-fourth and a gang of guerrillas under the notorious Dick Taylor, who was the leader of the gang that killed the negroes a few days since below Simpsonville. Lieutenant Moore and Taylor had a hand-to-hand fight. Moore received several cuts from a bowie knife in the face, and in the fight he shot Taylor dead. One other guerrilla was killed and the rest routed.

Very respectfully,

D. W. LINDSEY,
Inspector and Adjutant-General.

LEBANON, KY., *January 28, 1865.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

About forty men passed [within] five miles of Campbellsville, camped three miles from here last night, crossed to Bradfordsville road and took Bradfordsville direction. Said they [were] Fourth Missouri Cavalry. I think they are rebels. I have no company of my regiment at this place.

MAHONEY,
Major Thirtieth Kentucky.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 28, 1865—2 p. m.
(Received February 6, via Cairo, Ill.)

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Commanding, &c.:

The rainy season in this section usually ends in the first ten days of next month, and the roads from the Gulf to the interior will be practicable after a few days of dry weather. I will have 18,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and 1,200 artillery in readiness. If the roads prevent your moving so early, it will be necessary to increase the strength of this column. I can make it up to 30,000 men of all arms by reducing the garrisons of posts on the river. This may be done safely if you leave any considerable force to threaten Corinth and the communications south of that place. I will be prepared to co-operate with you or to act independently if you do not move in the direction of Selma. Please advise me as soon as possible.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Eastport, Miss., January 28, 1865.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army:

SIR: I desire to call the attention of the President to David Moore, colonel of the Twenty-first Missouri Veteran Volunteer Infantry, who in the commencement of the rebellion rallied around him the loyal men of North Missouri and drove from it the half-formed bands of rebels who were being organized there. In August, 1861, he was mustered into the service of the United States as a colonel and has held that rank ever since. At the battle of Shiloh, Colonel Moore lost a leg, and ere he had fairly recovered he reported to his regiment for duty. During the past year he commanded the First Brigade of the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and at the battle of Tupelo, Miss., he commanded the division. He now commands the First Brigade, of the Second Division, of this command. Knowing that Colonel Moore has done and suffered enough for the country to deserve it, I most earnestly recommend that he be at once promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., January 28, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 28th day of January, 1865: A report from Lieut. George G. Curtiss, Baton Rouge, January 24, 1865, states that Col. Jack Scott is reported making efforts to collect the absentees of his command, which number more than those

present. A report from J. Morris Haff, Thibodeaux, January 24, 1865, states that he has gleaned the following information from prisoners captured on Bayou Long January 20: General S. B. Buckner commands and is at Alexandria; the brigade of General Thomas, consisting of the Seventeenth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, and Thirty-first Louisiana Infantry, Weatherly's battalion (late Miles' Legion) of infantry, Wade's light artillery (six guns), and a company of heavy artillery, is at Alexandria. A small cavalry force is also there. Thomas' brigade and the Crescent Regiment, Louisiana Infantry, numbering in all about 3,000, are all the troops in the vicinity of Alexandria. The Third Louisiana was recently there, but has been sent to Shreveport to perform provost duty.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. EATON,
Capt. and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS,
East Pascagoula, January 28, 1865.

Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I think we will be able to evacuate this place to-morrow. Nearly transportation enough has arrived. General Andrews' force, which sailed from New Orleans, have safely reached Pensacola. The Sixty-ninth Indiana and Ninety-seventh Illinois will go directly from here to Barrancas on the Saint Mary's.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 29, 1865.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Eastport:

My telegram of the 26th decides your question about sending troops to General Canby. I presume General Grant will give you orders about co-operating as soon as Canby is ready to take the field. Columbus is in your department, but all posts on the Mississippi River are subject to the general orders of General Canby, the same as those in other parts of Kentucky and Tennessee are within General Sherman's division. Lines of military divisions do not necessarily conform to department or district lines, and orders changing divisions do not affect department or district boundaries, unless it is so stated. All returns, &c., are to be made as before.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Eastport, Miss., January 29, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram of 11.30 a. m. 26th instant has just been received this evening. The necessary orders for compliance therewith have already

been given and the troops will be got off as rapidly as possible, although I fear there may be some little delay, as it is reported to me that the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers are frozen up.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

EASTPORT, MISS., *January 29, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

The Forty-fifth [Missouri] ordered this day to report to Major-General Dodge, commanding Department of the Missouri.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *January 29, 1865.*
(Received 4.35 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

The transportation will be accomplished unless the continuous cold weather obstructs navigation between Cairo and the mouth of Tennessee. I have made every possible arrangement. The obstruction below the falls continues.

R. ALLEN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Eastport, Miss., January 29, 1865—10 p. m.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT ALLEN,
Louisville, Ky.:

I am directed by the Secretary of War to send General A. J. Smith's corps of infantry and five divisions of cavalry to New Orleans as soon as it is possible. You will furnish transportation by steamer, as soon as you possibly can, to take these troops from this point. There will be about 30,000 men, and from 20,000 to 25,000 animals, and about 1,000 wagons. You will have to send to this place forage and subsistence enough to take this force to New Orleans.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Eastport, Miss., January 29, 1865—8 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. L. DONALDSON,
Nashville, Tenn.:

The major-general commanding directs that you will be prepared, within six days from the receipt of this telegram, to furnish steam-boat transportation for one division of the Fourth Army Corps, numbering about 6,000 men, to this place. The major-general commanding also directs that you will see that railroad transportation is promptly and rapidly furnished them to take the troops referred to from Huntsville to Nashville.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PLEASANT GROVE, *January 29, 1865.*

Major-General THOMAS:

We finished bridge across Robinson's Creek to-day, 175 feet in length, and in the morning will start with a train load of material for Bridge No. 1, on Richland Creek, sixty-seven miles from Nashville.

L. H. EICHOLTZ,
Division Engineer, Military Railroad.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Eastport, Miss., January 29, 1865.*

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VII. The Forty-fifth Missouri Infantry is hereby relieved from duty in this department and will proceed to Saint Louis, Mo. Upon arrival at that place the commanding officer will report his command for orders to Major-General Dodge, commanding Department of the Missouri. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

VIII. Maj. J. B. Sample, assistant adjutant-general, is hereby relieved from duty with the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, and will report to Brig. Gen. K. Garrard, commanding Second Division, Detachment Army of the Tennessee, Eastport, Miss., for duty with that division. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

H. M. CIST,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., January 29, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Eastport:

This command is now prepared to take the field. The corps has transportation for twelve days' subsistence, driving the meat on the hoof. The men, of course, would start with three days' in haversacks, making fifteen days' to start with. The corps has transportation for 110 rounds of ammunition per man, which with forty rounds in the boxes, would give 150 rounds per man. We have 250 rounds per gun.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., January 29, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Eastport:

Major-General Stanley has arrived and will take command of the corps to-morrow. As my foot is not yet well, though the past shows I can do field duty with it, I respectfully request a leave of absence for thirty days. To save time please answer by telegraph. General Stanley approves the request.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Eastport, January 29, 1865.

Brigadier-General WOOD:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that immediately upon receipt of this telegram you will send one division of your corps to Nashville by rail, and thence by steamer to this place as rapidly as possible. They will take with them their shelter tents; be supplied with rations to carry them to this place. Their wagons and ambulances will be sent across the country under a sufficient guard, the wagons to be loaded with nothing but forage and ten days' rations for the guard. Two batteries of artillery will be sent with the wagon train. Please acknowledge receipt of this.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., January 29, 1865—12.15 p. m.

Lieut. Col. H. C. WHARTON,
Chief Engineer, Department of the Cumberland:

Please send me at once the twenty boats, with the necessary equipments of cordage, &c. As soon as possible order to us from Nashville whatever you may think will help out this train. It is much needed.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., January 29, 1865—12.15 p. m.

Capt. C. H. IRVIN,
Assistant Quartermaster, Department of the Cumberland:

Please forward as soon as possible the balks, chesses, &c., designed for the pontoon train here, and for which requisitions have already been made. Without these articles the train here will be of no account for service.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., January 29, 1865.

Lieut. Col. J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Army Corps:

On the 6th, the day after the arrival of my division at this place, I was directed to send a brigade to re-enforce the garrison of Decatur, Ala. I ordered Bradley's (Third) brigade, Colonel Conrad commanding, supposing the detail would only be for a few days. I am informed that regiments have been detached and so many details made from the brigade as to prevent regular drill and other preparations for putting the command in good condition for a campaign. I trust such measures may be taken as will put that brigade in the same condition for the field with the others of the division.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Pulaski, Tenn., January 29, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. W. SMITH:

COLONEL: General Johnson desires you to have a party of twenty men from your regiment made ready to go on a three days' scout, starting late in the afternoon of Monday. They will be placed in charge of an officer or non-commissioned officer of energy, vigilance, and first-rate capacity generally. As an officer is to go in command of a party from the Eighth Michigan, which will co-operate with them, it is not very important that you should place an officer in command, though it is desirable, if you have a first-rate one. Let the officer or non-commissioned officer who goes report here at 9 a. m. to-morrow for instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Pulaski, Tenn., January 29, 1865.

Col. E. MIX:

COLONEL: You will cause a party of twenty men, in command of an efficient, enterprising, and reliable officer to be made ready to go on a three days' scout, starting to-morrow evening. They will co-operate with a party of the same number from Sixteenth Illinois, going by another road. The officer in command will report here at 9 a. m. to-morrow for instructions.

This by order of Brigadier-General Johnson.

Your obedient servant,

E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *January 29, 1865.*

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Commanding District of the Etowah:

Am just in receipt of dispatch from Colonel Grosvenor announcing his arrival at Athens, and have requested him to assume command, and adopt such measures as he may deem best. Three hundred men sent from here arrived there before Colonel Grosvenor, and 300 more were following on second train, but were delayed by an accident. Thanks for your promptness in sending to the relief of Athens.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier General.

CHARLESTON, *January 29, 1865—4 a. m.*

Brigadier-General CRUFT,
Commanding Provisional Division:

I have the honor to report that I have received dispatch from Athens. I transmit it to you:

ATHENS, [*January*] *28.*

COMMANDERS OF POSTS, CHARLESTON AND CLEVELAND, TENN.:

This post was attacked at 2 o'clock this evening by 300 or 400 rebels. After three hours' fighting we repulsed them. We have reliable information that they have

re-enforcements near and will attack us again to-morrow. Send us 200 to 400 re-enforcements, if possible, by to-morrow's train.

WM. A. COCHRAN,
Captain, Commanding Post, Athens, Tenn.

A. M. ROGERS,
Captain, Commanding Post.

CHARLESTON, *January 29, 1865.*

Major MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Here all right. Nothing new from above. I will advance as soon as I can hear from you. Nothing is known beyond what I know from you. Shall I take the operator and instrument with me to Athens?

C. H. GROSVENOR,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

CHARLESTON, *January 29, 1865.*

Maj. S. B. MOE:

I go now with both trains flagging against train No. 2 from Knoxville. If I can get operator at Athens I will notify you, otherwise will send dispatches by courier. The guerrillas obstructed the track between every train near Cleveland, but did not show themselves.

C. H. GROSVENOR.

ATHENS, *January 29, 1865.*

Maj. S. B. MOE:

I am here with command. I find about 250 men already here to re-enforce. The garrison here is about 400, but not very well organized. The rebels under Graham are reported about eight miles off. I don't believe they are within fifteen miles. Unless you order different I will stay here to-night, or I will send half my own brigade to Charleston. The enemy left on the Georgia State road.

C. H. GROSVENOR,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

ATHENS, *January 29, 1865—9 p. m.*

Maj. S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch received.* I have sent cavalry scouts on three roads, with orders to find the enemy. Said to be strong. General Tillson urges me to proceed. I have agreed that if the enemy is in camp within fifteen miles to march rapidly to-night in time to surprise him. I do not think he is near, though Colonel Keith and others insist that he is. If I hear from them in time will report; otherwise will return in the morning.

C. H. GROSVENOR,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

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*Not found.

ATHENS, *January 29, 1865—6 p. m.*

General TILLSON:

Your dispatch received.* The enemy is reported eight miles out on Georgia road. I had sent off Captain Roberts' men with some scouts from this vicinity to ascertain the position of the enemy, and if he is within reach I will push vigorously before daylight. I will send cavalry on first train after they return.

C. H. GROSVENOR,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

BRIDGEPORT, *January 29, 1865.*

Maj. S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that on Friday night, 27th, I surprised and charged a rebel encampment about twelve miles from Roman's Landing. The detachment consisted of Lieutenant Smith and thirty-six men of Captain Sparks' company. They were completely routed. We killed 1, wounded 8, and captured 4, including the first sergeant. Most of their equipments and horses fell into our hands. Yesterday, 28th, on my march toward the river my rear guard was attacked about one mile from the landing by a rebel force of over eighty. The company of the Sixty-eighth New York Veteran Volunteers composing the same, repulsed them handsomely, without any loss on our part. First Lieut. Leander Martin, Company A, Eighteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, was killed in the first charge. His body is here. No other losses. Written report will follow.†

FELIX PR. SALM,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. SECOND BRIG. (ARTY. RESERVE), FOURTH DIVISION, 23D ARMY CORPS, *Knoxville, Tenn., January 29, 1865.*

1. First Lieut. Walter S. Bradford, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, is announced as acting assistant adjutant-general of this brigade. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly. All communications for these headquarters will be addressed to him at Knoxville.

2. Col. H. G. Gibson, as the immediate commander of the troops at this post, assumes the duties of post commander.

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H. G. GIBSON,
Colonel Second Ohio Heavy Artillery.

ATHENS, *January 29, 1865—4 p. m.*

Captain DEANE:

All quiet here. The enemy, reported 300 strong, left here yesterday at 4 p. m., and are reported seven miles from here this morning. Three hundred are reported at Madisonville

T. A. STEVENSON,
Captain, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, Commanding Detachment.

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* Not found. † See p. 10.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, MIL. DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., January 29, 1865.

Capt. CHARLES M. KEYSER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Kentucky:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the forces under my command are doing good work. Information just received from Adjutant-General Lindsey reports a fight between a company of Fifty-fourth Kentucky Volunteers and a band of guerrillas under the notorious Dick Taylor, the same band that killed the negroes a few days since. Lieutenant Moore and Taylor had a hand-to-hand fight in which Moore was severely cut with a bowie knife and Taylor killed. One other guerrilla was killed and the rest routed.

Very respectfully,

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *January 28 [29], 1865.*

Major MAHONEY,
Lebanon, Ky.:

Information just received from Danville that thirty-five guerrillas under Captain Clarke, all in Federal uniform, entered Danville this morning; robbed citizens and stores. Left Danville on the Perryville pike at 11.15 a. m. Keep a good lookout in direction of Perryville. Your dispatch just received.*

In the absence of Brigadier-General Hobson:

THOS. A. HOWES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NELSON, KY., *January 29, 1865.*

Major BARNES,
Lebanon:

Captain Clarke with thirty-five guerrillas in Danville this morning, and left going toward Perryville. Send detachment of men in that direction to meet them.

S. S. FRY,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP NELSON, KY., *January 29, 1865.*

Major BARNES,
Lebanon, Ky.:

Send one detachment through Perryville and one directly to Perryville. Order your men not to take any prisoners if they find them. Tell your men to be very careful, as guerrillas are arrayed in Federal uniform.

S. S. FRY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Eastport, Miss., January 30, 1865.

Authority is hereby granted to the residents of Tishomingo County, Miss., to hold the regular sessions of circuit, probate, and police courts

* See 28th p. 603.

of the county until further orders from these headquarters. This permission is granted upon the condition that nothing is done at any session of these courts inimical in any manner to the Government of the United States. All officers and soldiers of this command are hereby enjoined not to interfere in any way with the privileges granted herein.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

[HENRY M. CIST,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Eastport, Miss., January 30, 1865.

Authority is hereby granted to the citizens of Tishomingo County, Miss., represented by Judge R. A. Hill, to run the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad within the limits of the county, strictly for the convenience of the citizens thereof. This privilege to be conditional on the roads being used solely for the private interests of the citizens of this county, to be void and null when this condition is broken. All officers and soldiers will refrain from molesting the engines and cars used by the residents of the county for this purpose.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

[HENRY M. CIST,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., January 30, 1865.

General BEATTY:

The general commanding directs that you send out daily patrols into the Cane Spring neighborhood.

I am your obedient servant,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
January 30, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Col. A. D. Streight, commanding brigade, for compliance with this order.

By command of Brigadier-General Beatty:

M. P. BESTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV.,
DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Eastport, Miss., January 30, 1865.

The troops of this command will march promptly at 8 a. m. to-morrow, with two days' rations in haversacks and cartridge-boxes full. One wagon will be allowed to each regiment. The command will be absent from camp two days, and forage for that length of time must be taken, as none can be obtained on the route. Roll will be called before starting, and if any man is missing from his place during the march his company commander will at once report the fact to the commanding

officer of his regiment. The major-general commanding the Detachment Army of the Tennessee peremptorily forbids any soldier from entering any house without authority, either on the march or while in Iuka, and all officers are strictly enjoined to prevent their so doing. Offenders will be severely punished. Regimental commanders will detail a rear guard and a small advance guard. Company commanders will march in rear of their companies, and every precaution will be taken to prevent straggling and pillaging. This order will be read to each regiment before marching.

By order of Col. L. M. Ward:

JNO. M. READ,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 18.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., January 30, 1865.

* * * * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. J. H. Hammond, U. S. Volunteers, is temporarily relieved from the command of the First Brigade, Seventh Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, and will report to the brevet major-general commanding for orders.

VII. Col. George W. Jackson, Ninth Indiana Cavalry, will assume command of the First Brigade, Seventh Division, Cavalry Corps, by virtue of his rank.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., January 30, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. B. STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

Colonel Palmer, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, is out on a scout after Mead, the remains of Lyon's command. As soon as he returns your order will be delivered to him.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

EASTPORT, MISS., *January 30, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
New Orleans:

I am directed by Lieutenant-General Grant to send you the corps of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith and five divisions* of the cavalry command under General Wilson as soon as possible, with orders to report to you at New Orleans. The necessary orders have already been given to get them off as rapidly as possible, and it will expedite matters very much, I think, if you will send to this point all the steamers you can secure to

* Five thousand. See Halleck to Thomas, January 26, p. 584, and February 4, p. 647.

transport this force with as little delay as possible. The whole force will number about 30,000 men, and there will also be from 20,000 to 25,000 animals. They will need to be supplied with forage and subsistence stores to take them from this point to New Orleans, and it is advisable that you send a sufficient supply by steamers here to carry them to New Orleans. They will embark here as rapidly as transportation can be furnished them.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

ATHENS, *January 30, 1865—9.40 a. m.*

Major MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

My scouts have returned. It is certain there is no enemy on this side of the mountain. I shall return at once to Chattanooga, and will call for orders at Charleston from you.

C. H. GROSVENOR,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE AND
FOURTH DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., January 30, 1865.

Captain STEVENSON,
Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, Athens, Tenn.:

Your dispatch received. Your command and that of Captain Roberts will remain at Athens until further orders, probably for a few days, until all damage is repaired. If it is possible to pursue the enemy by pressing horses, with any hopes of recapturing Major McGaughy and his men, do so at once.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. District and Division.

LEXINGTON, KY., *January 30, 1865.*

Col. H. M. BUCKLEY,
Eminence, Ky.:

A squad of guerrillas, about thirty-five in number, all dressed in Federal uniform, are prowling around the country. Were in Danville yesterday. Represent themselves as belonging to Fourth Missouri Cavalry. No such troops in the State. Notify your posts of this. Keep a good lookout for them.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

THOS. A. HOWES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *January 30, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Paris, Ky.:

A band of guerrillas dressed in Federal uniform, claiming to belong to Fourth Missouri Cavalry, was broken up yesterday near Harrods-

ville. Twelve killed and captured. Prisoners say they intended going to Virginia. Notify all your posts of same and keep a good lookout for them. They number now about twenty-three men.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *January 30, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Covington, Ky.:

A band of guerrillas dressed in Federal uniform, claiming to belong to Fourth Missouri Cavalry, numbering thirty five, under Captain Clarke, was attacked yesterday near Harrodsville. Twelve killed and captured, balance scattered. Prisoners say they intended going to Virginia. Notify all your posts and keep a good lookout for them.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Colonel Brown, Mount Sterling, Ky.)

CITY POINT, VA., *January 31, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Army of the Cumberland:

With this I send you a letter from General Sherman.* At the time of writing it General Sherman was not informed of the depletion of your command by my orders. It will be impossible for you at present to move south as he contemplated with the force of infantry as indicated. General Sherman is advised before this of the changes made, and that for the winter you will be on the defensive. I think, however, an expedition from East Tennessee under General Stoneman might penetrate South Carolina well down toward Columbia, destroying the railroad and military resources of the country, thus visiting a portion of the State which will not be reached by Sherman's forces. He might also be able to return to East Tennessee by way of Salisbury, N. C., thus releasing some of our prisoners of war in rebel hands. Of the practicability of doing this General Stoneman will have to be the judge, making up his mind from information obtained whilst executing the first part of his instructions. Sherman's movements will attract the attention of all the force the enemy can collect, thus facilitating the execution of this. Three thousand cavalry would be sufficient force to take. This probably can be raised in the old Department of the Ohio without taking any now under General Wilson. It would require, though, the reorganization of the two regiments of Kentucky cavalry which Stoneman had in his very successful raid into Southwestern Virginia. It will be necessary probably for you to send, in addition to the force now in East Tennessee, a small division of infantry, to enable General Gillem to hold the upper end of Holston Valley and the mountain passes in rear of Stoneman. You may order such expedition. To save time I will send copy of this to General Stoneman, so that he can begin his preparations without loss of time, and can commence his correspondence with you as to these preparations. As this expedition goes to destroy and not to fight battles, but to avoid them when practicable, particularly against anything like equal forces, or where a great object is to be gained, it should go as light as possible. Stoneman's expe-

* See Sherman to Grant, January 21, Vol. XLVII, Part II, p. 102.

rience in raiding will teach him in this matter better than he can be directed. Let there be no delay in the preparations for this expedition, and keep me advised of its progress.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *January 31, 1865.*
(Received 4.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

General Thomas makes requisition for transportation of 30,000 men and 20,000 to 25,000 animals and 1,000 wagons. Transportation for the numbers mentioned by you is in a state of forwardness. I will increase it as rapidly as possible. I understand from you that the wagons and teams are not to go at present.

R. ALLEN,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

NASHVILLE, *January 31, 1865—10.10 a. m.*

Capt. ROBERT H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Eastport:

The movement of troops and the freezing state of Ohio River have prevented steamers from coming to Nashville. Every available boat has been taken, consequently we have not and will not have in the next six days transportation to move the division of the Fourth Corps. If dispatch is required I advise their marching to Eastport. It is not much over 100 miles and only four feet of water on shoals and falling. Expecting to hear promptly from the major-general, I shall telegraph this message to commanding officer of Fourth Corps, so that he may act as he deems wisest in the case, either to come here or march to Eastport.

J. L. DONALDSON.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 28. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Eastport, Miss., January 31, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

III. Brigadier-General Grierson, U. S. Volunteers, having reported to these headquarters in accordance with orders, will proceed to Annapolis, Md., reporting on arrival to Lieutenant-General Grant, commanding U. S. Armies, for orders.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

H. M. CIST,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *January 31, 1865.*

Capt. ROBERT H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch of January 29 just received, and the division will be sent as soon as transportation can be procured by railroad to Nashville.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

ORDERS.] HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., January 31, 1865.

The troops of this division will embark by rail for Nashville, thence by steam-boat for Eastport, Miss., as rapidly as possible, in the following order: First, Third Brigade; second, Second Brigade; third, First Brigade. The troops will take with them all their tentage, baggage, desks, &c., and all the provisions now in their hands. Also all their pack animals allowed in orders, and officers' horses. In shipping the troops fifty men will be put on a car. So soon as the Third Brigade (Brigadier-General Beatty commanding) arrives at Nashville, he will call on General Donaldson, chief quartermaster, for steamers to transport 5,000 troops, horses, &c., to Eastport, Miss. So soon as transportation is furnished for his brigade he will embark and proceed to Eastport, if not otherwise ordered. The steamers carrying each brigade of troops must keep together. In embarking the troops care must be taken not to crowd the troops and animals excessively on the boats. Due regard must be had to the comfort of the troops in fixing the number to be carried on each boat. On arriving at Eastport the leading troops will disembark promptly, so as to relieve the transportation. Each brigade will draw in Nashville a sufficient quantity of provisions to supply them abundantly, with what they have on hand, until they reach Eastport. The Forty-first Ohio and the Fifty-first Indiana Regiments are detailed as a guard to all wheeled vehicles, including two batteries of artillery, to proceed by way of Athens, Florence, and Waterloo, to Eastport. Lieut. Col. R. L. Kimberly, Forty-first Ohio, will take command of the expedition. The train and its guard will take with it ten days' subsistence and forage for the animals; also their own baggage, pack-mules, &c. Lieutenant-Colonel Kimberly will exercise great care and vigilance in guarding the train and prevent disaster. Surgeon Lynde, chief surgeon, will send all the sick, who cannot be safely moved, to hospital at this post; the remainder will be taken along, and sufficient supplies, tentage, &c., to care for the sick until the hospital train arrives.

By command of Brigadier-General Wood:

M. P. BESTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECATUR, *January 31, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

I have sent out to-day three reliable scouts as directed. They will lose no time in obtaining the information desired. Have no news to-day, but hope to hear something reliable on Wednesday.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *January 31, 1865.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The following I believe reliable. The gentleman from whom this information was derived left Montgomery afternoon of the 23d. Two corps, Cheatham's and Lee's, were passing through Montgomery on the 23d instant, en route for South Carolina. Dick Taylor with one corps and Forrest's cavalry was at or near Tupelo. Johnston declined Beauregard's command.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *January 31, 1865.*

Major MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Armstrong, assistant quartermaster, wanted to-day a guard of fifty men on board the steamer Lookout to go down the river to forage. I refused to detail the men, as I have reliable and positive information that the enemy is about 600 strong in the vicinity where Captain Armstrong directs his party, and I would not take it on my responsibility to risk the men.

FELIX PR. SALM,
Colonel.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. DIST. OF EAST TENNESSEE AND FOURTH DIVISION, 23D ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., January 31, 1865.

It having been shown by the most indubitable proof that large numbers of persons in this district have taken the amnesty oath for other than the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority, in compliance with paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 242, series of 1864, Adjutant-General's Office, it is ordered that hereafter the amnesty oath shall only be administered by Lieutenant-Colonel Trowbridge, provost-marshal-general of East Tennessee, or by the commissioners appointed by the U. S. district court, in compliance with written permission from the provost-marshal-general of East Tennessee. All officers of this command are directed to deprive persons, residents of this district, of certificates showing that they have taken the amnesty oath subsequent to this date, unless it shall appear upon such certificates that it has been taken in compliance with the terms of this order.

By command of Brigadier-General Tillson:

W. W. DEANE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *January 31, 1865.*

Brigadier-General HOBSON:

There are 250 mounted guerrillas near and west of Elizabethtown. Mr. Sam Thomas of Elizabethtown can direct a force so they can be taken. If you can, please send a party after them. I have no mounted forces. Please answer.

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *January 31, 1865.*

Brigadier-General EWING,
Louisville:

Have ordered Major Mahoney, at Lebanon, to get all the mounted force in that vicinity and move in the direction of Elizabethtown and get on track of rebels, and to notify the different points where my troops are stationed to look for them.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *January 31, 1865.*

Major HAMILTON,
Commanding Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, La Grange:

Move with your detachment toward Bardstown; 200 rebels are reported west of Elizabethtown. Endeavor to meet them and counteract their movements.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *January 31, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, TWELFTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY,
Lebanon, Ky.:

Take all your mounted force to Elizabethtown via Hodgensville (taking the company from Hodgensville with you if mounted) and whip 250 mounted guerrillas west of Elizabethtown.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., January 31, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 31st day of January, 1865: A communication from Maj. George Webster, Pass Manchac, La., states that a company of Arkansas troops is expected from Clinton to arrest deserters from the rebel army in the neighborhood of Hammond Station and Ponchatoula. One company in going to Summit lost twenty-five or thirty men by desertion. A refugee from Selma Iron-Works states there are about eighty-four mechanics employed there manufacturing Brooke rifles (9 and 11 inch), and that they have lately established a rolling-mill for rolling band iron for their guns; also that they are building two gun-boats on the Tombigbee River. I have the honor to inclose herewith telegraphic dispatches from the same source.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. EATON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

(Inclosure.—Telegrams for the Press Association. Senatobia, January 24, 1865.)

AMITE CITY, *January 25, 1865.*

Special to the Advertiser and Register says: Memphis papers of the 21st received. Thomas has arrived at Eastport. A movement to attack or flank Hood's army will take place within a fortnight. Meagher, with several thousand troops from Chattanooga, reported arrived at Nashville en route to join Sherman at Savannah via New York. Sherman is menacing Charleston and Branchville. A raid on Memphis by Forrest is expected. Dana says permits for over 30,000 bales of cotton were issued at Memphis in the past fourteen days.

HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISS. AND EAST LA.,
January 20, 1865.

It having come to the knowledge of the general commanding the district that permits to transport cotton have been surreptitiously used, purporting to be by my authority, notice is hereby given that all such permits are false and unauthorized, and that no permits are to be respected unless signed by myself and accompanied by the certificate of F. H. Hatch, collector of customs, that the export duties have been paid. The certificate of the latter is in all cases indispensable. All officers, soldiers, and scouts are hereby ordered to arrest all parties moving cotton in violation of this order, together with the cotton, teams, and drivers, and report the same to these headquarters.

GEO. B. HODGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA AND SOUTH ALABAMA,
East Pascagoula, January 31, 1865—11.30 p. m.

Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the last of my troops are just embarking for Mobile Bay. We have been unavoidably detained for two days because of the extremely low tides and fog, and the stranding of two of our best boats. I have succeeded in getting off both the Zephyr and Swaim, and have nothing behind. The Eighty-third Ohio passed here for Pensacola at 4 p. m. to-day. All the transports will be returned to Lakeport and New Orleans to-morrow. General Andrews' troops are all concentrated in Pensacola, leaving Bertram's brigade in Mobile Bay.

Very respectfully,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Cumberland, Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of January, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	23	.....	23	25	.....	.....
Fourth Army Corps (Stanley)	675	13,659	17,148	29,364	.....	18
District of Tennessee (Rousseau)	608	15,398	19,893	26,403	32	86
District of the Etowah (Steedman)	254	7,732	9,837	12,923	19	133
District of East Tennessee (Tillson)	177	5,477	7,137	10,244	14	69
Reserve Brigade (Le Favour)	83	762	1,103	1,791	.....	.....
Artillery Reserve (Nicklin)	14	714	753	870	.....	24
Unassigned infantry	30	1,124	1,439	1,768	.....	.....
Unassigned artillery	4	204	213	267	4	5
Signal Corps (Hollopeter)	10	77	87	128	.....	.....
Veteran Reserve Corps (Cahill)	16	363	741	881	.....	.....
Total	1,844	45,510	58,374	84,664	69	335

*Abstract from return of the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, Bvt. Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of January, 1865.**

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....	Gravelly Springs, Ala.
Escort	7	312	382	608	.....	.....	Do.
First Division (Croxton)	161	3,632	4,631	7,537	.....	4	Waterloo, Ala.
Second Division (Long)	189	5,218	6,454	8,531	.....	.....	Gravelly Springs, Ala.
Fourth Division (Upton)[a]	60	1,570	1,878	3,136	.....	2	Louisville, Ky.
Fifth Division (Stewart)	154	3,855	5,168	7,640	.....	4	Gravelly Springs, Ala.
Sixth Division (Johnson)	171	3,483	4,297	6,270	.....	.....	Pulaski, Tenn.
Seventh Division (Knipe)	120	3,027	3,815	5,480	.....	8	Edgefield, Tenn.
Total	871	21,097	26,634	39,211	.....	18	

[a] The report used in December return is used in this one, viz, the brigade report of the Third and Fourth Iowa and Tenth Missouri Cavalry, with General Upton, included.

Abstract from return of the Detachment of the Army of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Andrew J. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of January, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....
First Division (McArthur)	189	3,408	4,617	8,188	.....	.....
Second Division (Garrard)	187	4,099	5,122	7,559	.....	.....
Third Division (Moore)	107	2,749	3,481	5,426	.....	.....
Artillery Brigade (Lowell)	21	685	779	891	.....	.....
Total	509	10,941	14,005	22,069	.....	.....

Abstract from returns of the Military District of Kentucky, Bvt. Maj. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of January, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
First Division (Hobson)	237	5,623	6,781	9,576	.....	.....
Second Division (Ewing)	102	2,410	2,927	4,241	.....	.....
Total	339	8,033	9,708	13,817	.....	.....

*For abstract of the Third Division (Kilpatrick's), see Vol. XLVII, Part I, p. 42.

Abstract from return of the District of Western Kentucky, Brig. Gen. Solomon Meredith, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of January, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....
Paducah (Guppey)	51	1,325	1,827	2,169	.....	.....
Smithland (Ganen)	10	65	134	258	.....	.....
Columbus (Hicks)	26	641	940	990	.....	.....
Total	91	2,031	2,905	3,421	.....	.....

Abstract from return of the Northern Department, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of January, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	14	.....	14	14	.....	.....
Camp Chase, Ohio (Richardson)	20	713	1,033	1,139	.....	.....
Camp Thomas, Ohio (Caldwell)	3	39	60	82	.....	.....
Camp Dennison, Ohio (Noyes)	6	36	48	53	.....	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio (Willich)	22	262	432	472	.....	.....
Sandusky and Johnson's Island (Hill)	26	1,011	1,645	1,961	7	3
Camp Cleveland, Ohio (Smith)	5	100	112	116	.....	6
Gallipolis, Ohio (Allen)	9	130	196	221	.....	.....
District of Indiana (Hovey)	70	1,856	2,738	3,341	.....	.....
District of Illinois (Cook)	132	2,481	4,169	5,779	.....	.....
District of Michigan (Hill)	48	1,132	1,447	1,627	.....	.....
Draft and recruiting rendezvous (Cutler)	11	202	253	288	.....	.....
Total	366	7,962	12,147	15,093	7	9

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, *City Point, Va., February 1, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. F. T. Dent, aide-de-camp, will proceed as bearer of dispatches to the headquarters of Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, commanding District of East Tennessee, and Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland. Upon the execution of this order Lieutenant-Colonel Dent will rejoin these headquarters.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EASTPORT, MISS., *February 1, 1865—8 p. m.*
(Received 12.15 a. m. 3d.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Your telegram of 1 p. m. January 29 just received. Orders for A. J. Smith's corps and five divisions* of cavalry to report to General Canby

* See foot-note, p. 614.

at New Orleans were issued several days since, but, as I stated in my telegram of the 29th, there will be some delay in the whole force reaching their destination, on account of the partial stoppage of navigation in the Ohio and Mississippi by ice formed during the recent severe weather.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 1, 1865—12.40 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. ROBERT ALLEN,
Louisville:

Transportation will be required for all animals and wagons sent by General Thomas to General Canby, but the first thing to be done is to get off the infantry, which, with very little transportation, can assist in taking Mobile or establishing some other base while waiting for land transportation for a campaign into the interior. General Canby has been notified of this arrangement. Of course preparations must be made to send forage for the animals, as I presume Canby has no great surplus.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Eastport, Miss., February 1, 1865—10 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. L. DONALDSON,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Cumberland, Nashville:

Your telegram of 10.10 a. m. January 31 is received. The major-general commanding directs me to say that it is better for the division of the Fourth Army Corps that is to come here to follow out the original order, as, if the roads are as bad from Huntsville as they are out here, it would take the command a month to reach this place.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SEVENTH DIV., CAV. CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS.,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 1, 1865.

Pursuant to orders from corps headquarters, I take temporary leave of the brigade, and turn over the command to Col. George W. Jackson, Ninth Indiana Cavalry, senior officer present. I cannot dissolve my official connection, even for a time, with a body of men whose interests have become my own, and whom I had come to regard as my family, without regret. During our existence as a brigade we have suffered hardship, have lived roughly, marched hard and fought hard, as much so as any in the Cavalry Corps, and have met with almost constant victory. I leave you with the assurance that you have no superior in discipline and in the performance of duty, and that you have all the elements that make good soldiers.

With earnest wishes for a successful career to you all, I bid you farewell.

J. H. HAMMOND,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SEVENTH DIV., CAV. CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 1, 1865.*

In obedience to Special Orders, No. 18, headquarters Cavalry Corps, ...ry Division of the Mississippi, I hereby assume command of the ...igade, Seventh Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the ...ssippi. Staff appointments heretofore made will remain unchanged ... further orders.

GEO. W. JACKSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HUNTSVILLE, *February 1, 1865.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Eastport:

It was mistake saying Forrest was at Tupelo with Taylor. His whereabouts not known. Is supposed to be [in] interior of Mississippi.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 26. HDQRS. DIST. OF EAST TENNESSEE AND FOURTH DIVISION, 23D ARMY CORPS, *Knoxville, Tenn., February 1, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

4. Upon the arrival of the Thirty-fourth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., the Eleventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry will proceed to Knoxville, reporting on their arrival to Brigadier General Gillem, commanding brigade of Governor's Guards.

By command of Brigadier-General Tillson:

W. W. DEANE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

EMINENCE, KY., *February 1, 1865.*

Brigadier-General HOBSON:

I chased Quantrill all day yesterday from Spencer through Shelby toward the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad; am still after him; will catch him if I can.

H. M. BUCKLEY,
Colonel Commanding Fifty-fourth Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, *February 1, 1865—3 p. m.*

Col. H. M. BUCKLEY,
Fifty-fourth Kentucky, Eminence, Ky.:

Yours received. Major Mahoney with detachment Thirtieth Kentucky and Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry went yesterday toward Elizabethtown after a large force of mounted guerrillas. Are they the same ones you are after?

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EASTPORT, *February 2, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Dispatch received. Previous dispatch from General Halleck estimates the command of General A. J. Smith at 18,000 [men] and 5,000 horses. Wagons and trains to be left behind for the present. The transportation on General Halleck's estimate is nearly ready. I will increase it as rapidly as possible. The Ohio is gorged below the falls and no boats can go from here. Will send all the steamers from below Cairo and from Memphis to Eastport. The command will have to move in detachments. Cannot send subsistence stores from here; these stores will be sent to Cairo from Saint Louis by rail, and then taken up at that point. A partial supply may be sent from Nashville to Eastport, but will not be depended on.

ROBT. ALLEN,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

NASHVILLE, *February 2, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

General Allen telegraphs me February 1 as follows:

The gorge is giving way below the falls; will be able to send you boats in a day or two.

This, in connection with General Wood's telegram, explains the situation.

J. L. DONALDSON,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Eastport, February 2, 1865.

Lieut. Col. A. J. MACKAY,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date relative to sending out fleet of transports from this place at 10 a. m. to-morrow. The major-general commanding directs that the information be sent you that Captain Boyd, commanding Division of Mississippi Squadron, has requested that the fleets going down the river leave this place at 5 p. m. of the days they depart to enable the boats to pass through the piers of the ruined bridge over the Tennessee during daylight.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Eastport, Miss., February 2, 1865.

Col. J. G. PARKHURST,
Provost-Marshal-General, Department of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you require all prominent and influential residents of Murfreesborough and vicinity, both male and female, to submit to you in writing and under oath rea-

sons why they should not be sent through our lines and within those of the rebellion, where their sympathies are fixed and where their friends are to be found.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Eastport, Miss., February 2, 1865.

Col. J. G. PARKHURST,
Provost-Marshal-General, Department of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of date January 22 relative to certain persons who have been required to show cause why they should not be sent beyond the Federal lines and asking for further instructions. The major-general commanding directs that you not only require the leading and influential citizens of Davidson, Rutherford, and Williamson Counties, of the State of Tennessee, to show cause why they should not be sent south, but that you require from this class of residents wherever they come within your reach anywhere within the limits of the State, such statements made in accordance with existing orders. He further directs that until further orders you send the papers in each case to these headquarters for final decision.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Eastport, Miss., February 2, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

X. Companies L and M, First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, together with all the men belonging to the regiment, recruits, &c., within the limits of this department, will proceed to Savannah, Ga., via New York, and report for duty to the commanding officer of their regiment. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

H. M. CIST,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Eastport, Miss., February 2, 1865—10 a. m.
(Received 1 p. m. 4th.)

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps, Huntsville, Ala.:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that by reason of a change in the condition of matters here it will not be necessary for you to send the division of your corps to this place as heretofore ordered. The division will remain at Huntsville with the other divisions of the corps.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Eastport, Miss., February 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding Detachment Army of the Tennessee.

GENERAL: I have the honor, by direction of the major-general commanding, to furnish you the following copy of a dispatch received at these headquarters, and to which your attention is invited.* The major-general commanding directs me to say further that steamers will arrive at this point within a day or two to carry your command to New Orleans in accordance with the requirements of the foregoing telegram, and he desires you to make all necessary preliminary arrangements at once, so that the troops may embark immediately upon the arrival of the boats, and with as little delay as possible.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Eastport, Miss., February 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Comdg. Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor, by direction of the major-general commanding, to furnish you the following copy of a dispatch received at these headquarters, to which your attention is invited.* The major-general commanding directs me to say further that steamers will arrive at this point within a day or two to carry the cavalry force to be sent from your command to New Orleans, in accordance with the requirements of the foregoing telegram, and he desires you to make all necessary preliminary arrangements at once, so that the troops may embark immediately upon the arrival of the boats and with as little delay as possible.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, February 2, 1865.

Capt. ROBERT H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Mr. Wall, the scout whom I sent you the 22d, has just returned. He went by way of Fulton to the vicinity of Tupelo; thence down Town Creek to the Forks of the Bigbee and to Aberdeen; returned by the way of Verona. He learned at his home near Tupelo that Hood's army was leaving for South Carolina; heard the same at Aberdeen. He struck the railroad near Verona (at Shannon's Station), and while in the wood-yard there a train loaded with troops stopped. An officer told him that they were going to South Carolina. There were Alabama and Georgia troops on the train. They told him they were the last that were going. This was on the 26th. He also saw them on the 27th. Could not find out when they began to leave. According to accounts given by the people of the country, there were 25,000 or

*See Halleck to Thomas, January 26, 11.30 a. m., p. 584.

30,000 troops sent to South Carolina in all. They were all armed, but badly off for clothing. It was said Hood had been relieved and Taylor superseded him, although Hood went with them to South Carolina. Through the country, both on the way down and back, he learned that Hood had allowed the Mississippi troops to go home, but they were to reassemble at Columbus February 1. The general opinion was that not more than half would go back to the army. Peace was very extensively talked of, and he was told that a bill was before the Alabama Legislature to emancipate all negroes between the ages of eighteen and thirty who were put into the army. The negroes were very much excited about this, and did not appear to like it. Roddey was at Tuscaloosa. Nothing but sick at Aberdeen. Nothing at Corinth, Saltillo, or Guntown excepting a few scouts. Forrest was at Tupelo, with one brigade at Baldwyn. It was Mabry's, 700 strong. It relieved Bell's while he was below there. Forrest had no infantry with him. There were two regiments at Columbus. His command was said to be very much disorganized, but well mounted. There was considerable disaffection among some of his men. There was very little forage or provisions in the country. Forrest's men had taken all. The people were very much disheartened. The roads were in a very bad condition, all being badly cut up and almost impassable, the creek bottoms being filled with water and ice. Mr. Wall is a reliable man, though from the excessive cold and difficulties of traveling he did not see as many people as he might. The report of Hood's movements is doubtless correct. The circumstances detailed by Mr. Wall leave no room for doubt. Roddey's movement to Tuscaloosa began several days ago, and in this particular Mr. Wall's report is corroborated by information obtained from the south side of the river yesterday through a loyal woman whose son is in Roddey's command. He reported the last company to leave yesterday. I will send Mr. Wall to army headquarters to-morrow.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

ATHENS, *February 2, 1865.*

Major MOE:

Can you send me two pieces of artillery? The country is in quite a high state of excitement—citizens fleeing with their stock for safety. I apprehend no serious trouble, and two pieces of artillery would insure the safety of the place against the force that infests the mountains in the southern part of this county.

W. H. H. CROWELL,
Captain, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., February 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Commanding District of Tennessee:

By direction of the major-general commanding, I have the honor to inform you that this office will be removed to Nashville to-morrow, Feb-

ruary 3, and that all communications requiring action here will be addressed to Nashville on and after this date.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Col. C. H. Carlton, commanding Post of Chattanooga; Maj. Gen. J. B. Steedman, commanding District of the Etowah, and Brig. Gen. T. J. Wood, commanding Fourth Army Corps.)

TULLAHOMA, TENN., *February 2, 1865.*

Brigadier-General GRANGER,
Commanding at Huntsville or Decatur:

I started an infantry expedition this morning from Decherd, Tenn., to operate in the direction of Salem, Tenn., thence south to Larkin's Fork Post-Office, Ala., thence to go west in the direction of New Market, Ala. I will also start cavalry expedition on Saturday from Fayetteville, Tenn., to operate in the direction of New Market, Ala., to clean out a large and troublesome guerrilla force that harbors in the country south of Elk and north of Tennessee Rivers. Will you please send a co-operating force from Huntsville, Ala., in the direction of New Market, Ala., on Saturday. Please answer.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General of Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 23. HDQRS. DEFENSES NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD, *Tullahoma, February 2, 1865.*

I. All of the garrisons on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad between Nashville and Duck River bridge, both inclusive, are hereby reduced to twenty men each, except the garrison at La Vergne, which is hereby reduced to twenty-five men. The post garrison at Murfreesborough is not included in this order. The excess of men gained by this change will be organized into a pioneer corps by the commanding officer of the One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who will also place a competent officer to its command. This corps will be stationed at Duck River bridge, and will be used in conducting the defenses of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad between that point and Nashville. It will also be used as a reserve in the event of an attack. Brig. Gen. H. P. Van Cleve will see that this order is communicated to the several garrisons and that its provisions are perfected.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Milroy:

JNO. O. CRAVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEFENSES NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA R. R.,
Tullahoma, February 2, 1865.

Lieutenant Colonel CLIFT,
Commanding Fifth Tennessee Cavalry:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding defenses started an infantry force of 300 men, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Stauber, Forty second Missouri Infantry Volunteers, from Decherd, Tenn., this morning. This force will operate in the direction of Salem, Tenn.;

thence south to Larkin's Fork Post-Office, Ala.; thence west in the direction of New Market, Ala. The major-general commanding has also telegraphed to Brigadier-General Granger to have a co-operating force sent from Huntsville, Ala., in the direction of New Market, Ala., on Saturday. The major-general commanding directs that you send out from Fayetteville, Tenn., on Saturday, the 4th instant, to operate in conjunction with forces from Decherd, Tenn., and from Huntsville, Ala., in the direction of New Market, Ala., all the forces under your command. You will form a junction at or about New Market, Ala., with the co-operating forces, and act in concert with them in cleaning out a large and troublesome force of guerrillas that infest the country south of Elk and north of Tennessee Rivers.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. MOHLER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

EMINENCE, KY., *February 2, 1865.*

Brigadier-General HOBSON:

Sue Munday's command, about thirty men, well mounted, passed through Smithfield this morning at 2 o'clock, in direction of New Castle; left that place to the right; about two miles near that place attacked a detachment of the Seventeenth Army Corps, en route to this place from Carrollton; wounded four or five of them; heard nothing of them since.

E. W. EASLEY,
Captain, Commanding Post.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 2, 1865.*

General D. W. LINDSEY,
Frankfort, Ky.:

Send couriers to Captain Brown, at Lawrenceburg, to look out for Sue Munday's guerrillas. They were last heard from going in the direction of Versailles.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, *February 2, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Crab Orchard:

Send part of your mounted force to Danville. Sue Munday burned depot at Midway this evening. Moved in direction of Versailles. If your men hear of them they must follow them.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 2, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FRY,
Camp Nelson, Ky.:

I have sent forces from Crab Orchard to Danville. Squad left here to-night. Will move toward Versailles, taking all troops with them from different points.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 2, 1865.*

Col. S. B. BROWN,
Mount Sterling, Ky.:

Squads of guerrillas passed through Georgetown this evening. Intercept them if possible. It is believed they are making their way to Pound Gap. Confer with Captain Butler, now in Mount Sterling.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

THOS. A. HOWES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *February 2, 1865.*

Col. S. B. BROWN,
Mount Sterling, Ky.:

Send mounted force through and scout the country toward Cynthiana. Rebels burned depot and freight cars at Lair Station last night. Keep different points guarded and check them from going through, as it is believed they are making their way to Pound Gap.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

THOS. A. HOWES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOUNT STERLING, KY., *February 2, 1865.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have notified outposts at Flemingsburg and Poplar Plains, and they will send scout in vicinity of Cynthiana.

S. B. BROWN,
Colonel Eleventh Michigan.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 2, 1865.*

Lieutenant-Colonel ROGERS,
Eminence, Ky.:

Rebels under Clarke or Sue Munday burned depot at Midway to-night. They were going in the direction of Versailles when last heard from. Will probably return through country to Bloomfield. Send Twelfth Kentucky to intercept them.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

THOS. A. HOWES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

EMINENCE, KY., *February 2, 1865.*

Brigadier-General HOBSON:

The gang is not the same we were after. I have fifty men here. Major Hamilton, Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, is here with sixty-five men. What must we do? Colonel Buckley is at Shelbyville.

JNO. G. ROGERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 2, 1865.*

Lieutenant-Colonel ROGERS,
Eminence, Ky.:

Major Hamilton will remain for the present at Eminence. Squad of guerrillas in Georgetown this evening. Suppose they are the same you have been chasing.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

THOS. A. HOWES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

EMINENCE, KY., *February 2, 1865.*

Brigadier-General HOBSON:

I am at Eminence, sixty-five men strong; have been to Bloomfield. Guerrillas crossed Kentucky River forty in number. I wish instructions whether to report at La Grange or follow them through Owen.

A. G. HAMILTON,
Major, Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 2, 1865.*

Major HAMILTON,
Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, Eminence, Ky.:

Remain at Eminence for the present. Take good care of your horses. Report to Colonel Rogers.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

THOS. A. HOWES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHELBYVILLE, KY., *February 2, 1865.*

Brigadier-General HOBSON:

We have chased Sue Munday's gang into Henry. Our horses are worn out; can't do anything without fresh horses. Please send some, if only fifty. Quantrill is with the gang.

H. M. BUCKLEY,
Colonel Fifty-fourth Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 2, 1865.*

Major MAHONEY,
Lebanon, Ky.:

Clarke's guerrillas burned depot at Midway this evening. Look out for them at Bloomfield and other points. They are taking the back track.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

THOS. A. HOWES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., February 2, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 2d day of February, 1865: Mr. Ross, late a lieutenant of engineers at Mobile, left that city January 15, 1865. States that there are three lines of fortifications around the city. The outer line will not be defended. The second line is a substantial, strong, and scientific work, extending from a point near Fort Buchanan, on the bay, in a semicircle, to Three-Mile Marsh, near the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The redoubts, lunettes, and works of the inner line cover the second. As an engineer, Mr. Ross pronounces Mobile almost impregnable to an assault. Next below the city on the bay shore is a small work mounting no guns; then Missouri Battery, mounting six guns; then Mortar Battery, mounting three mortars; then Battery Buchanan, mounting three guns; thence in succession down the Shell road, five earth-works mounting no guns. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is in fair running order. The rails are considerably worn, with good supply of rolling-stock. Forces in and about the city were militia, 2,500; remnant of Thomas' brigade at Hall's Mills, 500; Fifteenth Confederate Cavalry, Colonel Maury, 1,000. The militia and Thomas' command are little to be relied on. The rumor of evacuation arises from the transfer of ammunition and ordnance to points intended to be fortified on the Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers. Guns are being remounted on the dismantled works at Choctaw Bluff. Informant knows nothing of the amount of supplies in the city. The middle and poorer classes are discontented and eager for the approach of the Union forces. General Maury, commanding, is described as a timid, irresolute, and excitable officer. Informant represents the gun-boats, especially the Nashville, as less powerful and effective than the earlier refugees have asserted. A powerful demonstration by 12,000 or 15,000 troops from Pascagoula against the west side of the city would, he thinks, compel its evacuation. If General Thomas be threatening Hood no re-enforcements could be drawn from that source for its defense.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. M. EATON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

[FEBRUARY 3, 1865.—For Grant to Stanton, suggesting transfer of West Kentucky and West Tennessee to Department of the Cumberland, see Vol. XLVIII, Part I, p 727.]

CITY POINT, VA., *February 3, 1865.*
(Received 4 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

General Thomas' dispatch of the 1st received. I do not think it will be safe to deplete his army of five divisions of cavalry. Three or four thousand will be sufficient for Canby, and will leave Thomas with

enough to meet Forrest if he should attempt to come north, or to penetrate Alabama if Forrest should turn against Canby. Sherman is very desirous that Thomas should push a force down to Kingston and Rome this winter, repairing the road after him, if he can do no more. I doubt whether he has the force to do this, now that Smith is taken from him. It might be submitted to him, however, whether it can be done or not. I have sent a staff officer with instructions for General Thomas to send Stoneman from Knoxville on a raid upon the roads in the north part of South Carolina. This, however, will take none, or but few, of his troops from Middle Tennessee.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *February 3, 1865.*
(Received 9.25 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Transportation for the entire command has left. The advance transport will have arrived at Eastport before this date.

ROBT. ALLEN,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 31. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Eastport, Miss., February 3, 1865.*

I. In accordance with instructions received from Lieutenant-General Grant, the detachment of the Army of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith commanding, will embark on steamers at this place and proceed as rapidly as possible to New Orleans, La., where Major-General Smith will report with his command to Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby for duty, unless other orders are received while the command is en route. Major-General Smith will turn over all surplus and unserviceable transportation and quartermaster's property not actually required by his command to Capt. F. H. Ruger, depot quartermaster, who will receipt for the same. Quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

II. In accordance with instructions received from Lieutenant-General Grant, Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson, commanding Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, will send one division of his command by steamers from this point as rapidly as possible to New Orleans, La., with instructions to the commanding officer to report with his command upon arrival at New Orleans to Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby for duty, should no other orders be received while the command is en route. Quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

HENRY M. CIST,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., February 3, 1865.

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that, owing to the vast amount of thieving, pillaging, and robbing committed by the

troops while out, no more forage trains will be sent out from this command. Parties sent out for wood will not take rails. The command must chop wood, and no more rails will be burned.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 3, 1865.
(Received 1.05 p. m. 6th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

In compliance with your order to General Thomas the Seventh Cavalry Division, Brig. Gen. Joseph F. Knipe commanding, will be ready to leave Waterloo for New Orleans as soon as transportation is furnished. In order to complete its remount I shall take all of the horses necessary from the Fifth Division, it having more dismounted men at present than any other. Two regiments of the Seventh Division are at Nashville for remount, but I have sent a telegram to General Knipe to proceed with them to Paducah, where the rest of the division will join him. This command will leave here furnished with a battery of horse artillery, transportation, and a complete remount ready for field service.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 3, 1865.

Brig. Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to request that Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. H. Hammond, U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct during the recent campaign of General Thomas against General Hood, be assigned to duty by his brevet rank, to date from the —— of November, the date of his assignment to command of the First Brigade, Seventh Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi. It is but justice to this gallant and zealous officer to say that he has acquitted himself in the most creditable manner in leading and reducing to discipline and good order a brigade entirely untutored when he took command of it.

Hoping that his services may meet with their merited reward, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 3, 1865.

Capt. JOHN GREEN,
Special Inspector, Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

CAPTAIN: The Seventh Division has been ordered to New Orleans, and will go without delay. The Tenth Tennessee, of Hatch's division, and the Nineteenth Pennsylvania have been transferred to it. The six regiments here will be completely mounted from Hatch's horses, and if necessary enough more will be sent with them for the two regiments with General Knipe. Please do all you can to hurry the men at Nash-

ville as fast as possible, and to have them in complete condition for field service when the division arrives at New Orleans. I send full instructions to General Knipe. Lieutenant Prather will explain fully the condition of affairs here and the requirements of the command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 21.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 3, 1865.

* * * * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. Joseph F. Knipe will proceed to New Orleans, La., with the Seventh Cavalry Division and report to Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi. General Knipe will take with him artillery and transportation.

III. The Nineteenth Pennsylvania and Tenth Tennessee Cavalry are hereby transferred respectively from the Fourth and Fifth Cavalry Divisions to the Seventh Cavalry Division. The commanding officers of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania and Tenth Tennessee Cavalry will report by letter to Brigadier-General Knipe for assignment. Col. R. R. Stewart will completely mount the Tenth Tennessee Cavalry by taking horses from other regiments of the Fifth Cavalry Division, and direct it to report immediately to the commanding officer of the First Brigade, Seventh Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, Colonel Jackson commanding.

IV. Col. R. R. Stewart, commanding Fifth Division, Cavalry Corps, will furnish Colonel Jackson, commanding First Brigade, Seventh Division with ——— horses immediately and be prepared to furnish 500 men upon demand.

V. Brig. Gen. J. H. Hammond, U. S. Volunteers, is charged with the mounting and embarking of the First Brigade, Seventh Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.

VI. As soon as the First Brigade, Seventh Division, is entirely mounted it will be held in readiness to move to Eastport to embark.

VII. Upon the completion of the duty of superintending the mounting and embarking the First Brigade, Seventh Division, Brig. Gen. J. H. Hammond will be relieved from its command and Col. George W. Jackson, Ninth Indiana, will assume the command.

* * * * * * *

X. Capt. W. B. Brunton is relieved from duty as acting ordnance officer, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.

XI. Capt. W. McBurney, First Ohio Cavalry, having reported at these headquarters in obedience with orders from the headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, is announced as ordnance officer of the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.

XII. The Seventh Division, Cavalry Corps, is organized into two brigades, composed of the following regiments: First Brigade, Col. George W. Jackson commanding—Second Tennessee Cavalry, Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, Ninth Indiana Cavalry, Tenth Indiana Cavalry. Second Brigade, Col. G. M. L. Johnson commanding—Twelfth Indiana Cavalry, Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, Tenth Tennessee Cavalry, Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 3, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH F. KNIPE,
Comdg. Seventh Division, Cavalry Corps, Nashville, Tenn.:

In pursuance of instructions from chief of staff of the army, you will proceed without delay with your division, taking artillery and transportation to New Orleans, and report to Major General Canby. Two regiments have been added to your command and all of your division at this place has been mounted on horses taken from the Fifth Division. Gather all of the men with you, mounted and dismounted, and proceed to Paducah, where the balance of the division will join you. Lose no time in obeying this order. Brigadier-General Donaldson, chief quartermaster, will furnish transportation. Notify me immediately by telegraph how many horses you will need from here to complete your remount. I can send five or six hundred by the First Brigade. I wish you would furnish me with complete returns of your command before you go away.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

RINGGOLD, *February 3, 1865.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

I think it best to remain here to-day for further information. Captain Wilkes, with fifty of my men, is at Tunnel Hill. Rebels moved in direction of Varnell's Station. Yesterday a rebel force south of Tunnel Hill; number not known.

G. A. GOWIN,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Sixth Tennessee Mounted Infantry Volunteers.

PULASKI, *February 3, 1865.*
(Received 4th.)

Major-General THOMAS:

We have killed 16 bushwhackers and captured 12 and chased the rest of Mead's battalion into Northern Alabama. I am informed that the War Department has ordered that no more horses shall be issued to the cavalry. If I had two more mounted regiments I could end all the guerrilla warfare in this part of Tennessee. My two best regiments were transferred by General Wilson to another division, and a foot regiment given me in their place. Mr. Adams will leave for Tuscumbia on Sunday for his brother's family. Will you authorize me to order military commissions for the trial of bushwhackers? I have several bad men who ought to be tried here, as all the witnesses are here. To send them to Nashville is to render a fair trial impossible. The railroad is completed to Reynolds.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 33. } HDQRS. MILITARY DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., February 3, 1865.

* * * * * * *

V. The verbal order from headquarters District of Kentucky to Brig. Gen. E. H. Hobson to establish his headquarters at Lexington, given

April 7, 1864, and revoking that portion of General Orders, No. 33, from the same headquarters, and of the same date, which directed him to establish headquarters in the field, is hereby approved and confirmed.

By command of Brevet Major-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOUNT STERLING, KY., *February 3, 1865.*

Brigadier-General HOBSON:

Made a scout between Flat Rock and Middletown, and camped [within] eight miles of Mount Sterling last night. Heard of rebels, but saw none. What news?

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 3, 1865.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mount Sterling, Ky.:

No news to-day. Parties still in pursuit of rebels.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 3, 1865.*

General D. W. LINDSEY,
Frankfort, Ky.:

Captain Cockrill can remain. No necessity for him in Owen or Henry Counties. Troops now there. If he can hear of Sue Munday's gang, it will be well for him to look after her.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 3, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FRY,
Camp Nelson, Ky.:

Mount the Twelfth Kentucky and have them ready to move. I have ordered one company Twelfth Ohio from Crab Orchard to Danville. Lebanon and other points have been notified as to rebel movements.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP NELSON, KY., *February 3, 1865.*

Brigadier-General HOBSON:

The balance of Twelfth Kentucky will be ready to move this evening. If you know in what way rebels are moving I can send Twelfth Kentucky to head them off. Let them know.

S. S. FRY,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 3, 1865.*

Lieutenant-Colonel BENTLEY,
Richmond, Ky.:

Send one full company to Lexington immediately. Report to post commandant. Use one battalion beyond Richmond and one in the vicinity of Danville.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

THOS. A. HOWES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY., *February 3, 1865.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have just arrived here. Been delayed by companies belonging to Thirtieth Kentucky, who were stationed at Raywick and Hodgensville. Guerrillas in this region to the number of 300 threatening the towns in different directions. My force is 2,110 men. Must I move on west and whip all in said direction, or will I remain and scout the vicinity?

G. F. BARNES.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 3, 1865.*

Maj. GEORGE F. BARNES,
Elizabethtown, Ky.:

Remain with your battalion for the present at Elizabethtown. Scout country in vicinity. Encamp east of railroad. Report to these headquarters from time to time. Companies belonging to Thirtieth Kentucky can return to Hodgensville and Raywick. Your battalion will be sufficient for defense of that county.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

THOS. A. HOWES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY., *February 3, 1865.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The guerrillas that crossed the railroad are Quantrill's band. Those near here are Colonel Jones', Major Taylor's, Press. Williams', and others who are stationary.

BARNES,
Major.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Louisville, February 3, 1865.

Capt. F. H. FARRELL,
Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Second Division, District of Kentucky:

CAPTAIN: Inclosed please find the report requested, accompanied by a map and tabular statement, showing progress, &c. It is impossible

to give all the information which may be desirable in so short a time, but I will supply any deficiencies you may find. I have said nothing about the garrison, because that is known best to the officer commanding it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. GILLISS,
Assistant U. S. Engineer.

[Inclosure.]

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Louisville, Ky., February 3, 1865.

Capt. F. H. FARRELL,
Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Second Division, District of Kentucky:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report on the condition of the defenses of this city: The length of line is ten miles and a quarter, extending from Beargrass Cut Off, on the east, where it empties into the Ohio, to the mouth of Upper Paddy's Run, on the west. It is to be defended by eleven forts and twelve batteries. Ten of the former are nearly finished, and two batteries commenced. Except Fort McPherson, the main works are redoubts of from 550 to 700 feet development of crest, and intended to mount from four to six guns, and on an average the minimum garrison of each will be 200 infantry and 50 artillery, the maximum, three times that number. Minimum garrison for the ten redoubts of main works 2,000 infantry, 500 artillery; Fort McPherson, 500 infantry, 100 artillery. Total, 2,500 infantry, 600 artillery. In addition, there are to be between each of the main forts one or two batteries (see tracing).* These are to be manned by movable light artillery, 12-pounder smooth-bores preferable. Three or four such batteries to be stationed at central points, to move where required. There should also be an infantry force as large as can be had distributed, part in rifle-pits (to be dug by themselves) near the intermediate batteries, the rest as reserves at central points in the rear. The batteries are to be a short distance in rear of line connecting adjacent forts. They will average 200 feet development, and are built in the same manner as the forts, with plank revetments, platforms, and embrasures, but without magazines, and of sufficient command to sweep only ground in front, and to give seven feet cover to garrison. The main works have a relief averaging from fifteen to thirty feet; thickness of parapet in front, fifteen feet; on flanks, twelve feet, and in rear, six feet; crest seven feet above terre-plein. Magazines of capacity for 200 rounds to each gun, length from twenty-four to forty feet, have been furnished on the ten works. They are all made with air spaces surrounding, with drains and ventilators. The faces of the works are so arranged that there is always fire from at least two embrasures and two or more barbettes in every direction outside the line of defense, and a barbette at each end of rear parapet, giving fire to rear if necessary. In exposed directions there is still more room for guns. The main works being at an average distance of less than a mile from each other, on the salient of each can be brought to bear the fire from the fort and battery nearest to it on each side, and nearly all approaches will be under fire from four or five works. The 100-pounder Parrott gun on Fort McPherson has a range from the Bardstown turnpike, on the east, to the Salt River turnpike, on the west, sweeping the

* Not found.

entire front of the line for five miles. Its commanding position, about fifty feet above the general level of the plain, will make its fire effective over nearly all that distance, and some points where the enemy may plant batteries beyond. Fort McPherson was commenced in compliance with the wish of General Burbridge for a garrison of one regiment as a place of shelter for Government property during a raid, should the main line be unfinished or not enough troops be here to hold it. The fort has been finished and sodded for two months, but will require to be trimmed up next spring. It is in a central position, and forms a salient of the main line. This gives its heavy guns great advantage in enfilading front of adjacent works. There is in rear of this fort, well adapted for sheltering property, should it have been needed for the purpose referred to, the east end of the sand-hill it was built on, being twenty feet higher than the level necessarily assumed for the rest of the work. It was arranged as an interior or cavalier battery, the crest of which is fourteen feet above the main crest. The latter averages twelve feet above crest of glacis. The relief from bottom of ditch to crest of parapet averages twenty-five feet. The ditch itself averages twenty feet wide and ten feet deep. The work has four traverses, one a small bomb-proof, a magazine forty feet long, and a musket-proof loop-holed gate. A well inside supplies it with water. There are eighteen embrasures with corresponding platforms, and six barbette platforms in main work, and two platforms for siege guns en barbette, with one 100-pounder mounted on center pintle carriage, also en barbette in cavalier battery. In this as in all the other works there are about three times as many places for guns as it is proposed to mount. This enables bringing nearly all the guns to bear upon a single point. Detailed descriptions of the other works are omitted for want of time. The accompanying tabular statement* shows their dimensions, measured around interior crests, and other facts which may be of interest. None of them, except Fort McPherson, has yet been sodded. Except Fort No. 11, and the batteries yet to be commenced, all are ready at once, in case of an attack. The timber in front in that case is to be cut and fences taken down, the material to be used in constructing several lines of abatis around and connecting the works, the latter lines to be enfiladed by fire of the forts. The work was commenced August 1, 1864. About $12,000 was expended by the city in the month of August. Fort No. 4 has been built by prisoners; the remainder of the work has been done by the engineer department. But for the inclemency of the weather the works would have been completed before this time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. GILLISS,

Assistant U. S. Engineer, in Charge Defenses of Louisville.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *February 3, 1865.* (Received 8th.)

General GEORGE H. THOMAS:

The following information from deserters: General Lee's corps left Tupelo for South Carolina January 18. All of Johnson's artillery at Columbus, where they are fortifying, to make a stand if you go below Corinth. There are several powder mills in Lawrence County, near

* Not found.

Corinth, and many more are being erected in that part of the county. Negroes are conscripted to work in them. Forrest's command reported north of Pontotoc.

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *February 3, 1865—6 p. m.*
(Received 9 p. m. 13th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Your telegram of the 26th [ultimo] has been received. The cavalry from the Army of the Cumberland has been ordered to disembark at Vicksburg and will be prepared to move from that point. The infantry force will be transferred to Mobile Bay from New Orleans. No time will be lost either in preparation or movement.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Kenner, La., February 3, 1865.

Col. SAMUEL L. GLASGOW,
Commanding Twenty-third Iowa Volunteers:
(Through Col. Charles Black, commanding Fourth Brigade.)

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that you will hold your command in readiness to embark at a moment's notice for Mobile Point, Ala. Your regiment is to be assigned to a brigade now serving there. You will embark on the same steamers that carry the First Brigade and you will be subject to General Lawler's orders until you receive notice of your permanent assignment.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. LACEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT GAINES, *February 3, 1865.*

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have received information of a reliable character, as follows: The Mobile and Ohio Railroad was repaired and in running order on about the 15th of January last. Beauregard was then at Tupelo and commenced moving Lee's and Cheatham's corps to Branchville, via Meridian, Selma, Montgomery, &c. Dick Taylor was left at Tupelo with Stewart's corps. Beauregard's advance, Johnson's division, left Meridian on the 21st instant for the east. These troops were moving rapidly. Their artillery and baggage had preceded them. Only a portion of Forrest's cavalry was at Tupelo. The balance was reported to have gone to East Tennessee. The navy-yard, shops, &c., in Mobile have been moved to Selma; also, all cotton in and around

Mobile is being moved up the Alabama River. These are the only indications I can learn of the evacuation of Mobile.

Very respectfully,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

P. S.—Hood passed through Mobile on last Thursday, en route to Richmond. Frank Gardner is under arrest and being tried by general court-martial in Mobile for drunkenness.

G. G.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, February 3, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Military Division of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the arrival in this district since my communication of February 1, the following regiments, viz: Ninety-seventh Illinois Infantry, Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. J. MCKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 4, 1865—1 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

General Thomas may send all the troops ordered before forwarding transportation, except such as can be carried along without delaying the movement. About half the transportation of the troops going to Canby should follow as rapidly as possible.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[FEBRUARY 4, 1865.—For Halleck to Grant, relative to jurisdiction over the east bank of the Mississippi River, see Vol. XLVIII, Part I, p. 736.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 4, 1865—10 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Eastport:

General Grant does not deem it advisable for you to send more cavalry to General Canby than first ordered, say 4,000 or 5,000. Canby has many dismounted men, for whom we will send horses as early as possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 4, 1865.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Eastport:

The order was to send about 5,000 cavalry, not five divisions. Both Smith and the cavalry must have their transportation, but we want Smith's infantry sent as quickly as possible to Canby to assist at Mobile. The transportation which they cannot conveniently take along can follow as well as the cavalry and artillery. Would it be convenient to have Memphis and all West Tennessee added to your department, leaving the troops there subject as now to be moved by General Canby's orders, if required, down the river or on west side? The present department lines are inconvenient, and yet it seems important that all posts on the river should be under one command, in order to prevent Kirby Smith from crossing.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HUNTSVILLE, *February 4, 1865.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE:

Colonel Palmer, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, has returned from twelve days' scout. I think Mead and his guerrillas are chased across the river. Cannot Palmer stay here? He is worth a whole brigade of most cavalry. Could not the Fifth Tennessee, now at Fayetteville, take Palmer's place at Chattanooga?

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., February 4, 1865—2 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS,
Eastport, Miss.:

Yours of February 2, directing that the division need not be sent to Eastport, is received. General Wood is at Nashville with his division, and about to embark for Eastport. I have ordered him to return. His train is probably over Elk River by this time. I have ordered it back to Athens.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, *February 4, 1865—10.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE:

I received an order from General Thomas to-day saying I need not send a division to Eastport. I have telegraphed General Wood to return to this point with his division. Will you ascertain if he received it? If he has embarked for Eastport have him disembark and return here. You will find copy of the order at the telegraph office.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., February 4, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General DONALDSON,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Has General Wood left Nashville? Has he received copy of telegram directing him to return to this place instead of proceeding to Eastport?

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *February 4, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Shall my division return to Huntsville? The entire division, except the transportation and guard for it, is here.

T. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *February 4, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

If my division returns to Huntsville, I wish leave of absence for thirty days. It was applied for before the movement to Eastport was ordered, with the approval of General Stanley, commanding the corps. Please answer by telegraph.

T. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., February 4, 1865.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD,
Third Division, Nashville, Tenn.:

The following dispatch has just been received from Major-General Thomas.* You will therefore return with your command to this point. Your train is directed to await orders at Athens until we hear from you.

By command of Major-General Stanley:

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., February 4, 1865. (Via Athens, Ala.)

Colonel KIMBERLY,
Comdg. Train and Guard, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps:

Return with your command to Athens and report to these headquarters for orders.

By command of Major-General Stanley:

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Ramsey to Stanley, February 2, p. 629.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *Eastport, Miss., February 4, 1865.*

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III. Lieut. Col. W. H. Heath, Thirty-third Missouri Infantry Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, First Division, Detachment Army of the Tennessee, his authority as brigade commander to date from the time he actually assumes command.

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By command of Brig. Gen. J. McArthur:

W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *Eastport, Miss., February 4, 1865.*

I. The troops of this command will be held in readiness to embark on transports to-morrow (the 5th instant), taking with them all the property belonging to the command.

II. All camp and garrison equipage that has been inspected and is useless to the command will be at once turned over by the regimental quartermasters to the brigade quartermaster. They will retain such articles as are needed in the command.

By order of Lieut. Col. W. H. Heath:

HENRY HOOVER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Eastport, February 4, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry, Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: Colonel Mackay, chief quartermaster Army of the Cumberland, reports the arrival at this place of ninety artillery horses which he describes as being under size for the purpose. The major-general commanding directs me to inform you of the arrival of these horses, and to state that if you wish them to be given to the division of cavalry ordered south, they can be thus disposed of to mount some of the dismounted men of that division. He directs that you send an officer of the quartermaster's department to receipt for and take charge of the animals if they are wanted. He further directs that the division of dismounted cavalry (General Hatch's) be prepared to move down on the other side of the river, reporting on arrival opposite to this place, to be moved at once across the river. This he thinks will be the most expeditious mode for the division to come, as the chief quartermaster can move them rapidly across the river on arrival.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY M. CIST,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 4, 1865.

Capt. HENRY M. CIST,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Department of the Cumberland:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date in regard to artillery horses. The six regiments of the Seventh Division now at this place are completely mounted, equipped, and armed, and are ready for embarkation for New Orleans, in pursuance with the orders from Major-General Thomas. They will start with 3,000 men for duty. I received yesterday from Brigadier-General Knipe a dispatch, stating that he had the Thirteenth Indiana completely mounted, and would soon have horses for the Twelfth. I shall therefore send no extra horses from here, but shall designate a quartermaster to receive the horses alluded to in your communication for Hatch's division. Be good enough to inform me when transportation will be ready for the Seventh Division, and also when the Fifth Division will be required to be at Eastport. It is ready to move now. If General Thomas can spare the time to-morrow or next day I should be pleased to have him review the Seventh Division at this place.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

OOLTEWAH, *February 4, 1865.*

Major MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just arrived. Found the sergeant and all his men asleep excepting eight, said to be on picket. Have notified Cleveland, and will picket the woods and wait for daylight.

C. H. GROSVENOR,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

MOUNT STERLING, KY., *February 4, 1865.*

Brigadier-General HOBSON:

Eleventh Michigan has six companies mounted out on road at Sharpsburg and beyond in detachments, with company at Flemingsburg or Poplar Plains. From report of Colonel Brown it will be very difficult for rebels to get through. Small squads of rebels reported in Middletown and Bethel yesterday morning. No news from Eleventh Michigan this morning.

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, MILITARY DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., February 4, 1865.

D. W. LINDSEY,
Inspector and Adjutant General, Kentucky:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, informing me of the success of the home guards of Woodford

County in their attack upon the guerrilla band in Anderson. Accept thanks for your hearty co-operation in all our efforts to clear the country of these desperadoes.

Hoping to soon have them all killed or scattered, I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 4, 1865.*

Major BARNES,
Commanding Twelfth Kentucky, Elizabethtown, Ky.:

With your battalion operate against guerrillas in Meade, Breckinridge, and Grayson Counties, making Elizabethtown your base of supplies. Send company of Thirtieth Kentucky back to their station. Report all information to these headquarters.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

THOS. A. HOWES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *February 4, 1865.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Commanding Department of Kentucky:

The undersigned committee appointed by the Loyal League of Louisville for the purpose of conferring with you in regard to the destitute and suffering condition of families of Union soldiers, now in our army, and also the suffering condition of widows and orphans, made so by death of husbands and fathers while fighting the battles of our country. Their great cry is for bread. Can we do nothing to alleviate their pressing and present wants? Is there no way by which their necessary wants could be supplied from the subsistence department? If not, humanity demands that some other plan should be devised or immediate steps taken to relieve their wants. General, you are aware, no doubt, of the fact that the city of Louisville, in her incorporate capacity, has never taken a step or made an effort toward providing for this class of our destitute citizens. Neither has there been any organized effort on the part of citizens in their behalf. If it is found to be impracticable to issue rations to those people from the subsistence department, we would respectfully submit for your consideration the following suggestions, viz: The majority of our fellow-citizens that have grown rich by their operations since the rebellion broke out are well-known Southern sympathizers, have never contributed to the support of our arms, nor in any way given aid or comfort to our soldiery, and it has occurred to the committee that if you could be convinced of the foregoing facts, as stated above, that you would feel impelled by the circumstances to require some of them to disgorge a portion of their ill-gotten gains to be applied to the suffering poor referred to above. We deem it unnecessary at this time to particularize or enter into a detailed statement of the sufferings and destitution of the soldiers' families aforesaid, but an abundance of evidence is at hand and can at any time be produced to satisfy the most incredulous upon that subject. Therefore, general, in view of all the facts in the case, and knowing as we do the suffering that now exists and that has existed for some time in the community, the committee would respectfully ask that, if consistent with your duty and feeling in the premises, you will grant the

committee an audience at your earliest convenience, stating time and place of meeting. General, allow the committee, in behalf of the Loyal League of Louisville, to tender to you their heartfelt gratification upon your return to command in Military Department of Kentucky, and to assure you that we highly approve and most heartily appreciate your past services, and to express the hope that your future may, as your former has, reflect lasting credit to our arms and will ultimately redound to the glory of the great cause for which you are laboring. May your future be crowned with all the success due to your noble efforts.

General, allow us to subscribe ourselves, respectfully, your obedient servants,

H. T. MARTIN,
President of Union League.
SAM'L MATLACK,
E. COOK,
W. M. ELROD,
Committee.

P. S.—Please answer and address Sam'l Matlack, J. P., J. C., No. 3 Court Place, Louisville, Ky.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER IN CHARGE,
Barrancas, Fla., February 4, 1865.

Capt. M. D. MCALESTER,
Chief Engineer, Military Division of West Mississippi:

SIR: Sergeant Hollinger, Company E, First Florida Cavalry, returned this evening from the Alabama River. I think his statement can be relied on. He is a native of Alabama, is very intelligent, and quite sharp. The point marked on the map* as Choctaw Bluff he says is called Nannie Hubbard's Bluff, and Choctaw Bluff is about five miles above on the east side (marked in red), near where the road from Mount Pleasant crosses. The bluffs at both points are very much alike, being about thirty feet above the mean level of the water and quite steep. The banks of the river, except where there are bluffs, are low and marshy. The river is about 160 yards wide, and is now about twenty-two feet deep; at low water about ten feet. Could get actual measurements. The bottom is entirely mud. The roads from Pollard and Blakely are ridge roads and are in the best condition. No bridges on either have been destroyed. The river or Mobile road is low and marshy, and the present high water makes it very bad. The bridge over Little River (marked) is destroyed and has been replaced by a very frail construction which would not even cross infantry. The bluffs twelve miles above Fort Montgomery are very low, not over sixteen feet, and the whole country for three-quarters of a mile back of them is now overflowed. No points on the river below Upper Peach Tree Bluff are now occupied except Mount Pleasant, by 150 men, and Fort Claiborne, by 250, all militia of the last draft. About two weeks ago a force of negroes guarded by troops landed at Choctaw Bluff, but after staying five days without doing anything, all went up the river to a point called Upper Peach Tree, where there is a bluff on both sides of the river of at least thirty-five feet high, where they are reported to be fortifying. Several guns were landed at Choctaw Bluff, but all have been taken away. A Confederate officer told Sergeant Hollinger that

* Not found.

they were evacuating Mobile and establishing a new line from Upper Peach Tree to Greenville. Large quantities of ordnance stores have been taken up the river. There is a force of 5,000 men twelve miles above Pollard and a large force at Selma. A tug is waiting to take this to Mobile. Sergeant Hollinger was captured on his return at A on the Perdido, but shot his guard and escaped.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. NEWTON,
Captain, Ninety-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, February 4, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

4. Brig. Gen. A. Asboth, having recovered from his wounds, will proceed to Barrancas, Fla., and resume command of the District of West Florida, relieving Brig. Gen. T. J. McKean. Upon being so relieved Brigadier-General McKean will report in person at these headquarters for assignment.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

EASTPORT, MISS., *February 5, 1865—3 p. m.*
(Received 1 p. m. March 2.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The first portion of the fleet of steamers to carry A. J. Smith's corps and the cavalry to New Orleans arrived yesterday p. m. The troops are embarking to-day and some of the division will get off to-morrow or next day, and I am of the opinion that all the infantry and also the 5,000 cavalry will be able to embark and leave Eastport by Wednesday evening, 8th instant. While I am awaiting the drying up of the roads sufficient to warrant a renewal of our operations I purpose going to Nashville to examine into the condition of affairs in Kentucky and throughout my department, with the design to regulate matters therein and get them in proper and complete working order.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NOTE.—Above message delayed by messenger, who carried it by Johnsonville and mailed at Paducah.

OPERATOR.

EASTPORT, MISS., *February 5, 1865.*

Major General SHERMAN,
Comdg. Military Division of the Mississippi, Savannah, Ga.:

GENERAL: I received your note by Captain Jones, signal corps, with the orders and papers.* During my pursuit of Hood I had planned a campaign against Montgomery and Selma, to be commenced as soon as the roads became passable, so that I might have a reasonable hope of

* See January 21, 1865, Vol. XLV, Part II, p. 621.

reaching those places in a week or ten days, with my troops in a compact and manageable condition. General Grant, however, has ordered Schofield either to the Army of the Potomac or to you, and General Smith's command to General Canby. I am now left with the Fourth Corps, and about 12,000 effective cavalry. I am willing to undertake the capture of Montgomery and Selma with these troops when the roads become passable, but we can do nothing now; for even here, where we have gravelly hills to move our wagons over, the roads are so bad that we can scarcely get over them with empty wagons. I am as anxious as anybody to strike crushing blows to the enemy, but I do not see how it will be possible to accomplish anything now, and I do not want to fail when I start. If General Canby moves against Mobile and Selma, there will be no necessity for the troops remaining with me to go in that direction, but I can effect far more by moving through East Tennessee and Western North Carolina, covering your movements on Charleston, or in the direction of Richmond in the spring. The Fourth Corps, within itself, is prepared to move, and the cavalry will be as soon as Wilson can get horses to mount his men, but I assure you, most earnestly, that the roads are in such condition now, that no good whatever can be done by attempting a move. We shall only exhaust our troops and ruin our animals; whereas, if we wait until the roads become passable, about the 1st of March, I do not believe the rebels will have any force short of Virginia which can resist, successfully, even the troops I have left under my command. I hope to be able to forward my report of operations, since I left Atlanta until the 31st of December last, in a few days.

Very truly, yours,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

EASTPORT, TENN., *February 5, 1865.*
(Received 1.15 p. m. 6th.)

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Has action been taken relative to the corps organization of General Smith's command? He is anxious to have it done as soon as possible. Please telegraph him action taken at Cairo, Ill.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *February 5, 1865—9.40 p. m.*

Major-General STANLEY:

Wood's division starts at 8 o'clock to-morrow a. m. for Huntsville.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *February 5, 1865—3.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Fourth Army Corps:

General Wood and command still at Nashville. His troops will leave here for Huntsville to-morrow at 8 a. m. He himself has a leave of absence for thirty days.

J. L. DONALDSON,
Bvt. Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster Dept. of the Cumberland.

NASHVILLE, *February 5, 1865.*

Major-General STANLEY:

Will submit your request about Fifteenth Pennsylvania to General Thomas.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *February 5, 1865—4.05 p. m.*

Major-General STANLEY:

Dispatch received. Division will commence returning to Huntsville to-morrow morning.

T. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General.

ORDERS.] HDQRS. THIRD DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., February 5, 1865.

The troops of this command will commence embarking for their return by railroad to Huntsville to-morrow morning in the following order: First, Third Brigade; second, Second Brigade; third, First Brigade. On arriving in Huntsville Brigadier-General Beatty will report to Major-General Stanley, and unless otherwise ordered will encamp the troops in the same camp previously occupied. The Third Brigade must be at the Chattanooga depot by 8 o'clock and commence embarking at once; the Second Brigade must be there by 11 o'clock, and the First Brigade must be there at 2 p. m. These hours to be observed unless otherwise ordered. Wagons will be furnished by the post [*sic*] to carry in the baggage.

By command of Brigadier-General Wood:

M. P. BESTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FIELD ORDERS, No. 2. HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Eastport, Miss., February 5, 1865.

This command will embark as fast as possible on the following-named transports now at the landing at Eastport, Miss., and in the following order: First, First Brigade and twenty-five wagons of supply train, on steamer City of Memphis; second, three regiments of Second Brigade, thirty wagons of supply train, and headquarters Second Brigade, on steamer Mississippi; third, two regiments of Second Brigade, twenty-five wagons of supply train, division ambulance corps and pioneer corps, on steamer Atlantic; fourth, Third Brigade, on steamer Magenta. The transport carrying the headquarters of the division will be made known to the command before the fleet sails.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. McArthur:

W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Eastport, Miss., February 5, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Comdg. Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday relative to the Seventh Division Cavalry being

in readiness to embark for New Orleans. Lieutenant Colonel Mackay, chief quartermaster Army of the Cumberland, reports that the transportation is in readiness to receive them on board at this point. The major-general commanding directs that this division march at once to the north bank of the Tennessee River opposite to the Eastport Landing, where they will embark in the transports and proceed in accordance with orders. He further directs that the Fifth Division move out early to-morrow morning, in order to report as early in the day as possible at the point mentioned in communication of yesterday. As it is desirable to get the Seventh Division off as soon as possible, the major-general commanding directs me to say that he regrets that he will not be able to review the division before they start.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY M. CIST,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 5, 1865.

Colonel STEWART,
Comdg. Fifth Div., Cav. Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

COLONEL: You will move the dismounted of your division early on the morning of the 6th to the landing opposite Eastport, where they will be ferried across the river, and move into the camps lately occupied by the Sixteenth Corps. You will leave the mounted regiments of your command in their present camps until further orders.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 5, 1865.

Col. GEORGE W. JACKSON,
Commanding First Brigade, Seventh Division:

COLONEL: You will move your command as soon after daylight on the 6th as possible to the landing opposite Eastport for the purpose of embarking. The transports are in readiness to receive your troops.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OOLTEWAH, *February 5, 1865.*

Maj. S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All is quiet. The panic last night was caused by a small party of stampeded Tennessee cavalry, who had been sent to recover the body of a murdered Union man. They reported seeing a squad of rebels at Blackburn's in the center of the triangle. They were badly frightened and could not tell much. I think the situation not very different from that when I left here, and my ideas of the proper movement to make unchanged. What shall I do?

C. H. GROSVENOR,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, *February 5, 1865.*

General WHIPPLE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Cumberland:

Colonel Dent, of General Grant's staff, is here with very important papers for General Thomas. What is the quickest way to get them to him and when will General Thomas be in Nashville?

The orders contemplate a cavalry movement and that I should receive orders from General Thomas as soon as possible. Please answer at once.

GEO. STONEMAN,
Major-General.

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.] HARTFORD, KY., *February 5, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE:

DEAR SIR: Although a stranger to you, under the circumstances I take the liberty of writing to you, hoping a statement in part of our awful condition will be sufficient apology. On Sunday, the 22d of January, a company of about forty men, equipped in Federal uniform, came here, representing that they were of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry and were detached to hunt guerrillas in this section, and the captain, who said his name was Clarke, deceived Colonel Shanks and myself and caused us to regard him as a true Federal captain. Their uniform and good behavior whilst in this place and the conversation we had with the said Clarke sufficiently satisfied us that he and his company were Federal, and wishing a guide to conduct him toward the Ohio River, where the guerrillas most abound, we recommended Lieutenant Barnett, who was in the neighborhood as a recruiting officer of the One hundred and twenty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry. Barnett was sent for and readily consented, knowing the country well, and W. B. Lawton, an enlisted soldier in an Indiana regiment, who was here to see his family on leave, wishing to return to Evansville to his regiment, but was detained from starting on account of the numerous gangs of guerrillas who were and are now prowling about this county, but after having a talk with said Clarke privately, as I have since understood, Clarke told him he was going to Owensborough and would see him safe there if he would go with them. He started with them, and after they left this town they were joined by W. Lownsley, a discharged soldier of the Third Kentucky Cavalry. About three miles from Hartford, near the Hawsville road, they hung Lownsley, it is supposed. He was found in the woods near a week afterward. They shot Lawton after traveling with him about twelve miles, and shot Barnett about sixteen miles from here. Their bodies were all found. They are the same, no doubt, that Captain Bridgewater overtook near Harrodsburg, an account of the skirmish being published in the Louisville Union Press.

General, our situation here is desperate. I mean we who have stood firm for our Government. Every gang of guerrillas who come here—and their visits of late are frequent—inquire for the men who voted for our worthy Chief Magistrate, Lincoln, and to save our lives we have to take to the brush and hide out until they are gone. The copperheads—Bramlette men—chuckle over it, and have no fear as to themselves. We were rejoiced yesterday on receiving the Press and reading your speech at Frankfort. We have picked up courage, hoping now that our suffering will soon be over. Your plan of having men in every county will no doubt soon clean out the guerrillas, whose deeds in this

section have become appalling indeed. Col. Q. C. Shanks, who recruited the Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry at this place for McHenry, or, I perhaps ought to say, did more than all others in recruiting that regiment, and who recruited the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry and commanded it for a time, says that he will recruit a company and command the same by your permission for this county. Such is the confidence of the community here in the bravery and ability of Colonel Shanks that I have no doubt he could raise as many men in ten days as will be necessary to keep guerrillas clear of the county. Will you please address him on the subject. General, your plan as shadowed forth in your Frankfort speech will no doubt rid our State of guerrillas—the enemies of our country and the enemies of mankind and all that is civilized. The people in this section are now completely subjugated, and dare not speak their sentiments if they are for the policy of the Administration. We can and will carry this county for the Administration candidates for the various officers to be elected if we have the protection, and would have carried it for Lincoln last fall but for the guerrillas. Being a stranger to you I will refer you to Col. Cicero Maxwell, Maj. J. B. Harrison, of the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, and the proceedings of the Unconditional Union Convention, held in Louisville last May, as I was one of the delegates chosen by this county to represent it in that convention; L. M. Dembetz and L. A. Cevill, of Louisville, with whom I have a slight acquaintance, and all truly loyal men who know me. The truly loyal men of this section all have their eyes turned toward General Burbridge, believing he will extricate us from our unhappy and dangerous position.

Very respectfully,

C. J. LAWTON.

General, I mark this "Private and confidential," because if the contents were known to have emanated from this place I would be suspected and my life would be the forfeit.

C. J. L.

In addition to references, as to myself, I will refer you to Judge James Stewart and Judge Jesse W. Kincheloe, with whom I presume you are acquainted.

[FEBRUARY 6, 1865.—For Halleck to Grant and Grant to Halleck, relative to the assignment of General Dix to command in Kentucky, see Vol. XLVI, Part II, p. 415.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Eastport, Miss., February 6, 1865—3 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram of 10 a. m. 4th instant is just received. Your first telegram (of January 26th) was so arranged in the transmission of it that I supposed Lieutenant-General Grant wished me to send five divisions of cavalry to General Canby, but learning afterward from General Allen, at Louisville, that it meant 5,000, I modified my original order, and am now sending but about 5,000, as intended by Lieutenant-

General Grant. The troops are embarking to-day, and will get off as rapidly as possible. I think all that are to go will get away by Wednesday evening, 8th instant.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February 6, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

GENERAL: I wrote to you a few days ago and sent you a somewhat detailed report in regard to the political condition of Alabama, made partly from personal observation, or from the most reliable authorities. I would most respectfully suggest to you the propriety of extending your most excellent laws and regulations in regard to deserters (now applicable only to Tennessee and Kentucky) to that part of Alabama contained within your lines, as in my humble opinion North Alabama has always been and is at this time more loyal than the former States. Your provost-marshal, Captain Goodwin, of this city, is of the same opinion. A great many Alabamians are coming in under your order, but many do so under the idea that they will be allowed to remain within your lines in Alabama or Tennessee, and not sent north of the Ohio River. By permitting Alabama deserters to remain south of the Ohio River, under proper regulations and guarantees, the number of them would be greatly increased, and the rebel army still more depleted. Many of the prisoners you took in your campaign of Vicksburg were Alabamians. Since their exchange many have come into your lines who speak in the highest terms of your kindness and humanity. Several hundred of them are employed in various capacities on the lines of railroad toward Chattanooga, &c., all of whom have proven themselves during the late rebel invasion in every way loyal and reliable. As various rumors have come into circulation in regard to the intended submission of several rebel generals, I was under the necessity of publishing an apparent contradiction of the report, as a premature knowledge of it among the Confederates might ruin their plans altogether. The object is to draw out all the Alabama troops with their leaders, for which the prospect now is very favorable. To give you some idea of the reaction in that State I would mention to you the fact that Lieut. W. Alexander, of Roddey's command, sent into your lines without parole or exchange a number of prisoners of some Pennsylvania cavalry regiment, probably the Fifteenth. This was done about six weeks ago, and several members of my family (as yet at Valhermoso Springs, Ala.) witnessed the act.

I remain, general, your very obedient servant,

J. J. GIERS.

(Care of General R. S. Granger, Decatur, Ala.)

EASTPORT, MISS., *February 6, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Your division will return to Huntsville, and the leave of absence is granted you as you desire. A copy of the order has been sent you.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Eastport, Miss., February 6, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. MCARTHUR, *Commanding First Division:*

The major-general commanding directs me to say that he desires that everything be in readiness to leave this port at 6 p. m. this day; the First Division in advance, the Third following, and lastly the Artillery Brigade. The signal for getting up steam will be one long whistle. After an interval of half an hour a second whistle will be blown, at which signal the boats will all swing out into the stream, proceed down the river in such order in each division as may be designated by the division commander.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copies to Col. J. B. Moore, commanding Third Division, and Capt. J. W. Lowell, commanding Artillery Brigade.)

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Eastport, Miss., February 6, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. MCARTHUR, *Commanding First Division:*

The major-general commanding directs that the transports will move out to-morrow morning, February 7, at 6 o'clock precisely. The signal for getting up steam will be given half an hour before the time of starting.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Col. J. B. Moore, commanding Third Division, and Capt. J. W. Lowell, commanding Artillery Brigade.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 32.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Eastport, Miss., February 6, 1865.

Lieut. Col. S. P. Jennison, Tenth Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, having returned from leave of absence and reported for duty, being the senior officer present in the brigade, is hereby assigned to the command of the First Brigade, First Division, Detachment Army of the Tennessee, and will relieve Lieut. Col. C. G. Eaton, Seventy-second Ohio Infantry Volunteers, now commanding.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. McArthur:

W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 6, 1865.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to request that Brevet Major-General Upton, commanding Fourth Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, be assigned to duty with his brevet rank.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 6, 1865.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following recommendations: Brig. Gen. Edward Hatch, commanding Fifth Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, to be brevet major-general for gallant and meritorious conduct in turning the enemy's left flank during the battles of Nashville December 15 and 16, and for skill in commanding his division during the pursuit of the rebels under Hood. Col. Datus E. Coon, Second Iowa Cavalry, commanding the Second Brigade, Fifth Division, to be brevet brigadier-general for gallant conduct in assaulting the enemy's works in front of Nashville, December 15, 1864. Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. H. Hammond, commanding First Brigade, Seventh Division, for distinguished bravery and skill in the command of his brigade during the pursuit of the rebel army under General Hood from Tennessee, to be assigned to duty according to his brevet rank from November 25, 1864. Lieut. Col. A. J. Alexander, assistant adjutant-general, Seventeenth Army Corps, acting chief of staff Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, for gallant and distinguished service during the battles of Nashville and the pursuit of Hood from Tennessee, to be specially mustered under his commission as colonel of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, it not having at present the requisite number of enlisted men to entitle it to a colonel.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 6, 1865.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE:

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the major-general commanding, that during the pursuit of Hood's army and the march from Athens to this place it was with the greatest difficulty forage could be obtained in sufficient quantities to keep the horses of my command in marching condition. From this scarcity the percentage of loss was very great, both from actual starvation and disease partly induced thereby. If the command could have taken time to search for grain during the march, it could have been found, but in that event but little damage would have been inflicted on the enemy. In districts not traveled over by contending armies, commands of cavalry marching through them for the first time experience but little difficulty in obtaining forage; but 10,000 or 15,000 horses can consume the surplus of a very rich district in an incredibly short time. No system depending upon the enemy entirely can be devised for keeping and feeding our cavalry force, and therefore depots of grain and hay must be provided when cavalry is to be put upon a basis of thorough efficiency. Foraging is necessary, proper, and effective during the progress of a campaign, but is always expensive, through the fact that it gives license to the men and overwork to the horses. Whenever cavalry is to rest and recuperate the Quartermaster's Department should furnish the necessary supplies.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Eastport, Miss., February 6, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON,
Pulaski, Tenn.:

Your telegram of January 30 is just received. The major-general commanding directs me to say that he has no knowledge of any order from the War Department that will prevent the issue of horses to the cavalry, and further, that it is his intention to supply you with what horses you need, as soon as possible, taking your command in its proper order. As he is unable to give you authority to convene a military commission until he can examine the orders of the War Department, he directs me to say that you can have a commission called at once, for the trial of your bushwhackers, and composed of the officers of your command, by application to Major-General Rousseau, in whose district your division is serving.

ROBERT H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *February 6, 1865.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have just received the following report: The scout sent to look after Hood have returned and report Hood superseded by Taylor. Lee's and Stewart's corps gone to Augusta, Ga., and on their way to South Carolina. Forrest's force scattered along the railroad from Corinth to Columbus. One corps of Hood's army at Tupelo, supposed to be Cheatham's. About 1,000 of Hood's men at Columbus, as garrison at that place. Roddey and his command have been ordered to Tuscaloosa, but his men refuse to go. The soldiers of mountain counties belonging to Hood's army have nearly all deserted, and gone to their homes, and express a determination there to remain. Small garrison at Talladega and along the line of railroad to Selma. One hundred and fifty men at Coosa River railroad bridge. Railroad bridge well stockaded.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *February 6, 1865.*
(Received 8th.)

Major-General THOMAS,
Eastport, Miss.:

I have received a copy of instructions to you from General Grant per hands of Colonel Dent, aide-de-camp, who leaves here to-day for Eastport.* These instructions direct a cavalry movement under me, and also that I shall at once put myself in communication with you in regard to its organization. If you can furnish me with 2,000 good cavalry to report to me at Nashville, or better at Chattanooga, I can make up the remainder of the force required by General Grant from East Tennessee, and the force you loan me can be made up by the four regiments now at Lexington under General Burbridge. General Burbridge's return shows that he has in Kentucky 14,200 effective men under his com-

*See January 31, p. 616.

mand. The objects of the expedition are similar to those indicated in my letter to you of November 27 [26],* and General Grant says, "Let there be no delay." Please get me off as soon as possible.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *February 6, 1865.*

General A. C. GILLEM,
Nashville, Tenn.:

I have just received orders from General Grant directing a movement, in which your fine body of Cossacks is to play a very important part, and I would advise you to put them in condition to take the field as soon as possible. I am only awaiting the arrival of General Thomas, in Nashville, to leave here. Can I aid you in any way?

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 6, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER TWELFTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY,
Lebanon, Ky.:

Move with your command from Lebanon to Glasgow and report arrival at Glasgow to these headquarters. Leave company at Cave City and draw rations from there.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ELIZABETHTOWN, *February 6, 1865.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Scout returned; no guerrillas at Big Spring; reported at Litchfield. Will send scout there.

G. F. BARNES,
Major, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, *February 6, 1865.* (Received 16th.)

Major-General THOMAS,
Eastport, Miss.:

My informants state that all of Hood's army, except Stewart's corps, have gone to Branchville, S. C., and that Jan have accompanied Corinth.

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

GENERAL: I think in this cipher "accompanied" should read "occupied." I don't know what "Jan" means. Am at a loss to account for the delay of this message, which was just handed me, in the handwriting of the Paducah operator.

Very respectfully, W. R. PLUM.

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* See Vol. XLV, Part I, p. 1073.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Eastport, Miss., February 6, 1865—12.30 a. m. (Received 15th.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
New Orleans:

Your dispatch of 2 p. m. 28th of January is just received. Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith's command, and about 5,000 cavalry, are now being embarked at this place, to report to you at New Orleans or wherever you may designate. This is by direction from Lieutenant-General Grant. I suppose that this force will make up the deficiency which you mention in this dispatch of the 28th ultimo, which you say you could make up by diminishing the garrisons along the river, and thereby give you a movable column of 30,000 men. I can have a cavalry force at this place ready to threaten Corinth and the communications south of that place at any time, but it will be impossible to move from this quarter toward Selma with any hope of success during the winter, as the roads are impracticable. If you will inform me when you are to start, I will have a force move from this point on the communications south of Corinth at the same time.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S Army, Commanding.

EASTPORT, MISS., *February 7, 1865.*
(Received 7.10 p. m. 8th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Your telegram of 10 a. m. 5th [4th] received. All the infantry of General Smith's command and the 5,000 cavalry with their transportation will have left Eastport to-day. A portion of the troops started yesterday. With regard to the other matter mentioned in your dispatch, I think as long as it is necessary that the troops along the Mississippi River should be under the orders of Major-General Canby it is better that they should be exclusively controlled by him.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 7, 1865—2.40 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Eastport:

The Secretary of War has promised to give General A. J. Smith an army corps as soon as he reaches General Canby, as he wishes the latter to designate the troops to form his command. General Canby is notified to form a corps for Smith.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., February 7, 1865.

From reports and investigations in regard to the disgraceful depredations upon the inhabitants of this vicinity since the occupation of Huntsville by the Fourth Corps, it appears that many of the outrages have been perpetrated by teamsters and men not serving in the ranks. Brigade commanders can, and the general commanding has full faith

will, control the men of their commands and will keep them in camps. In order that teamsters shall be under strict watch division quartermasters, the quartermaster of the Artillery Brigade, the chief of the ambulance corps, and the commanding officer of the pontoon train will immediately organize their trains into sections of twenty wagons or ambulances to a section, with a responsible man as wagon-master to each section, who will have a roll-call at reveille, noon, and tattoo, and report through the chief wagon-master to the quartermaster in charge daily. The quartermasters of divisions will report the result of these roll-calls every Monday morning at 10 o'clock to the division inspectors, who will forward the report to corps headquarters. The chief of the ambulance corps, the quartermaster of the Artillery Brigade, and the commander of the pontoon train will forward a similar report direct to the corps inspector.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIFTH TENNESSEE CAVALRY VOLUNTEERS,
Fayetteville, Tenn., February 7, 1865.

Capt. E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report, in compliance with request, that I have met with very good success in killing bushwhackers. Captain Childs had thirteen men mounted when I came here. He now has only four mounted. I have killed 4 of his worst men, and wounded 2 or 3 more, and captured 9 horses and horse equipments. I have also killed 5 of Mead's men who are considered the most reckless and daring in the country. Colonel Mead with the principal portion of his command is at present on the other side of the Tennessee River and is not expected to return for two or three weeks. I obtained this information from Capt. Joel Cunningham and his brother, of Mead's command, who surrendered to me since I came here. I gave the surrender the appearance of a capture and wish it so understood for the present. They have already furnished me valuable information and are aiding me otherwise to clear the country of robbers and thieves. Capt. Joel Cunningham will surrender to me from twenty to twenty-five of his men for whose good conduct he is willing to vouch, but before the surrender is made he will take his men and kill a Texas Ranger by the name of Root and all of his men, ten in number. Three of the most reliable citizens of Lincoln County have pledged their lives and property for the faithful performance of Cunningham's part of the contract, as they consider him reliable when his word is once staked. I think if I can only have sufficient time to put my plans into execution I can clear the country about here of bushwhackers and robbers. There was a meeting of the citizens of Lincoln County at this place yesterday for the purpose of taking steps to restore civil government, which was largely attended, and from the great interest manifested in the matter, I think they are sincerely in earnest this time in wishing for the restoration of the civil laws, and I have no doubt but that they will succeed if my command or some other one can be retained here to give them a feeling of security in the free expression of their feelings.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. CLIFT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fifth Tennessee Cavalry.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
February 8, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded for information of Major-General Wilson, commanding Cavalry Corps.

The troops immediately under my command have killed 18 and captured 12 guerrillas since my arrival here, not counting in a number of men belonging to the Tenth and Twelfth Tennessee who had deserted and become guerrillas of the worst type, who have been captured and forwarded to their regiments.

Respectfully submitted.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 24, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding department.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *February 7, 1865—10 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

A citizen by the name of Watkins, who appears to be a truthful man, has just come from a point fifty-five miles southwest of Atlanta, and states that most of Hood's army passed Opelika on the 27th of January, going to Branchville, S. C., by way of Columbus, Ga. He says, also, that there is a large force of negroes, with a number of teams, at work repairing the railroad between Atlanta and the Etowah, and that these forces are guarded by a small body of cavalry. If the major-general commanding will give me a brigade of cavalry I will, with his approval, look into his reports about this force repairing the railroad. I need the cavalry to clear out the country.

J. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

BRIDGEPORT, *February 7, 1865.*

Maj. S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I intend to leave here at 5 a. m. to-morrow, when I can have at that time the transports at my disposition. I will load near the mouth of Long Island Creek and proceed about ten or twelve miles toward Raccoon Mountains, southeast from the river. Expect to be two days out.

FELIX PR. SALM,
Colonel, Commanding.

FRANKFORT, KY., *February 7, 1865.*
(Received 12.55 p. m.)

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your attention is called to the following order just issued by Burbridge. Please answer:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., February 6, 1865.*

His Excellency the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, having declared martial law in the Military District of Kentucky, the organizing, equipping, and maintaining of troops under State authority is unlawful, and all troops so organized, equipped, and maintained must at once be disbanded. Commanding officers of such troops of every grade will at once see that the arms in their hands are returned to the State arsenal, or delivered to the nearest U. S. quartermaster, to be thus returned, and the troops disbanded.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. S. G. Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Frankfort, [February] 7, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I telegraphed you to-day the Order, No. 5, just issued by General Burbridge and now inclose you his order as published in this morning's Journal.* This unwarranted assumption of power by an imbecile commander is doubtless instigated by those who have so long sought to provoke an issue with the State, and which I have prevented. I trust you will take such action as will aid me in avoiding all semblance of hostility. The committee who visited Washington inform me that your views and my own coincide upon this subject.

Respectfully,

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 7, 1865.

Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

The subject to which your General Orders, No. 5, just issued, relates is now, and, as you are well aware, for some time has been, under the immediate consideration of the President. He considers your action in issuing that order as premature, and that you should have waited until his determination had been communicated to you, and he directs that you immediately revoke the Order, No. 5, and abstain from making any other upon the subject until further instructed by him or by his order.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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* Same as next, *ante.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, February 7, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel GLENN,
Commanding Post at Henderson, Ky.:

Complaint is made to me that you are forcing negroes into the military service, and even torturing them—riding them on rails, and the like—to extort their consent. I hope this may be a mistake. The like must not be done by you or any one under you. You must not force negroes any more than white men. Answer me on this.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., February 7, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: A reputable and intelligent lady, who left here by my permission about three weeks ago to visit a daughter in Mobile, returned yesterday. She reports that she left Mobile one week ago to-day. She says that large numbers of trains were met by her on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad loaded with soldiers from Hood's army, who were going to Mobile. The upward bound train upon which she came to Meridian was delayed for two days at different points on the road by reason of the trains loaded with soldiers bound down. She confirms the report about large numbers of soldiers being furloughed. My informant is a lady in whom General McPherson had great confidence, and I think her information is correct. She does not think that Hood's army is so badly broken up as some have represented. I inclose a Mobile paper of the 28th ultimo.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 8, 1865—9.30 p. m.*
(Received 10.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I think it will be well to give A. J. Smith's command a corps organization. I would suggest for it the Twelfth or Twenty-sixth, as you think best.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

STEAMER LADY PIKE,
Johnsonville, February 8, 1865.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you will order such officers and enlisted men of your corps as have captured rebel flags from the enemy in the recent battles at Franklin and near Nashville to report to department headquarters at Nashville on the 12th instant. They will take with them the flags and be accompanied with a full history of

their capture, as required by circular issued to corps commanders December 29, 1864. This will be the latest opportunity afforded them to report, and it is expected they will be sent forward promptly. Please report their starting and number from Huntsville by telegraph.

R. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAIRO, ILL., *February 8, 1865—2 p. m.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I arrived at 1 p. m. with two divisions of my command. Will coal and take on board supplies and leave for my destination. My other command follows me. I am now without a heading or identity for my command. Unless I receive a number or a name for my command, I must style myself the Wandering Tribe of Israel. Please telegraph me immediately and give me a number.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 8, 1865—6.50 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Cairo:

Continue on in your exodus as the Wandering Tribe of Israel. On reaching the land of Canby you will have a number and a name.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., DETACH. ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
On Board Steamer Diadem, Cairo, Ill., February 8, 1865.

Lieut. Col. S. P. JENNISON,
Commanding First Brigade:

SIR: The general commanding directs that you draw rations for your command to include the 20th instant; that you coal your boats and be in readiness to proceed down the river.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Col. L. F. Hubbard, commanding Second Brigade, and Lieut. Col. W. H. Heath, commanding Third Brigade.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIFTH DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
No. 11. } MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Eastport, Miss., February 8, 1865.

I. Lieut. Col. R. H. Brown, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty as commanding officer First Brigade, Fifth Division, and he will direct the officers of his staff to report to Col. Oliver Wells,

Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, who is directed to assume command of the First Brigade, Fifth Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, at once.

By order of Col. R. R. Stewart:

R. B. AVERY,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 8, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN M. PALMER:

GENERAL: The President has assigned you to the command of the Department of the Ohio, comprising the State of Kentucky, and constituting a part of the division east of the Mississippi now commanded by Major-General Thomas, to whom, as your immediate superior, you will report. The President desires your attention to be directed to certain matters in relation to the State of Kentucky, which require the earnest application of your vigilance and administrative ability.

First. Inspection reports show the troops of the State of Kentucky to be in a disorganized and undisciplined condition, very much scattered, and so distributed as to be of little service, either to maintain domestic peace or afford security against the rebel military forces. Your first duty will be to correct this evil and to place your troops, both white and black, in a state of discipline and organization that will render them efficient for whatever duty the condition of your command may require. Major-General Burbridge, your predecessor in the District of Kentucky, will be relieved from command and ordered to report to Major-General Thomas for duty in the field. You will make yourself well acquainted with the capacity of your subordinate officers and designate to the Department any whom it may be desirable should be relieved from duty in your command. The location and the distribution of your troops and their general military duties will be directed by Major-General Thomas, to whom you will apply for such military instructions as you may from time to time require.

Second. The enlistment of colored troops is an important part of the service, to which you will not fail to direct your immediate attention. Camps have already been established, which you will promptly inspect in person, and cause to be placed under proper police and discipline. The President is grieved to be informed that much hostility still exists in the minds of some evil-disposed persons in the State of Kentucky against the enlistment of colored soldiers, and that, in order to discourage their enlistment, many cases have occurred of their cruel and barbarous treatment and murder. Your hand should be laid heavily upon all outrages of this nature. The Government stands pledged, and will expect its military commanders, of every rank and degree, to fulfill that pledge, to give protection and encouragement to colored persons desiring to enlist in the armies of the United States. Whatever resistance or obstacle is thrown in the way of such enlistments constitutes a hostile act against the Government, and should be dealt with accordingly. To the destitute women and children of soldiers in the service of the United States, without regard to color, protection and support should be given, so far as their necessities may require. You will therefore, under proper regulations, be authorized to issue rations of food, also clothing, and afford fuel and shelter to helpless women and children of persons in the service of the United States, whose necessities may

require such assistance, causing a separate account to be kept by the proper staff officers of all such issues, in order that the expense may be distinguished from other war expenditures. Large numbers of refugees from territory held by the rebels are reported as coming within your department in very distressed and necessitous circumstances. To this class of persons you will also be authorized to furnish adequate supplies, under similar regulations as above expressed, as well as transportation, to enable them to go into the Northern States, where they may find homes and employment for their support. A strict accountability on the part of all officers engaged in these duties should be enforced and a proper system of accounts required.

Third. The State of Kentucky is reported to be infested with bands of guerrilla parties, consisting of rebels, who have been some time or other in the military force of the rebellion, and of their sympathizers at home. These parties, it is said, are accustomed to making raids in different portions of the State, plundering and murdering peaceable citizens who are obnoxious to them. All such persons are to be treated as enemies of the human race, and no effort spared to root out and destroy them in the most prompt and effectual manner. You will deal with them in such way as in your judgment will be most effective for the accomplishment of that purpose.

Fourth. To the persons and property of all loyal persons you will afford the protection of your military power. The force in your department should be diligently and constantly employed and kept in a state of action for the repression of disorders and the restoration of peace and security within your command.

Fifth. By order of the President, the State of Kentucky is under martial law, which supersedes all other laws and regulations that may come in conflict with the necessities of the Government, the maintenance of peace, and the protection of persons and property. One species of oppression is reported as practiced in Kentucky which requires prompt redress. This is the imprisonment of colored persons in county jails, and of officers and persons who are engaged, under proper authority, in the enlistment of colored troops. Such proceedings are, in the opinion of the President and the Judge-Advocate-General, mere devices for the purpose of resisting and opposing the Government and oppressing its loyal supporters. You will make diligent inquiry for all such cases, ascertain who are thus imprisoned and oppressed, and release them, if need be, by military force.

Sixth. Application has been made to the President by the legislative and executive authorities of Kentucky for permission to raise a force to be employed within the limits of the State. Such enlistments are prohibited by law. If it should be found that the military force in your department, when properly organized, disciplined, and employed, is not adequate for the protection of the State from invasion, and from domestic insurrection and violence, you will report the fact to this Department, in order that troops may be raised in accordance with law, under the authority of the General Government, or sent from other quarters, where their presence may not be required.

Seventh. It is the anxious desire of the President that there should be harmony of action and sentiment between the Federal and State authorities. It will, therefore, be your duty to cultivate a friendly and harmonious spirit between them, to confer with Governor Bramlette and the State authorities, solicit their co-operation, and so administer your department as to give no just occasion for offense, holding in view

the great purpose of the Government to maintain the authority and peace of the United States, to afford protection to all its loyal citizens, and to subdue its enemies.

Eighth. It is reported that there are many loyal persons in those portions of North Carolina and Virginia, which border upon your command, who would enlist in the military service of the United States, if afforded the requisite facilities and supplies. One or two officers familiar with that country, who, having been prisoners of war, found refuge there, have tendered their services to engage in that duty. You will direct immediate inquiries into this point, and report to the Department whether it be practicable. If found to be so, authority and regulations for such enlistments will be communicated to you.

Ninth. You will report from time to time to your superior officer, Major-General Thomas, and to this Department the state of your command, and apply for such instructions and aid as occasion may require.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 8, 1865.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

In obedience to your dispatch of yesterday, General Orders, No. 5, have been revoked. I left Washington, believing, from what passed, that you desired your instructions of last fall carried out and the State corps disbanded. They are worse than useless, with the exception of three companies. Those now on hand have been raised in the last twenty days. Few of them are armed, and all more or less disposed to marauding and plundering; and the inducements held out to enlist in the State service are preventing enlistments in the U. S. service. My action was hastened by the circulation of inflammatory handbills, calling for recruits to operate against guerrillas, and thus depriving the people of their liberty and private rights. I sent you one of those bills and other documents by mail yesterday, and was fearful that very serious consequences would be the result, unless matters remained, as your former orders indicated, until a different course was directed. U. S. troops have been ordered to the points occupied by the State troops. Please inform the President of the foregoing and my desire to conform my action to meet his and your approbation.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MILITARY DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
No. 6. } *Lexington, Ky., February 8, 1865.*

In compliance with instructions from the War Department, General Orders, No. 5, of date February 6, 1865, from these headquarters, are hereby revoked.

By order of Brevet Major-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., February 8, 1865.

Maj. JOHN CLOWNEY,
Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers:

MAJOR: You will select an eligible site for your camp in the immediate vicinity of Frankfort. Keep yourself well informed in regard to the movements of guerrillas and send detachments in pursuit of any you may hear of in the neighborhood, taking no prisoners. The State arsenal being located at Frankfort and an important railroad bridge spanning the river at that place, render it probable that some of these thieving bands of marauders may attempt their destruction. You will pay particular attention to these points, also to the fortifications and their armament. Quartermaster stores you will draw from Capt. T. D. Fitch, assistant quartermaster, and commissary stores from Capt. R. M. Collins, commissary of subsistence, Lexington. All troops, whether of the national or State forces, at Frankfort are subject to your orders. In addition to the reports required at your regimental headquarters you will report to Brig. Gen. E. H. Hobson, commanding First Division, headquarters at Lexington, and in future be subject to his orders.

By command of Brevet Major-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., February 8, 1865.

Lieut. Col. W. H. SIDELL,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Louisville, Ky.:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 7th instant, regarding the brutal murder of Deputy Provost-Marshal A. V. Carlisle, and the protection of officers of your bureau in the performance of their duties. He directs me to say that it is his plan to send a sufficient force to each county to aid the provost-marshals in not only the performance of their ordinary duties, but also in hunting out the guerrillas. Also that he will cause retaliation to be made for the murder of Deputy Provost-Marshal Carlisle, and so soon as equipments, arms, and horses can be procured, will be prepared to aid you in enforcing the coming draft.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEBANON, KY., *February 8, 1865.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I sent out train of five post teams and four of the Thirtieth's wagons this morning. They have been captured by a band of about forty guerrillas, but one man of the guards has escaped and brought us word. Major Mahoney is mounting men of Invalid Corps and starts in pursuit. He has sent for Captain Searcy's company at Springfield.

GEO. G. LOTT,
Captain.

LEBANON, KY., *February 8, 1865.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Guerrillas killed three men at New Market, Sergeant Miller and two privates, of Thirtieth Kentucky, and took four to Bradfordsville and there murdered them. I have sent for their bodies to-night. My train got through, I think, all right.

GEO. G. LOTT.

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, February 8, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. H. BENTLEY,
Commanding Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Richmond, Ky.:

You will send an escort of an officer and twenty-five men, at least, with Major Scovel, paymaster, U. S. Army, to Cumberland Gap. Major Scovel will arrive at Richmond from Lexington on February 9 or 10, 1865. After the detail returns with the major it will be put on duty at Barboursville and operate with the home guards and militia under Lieutenant-Colonel Ridgell, in Harlan County. The men will be supplied with rations and forage, so they may not live on the country.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., February 8, 1865.

Col. S. B. BROWN,
Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, Mount Sterling, Ky.:

The general directs me to inform you that you should take command of all troops at Mount Sterling, Ky., under authority of Article of War, No. 62, and directs that you do so except in so far as relates to returns and reports, as directed in General Orders, No. 1, current series, from these headquarters, to be sent direct to these headquarters in order that there may be no delay in passing through intermediate headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIV.. MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, February 8, 1865.

Col. S. B. BROWN,
Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, Mount Sterling, Ky.:

The general directs that you send one company of your regiment to Hazel Green, one to Carlisle, Nicholas County, and one to Owingsville All these companies to be stationed at the places named until further orders from these headquarters unless in case of scouting. They are for garrison and scouting duty and will be supplied from Mount Sterling or Paris.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, February 8, 1865.

Col. S. B. BROWN,
Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, Mount Sterling, Ky.:

The general directs that you station for garrison and scouting duty one company of your regiment at the following places: Stanton, Powell County, Ky.; Owingsville, Bath County, Ky.; Jeffersonville, Montgomery County, Ky.; Flat Rock, Bourbon County, Ky.; Carlisle, Nicholas County, Ky.; Morehead, Rowan County, Ky.; Hazel Green, Wolfe County, Ky.; Poplar Plains, Fleming County, Ky.; Iron-Works Oil Spring, Clark County, Ky. This disposition will be made at once, and the fact of their arrival at the places designated above reported to these headquarters. The troops will not live on the country for rations, but will draw them from the nearest depot. The remaining three companies of Eleventh Michigan Cavalry will be required to camp outside of the town of Mount Sterling.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 8, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Crab Orchard, Ky.:*

Look out for rebels coming from toward Lebanon, Ky. Send out scout.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 8, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Crab Orchard:*

Guerrillas left New Market and are going toward Bradfordsville. Troops are pursuing them. Send out force and meet them. They may go in direction of Somerset from that place. It would be well to send in that direction, also in direction of Hustonville.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *February 8, 1865—9 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Crab Orchard, Ky.:*

Hard fight at Bradfordsville with rebels. They are coming toward Hustonville. Captain Bridgewater and company from Danville after them. Keep ready and help if possible.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 8, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Danville, Ky.:*

Look out for rebels who burned train at New Market to-day. Do your best to catch them.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 8, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Danville:

Guerrillas left New Market; gone in direction of Bradfordsville. They are being pursued. Move out and meet them. Citizens can arm themselves and defend the town during your absence.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DANVILLE, KY., *February 8, 1865.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

We have arranged with Captain Bridgewater to move to Hustonville to-night, and promptly notify us if the guerrillas are moving in that direction. Meanwhile the squad here has scouts well out on the Lebanon and Perryville pikes, who will notify us if they are moving in this direction, in which case Captain Bridgewater will join us and we will then fight. Captain Bridgewater is now starting from Stanford with this understanding. Will you approve?

W. L. GROSS,
Captain and Assistant Superintendent.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 8, 1865—9 p. m.*

Capt. W. L. GROSS,
Danville, Ky.:

The movement of Captain Bridgewater is approved. Major Mahoney had desperate fight with guerrillas at Bradfordsville to-day. The rebels went toward Hustonville. Captain Bridgewater to keep after them, but not to run into Major Mahoney. The general wants every effort made to catch them.

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General

LEBANON, KY., *February 8, 1865.*

Brigadier-General HOBSON:

A representation from Springfield is here. The soldiers are ordered away from there this morning. They have a block-house, and the guerrillas are very much exasperated against the town. Were in half a mile of them last night, thirty-six strong. Will certainly burn the town if left unprotected. Can not you order Captain Searcy, of the Thirtieth, or others to return? Answer immediately.

WM. M. SPENCER.

LEBANON, KY., *February 8, 1865.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Fifty men, said to be Quantrill's, at Saint Mary's Station, 10 o'clock, passing toward Campbellsville or to the right of there. No mounted men here.

MAHONEY,
Major.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 8, 1865.*

Major MAHONEY,
Lebanon, Ky.:

The general wants you to keep after rebels. Bridgewater and one company from Danville are moving to help you. Don't let them get off.

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEBANON, KY., *February 8, 1865.*

Brigadier-General HOBSON:

Guerrillas returned toward Bradfordsville. Our men at New Market have thirty-five men in pursuit.

MAHONEY,
Major.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 8, 1865.*

Major MAHONEY,
Lebanon, Ky.:

Inform Campbellsville and Greensburg and co-operate together and hunt them out. You can use Raywick company if you think proper.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[FEBRUARY 8, 1865.—For Mahoney to Hobson, reporting action with guerrillas at Bradfordsville, see p. 36.]

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 8, 1865.*

Col. F. N. ALEXANDER,
Campbellsville, Ky.:

The general wants every effort made to catch rebels who burned train at New Market to-day.

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 8, 1865.*

Col. F. N. ALEXANDER,
Campbellsville, Ky.:

Major Mahoney reports fifty rebels passed Saint Mary's toward Campbellsville, Ky. Inform Greensburg and hunt for them.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *February 8, 1865.*

OPERATOR,
Somerset, Ky.:

Look out for a band of guerrillas coming from Bradfordsville. There are forty. If they come near, citizens will have to arm themselves.

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
On Steamer Brilliant, Paducah, Ky., February 8, 1865.

Brig. Gen. S. MEREDITH,
Commanding District of Western Kentucky:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires me to say that as his command is now ordered beyond the Department of the Cumberland, and that a request has been made to Major-General Thomas, and granted, that all men on detached service in your command, belonging to the various regiments in this corps, be relieved and ordered to their respective companies, Brig. Gen. K. Garrard, commanding Second Division of the Detachment Army of the Tennessee, will arrive here to-morrow, bringing the order from General Thomas relieving the men, and the general further expresses the wish that you will issue orders relieving the men in advance of the order from General Thomas, in order that the men may join their regiments, when the remainder of the command under General Garrard arrives.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Memphis, Tenn., February 8, 1865.

Captain ELLIOTT:

I have the honor to submit the following report: Agreeable to previous orders, I reported at the picket-post on the Pigeon Roost road, February 7, at sunrise, and proceeded to patrol the road as far as the Nonconnah, which I reached at 9.30 a. m. I crossed my advance, but the bridge partially gave way, and not deeming it safe to cross upon, I recalled my advance and returned to the picket-post, without seeing any of the enemy. At 2 p. m. I again proceeded to visit the river, where I ascertained that two Confederate soldiers had crossed to this side and recrossed to the opposite side. I learned that Colonel Cox was out about eighteen miles, moving toward Tupelo. Colonel Forrest was reported on Cold Water burning cotton. I saw no enemy throughout the day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. HULL,
First Lieutenant, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, Commanding Patrol.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Paducah, Ky., February 9, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding U. S. Army, City Point, Va.:

GENERAL: I have just received your letter of the 31st of January at the hands of Colonel Dent, and will proceed at once to organize the force for the expedition under General Stoneman, and get it off with as little delay as possible. Colonel Merrill's regiment of cavalry was ordered to report to me last fall, but only a portion has yet arrived from Saint Louis. If I could get that regiment at once I would add it to Stoneman's force. It is in a fine state of discipline and would be valuable to Stoneman as an aid to prevent straggling.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 9, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
Philadelphia:

Proceed at once to Washington, where you will see General Grant and receive orders.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff

PADUCAH, *February 9, 1865.*

Major CHAMBLISS,
Inspector of Cavalry:

How many horses can you furnish to Major-General Stoneman immediately? I would like him to get as many as can possibly be given him, and you will, of course, be compelled to stop all issues of horses to Major-General Wilson to do this. Answer to Nashville as soon as possible. I shall be there to-morrow.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *February 9, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Two hundred and thirteen horses were issued to General Upton's quartermaster yesterday. Have here to-day 300. Expecting more in a few days.

W. P. CHAMBLISS,
Major, &c.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 25.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 9, 1865.

* * * * * * *

III. The First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry is hereby transferred from the Second Cavalry Division to the Fourth Cavalry Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi. The commanding officer of the First Ohio Cavalry will report in person to Brevet Major-General Upton, commanding Fourth Division, Cavalry Corps, for orders.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 9, 1865.

Colonel STEWART,
Commanding Fifth Division, Cavalry Corps:

COLONEL: General Wilson desires that you will keep him constantly advised as to the movements of the enemy, and send out scouts to gain the necessary information. Report the condition of the roads and their bearings upon your isolated position. Might invite an attempt to

surprise a special detachment of the enemy, and the utmost vigilance should be exercised. Please forward the tri-monthly reports and the monthly returns for your command at the earliest moment.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., February 9, 1865—10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. B. STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

Your telegram of 10 a. m. 7th instant has been received. The major-general commanding directs me to say that the repairing of the railroad between Atlanta and the Etowah will save our army the necessity of doing so at a future time, and that it is better to leave them finish the work, waiting until it is completed before driving them away, which will very probably be done in due time. The major-general commanding expects to be in Chattanooga in a few days, when he will talk this matter over with you, as well as other items of moment.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., February 9, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. B. STEEDMAN,
Commanding District of the Etowah:

I send you the inclosed complaints* and petitions* of some unfortunates on the river. Their case has some merit in it. They are poor people, and, like that class generally, are loyal. It is unfortunate that the command in pursuit of Lyon, which I am told was General Cruft's, left these small farms no receipts. I do not see that the matter can be helped now, but I am told you have the authority over the gun-boats, and certainly they should be instructed to protect rather than distress these people. I believe their statement that they have no connection with guerrillas. I suppose the taking of rails for fuel for the boats is sometimes a necessity, but the big plantations should be stripped before the small lots of this humble class of persons. Please answer me if you can do anything in their case so far as the boats are concerned.

Your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Paducah, Ky., February 9, 1865—10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN,
Louisville, Ky.:

Lieutenant-General Grant's instructions† to me do not contemplate that you should take more than 3,000 cavalry on the proposed expedition. As you report 1,993 effective men I will add a sufficient number

* Not found as inclosures. † See Grant to Thomas, January 31, p. 616.

to give you full 3,000. You can arrange with Major Chambliss, inspector of cavalry, at Louisville, for getting horses to mount your force of 1,993 men, as I have given him the necessary instructions. Report to me at Nashville how soon you can get them mounted.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

U. S. STEAMER GENERAL THOMAS,
Bridgeport, Ala., February 9, 1865.

Lieut. M. FORREST,
Commanding Eleventh District, Mississippi Squadron:

SIR: Inclosed letter from Colonel Lowe, C. S. Army, just reached me. The facts in the case are as follows: I was not at anchor, but on my way up river to look after a rebel force, said to have been attempting to cross the river. As I came in sight opposite Whitesburg Landing, we saw a cavalry column in a corn-field in rear of landing. I trained guns on them. At this time saw the flag of truce; sent a boat with an officer to ascertain what was wanted. He found six or seven men on the bank armed (or some of them were), who answered they wanted nothing of the gun-boats. He then asked what cavalry those were in the rear, which they denied having seen. I fired three shots at the cavalry, not at the flag, nor have I ever fired on houses or citizens' dwellings, but ever endeavored to treat all with kindness when not in arms against us. I respect a flag of truce, and ever shall conduct my vessel in such humane manner as to defy the accusations of our enemies that we are dishonorable. I regret what has occurred and hope above explanation will be satisfactory.

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. MORTON.

[Indorsement.]

This will certify I was sent on shore November 5, 1864, to ascertain the purpose of a flag of truce at Whitesburg Landing, and the above statement of Captain Morton is correct. I saw the cavalry before I went in the boat; was officer of the deck. Orders from Captain Morton were to fire on the cavalry.

Respectfully,

A. C. ORCUTT,
Acting Master's Mate, U. S. Steamer.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS SOUTH BANK TENNESSEE RIVER,
November 18, 1864.

[Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER:]

GENERAL: Your attention is respectfully called to the facts and circumstances of the late violation of a flag of truce by the U. S. steamer Thomas, on the Tennessee River. On the 5th instant I ordered Captain Hale, of my command, with two soldiers and in company with two citizens, to repair to the south bank of the river to hold communication by flag of truce with the Federal officer at Whitesburg. My flag was at once answered by that officer. A preliminary conference was being held across the river, a white flag on either bank, when the steamer Thomas, lying out in the river, sent a boat to this side with a flag of truce in her bow, to know "what was wanted." Captain Hale

replied that he was holding a truce with the land force on the other side of the river in accordance with a previous agreement to that effect. After a moment of idle conversation the naval officer, whose name and rank are unknown to me, turned his boat from the bank saying to Captain Hale, "I advise you to leave here at once;" to which reply was given, "I am under flag of truce and requested by the other side to remain here until my mission is accomplished." The boat pulled away from the bank, making signal to the steamer Thomas, which opened fire with artillery at short range upon my flag of truce, ending the truce begun in good faith with violence and treachery. This outrage upon an unprotected flag, though in character with the previous conduct of the U. S. gun-boats on the Upper Tennessee, in shelling the private residences and negro quarters of citizens, occupied by women and children, without provocation or warning, is in this instance of a peculiar nature, insulting to both Governments, for while the officer commanding the steamer Thomas was insulting my flag of truce, he had himself claimed the protection of a similar flag over his boat, which floated during the firing. Had I anticipated bad faith and allowed my men to wear arms, this boat would have been in easy range of my guns, but I had trusted to the sanctity of the white flag under the laws and usages of civilized warfare. Had that flag been protected by aught save the suppositious honor of the public foe, the quick retaliation of the moment would have left me nothing to regret; but as it was I am compelled for the present to demand simply the name and rank of the officer perpetrating this outrage, with such apology or explanation as you may be able to offer.

I am, general, respectfully,

WM. M. LOWE,
Colonel, &c., C. S. Army.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
DISTRICT OF NORTHERN ALABAMA,
Huntsville, November 19, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Capt. M. Forrest, commanding Eleventh District, Mississippi Squadron, with request that the alleged facts be investigated, and if true, that a suitable explanation or apology be made to Colonel Lowe.

By command of Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger:

JOHN W. HORNER,
Lieut. Col. 18th Mich. Vols., Prov. Mar., Dist. of Northern Alabama.

[Second indorsement.]

Referred to Capt. G. Morton, commanding U. S. steamer General Thomas, to be returned with a written statement in reply.

MOREAU FORREST,
Commanding Eleventh District, Mississippi Squadron.

[Third indorsement.]

FLAG-SHIP BURNSIDE, *February 10, 1865.*

Respectfully returned to General Granger.

As Colonel Lowe, C. S. Army, has made one false statement in regard to the gun-boats firing on houses occupied by females, it is to be presumed that the whole letter is in consonance with that statement, and therefore false.

MOREAU FORREST,
Commanding Eleventh District, Mississippi Squadron.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 9, 1865.*
(Received 12 m. 10th.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of United States:

We have been a true people to the Union cause. Are we to be sold to Governor Bramlette and the copperheads of Kentucky? If so, let the Union party know, so we can find a place of safety. General Burbridge is our leader, and we will not be led by Bramlette. The withholding of Burbridge's order in regard to State troops is a complete victory for copperheads and rebels over that party who spent their money for your re-election, and the success of our party now depends on you in Kentucky. If Burbridge be sustained, the Union party will be triumphant. If not, the copperheads will triumph, and Kentucky is gone forever, and who will be to blame?

C. T. WORLEY.

LEXINGTON, *February 9, 1865.*

Adjutant-General LINDSEY,
Frankfort, Ky.:

Please send courier to Captain Brown, at Lawrenceburg, and let him know our men had fight at Bradfordsville with forty-five guerrillas yesterday, who went toward Hustonville. There are six squads of our men after them from different points.

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *February 9, 1865.*

Colonel ALEXANDER,
Campbellsville:

Guerrillas completely used up this morning in vicinity of Hustonville. Killed a number of them, captured thirty-five horses, and scattered them barefooted through the woods. Troops hunting them down. Combinations worked well. Send this information to Captain Brownlee immediately.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

LEBANON, KY., *February 9, 1865.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I want to be commandant of post or have nothing to do with it. As it is now, things conflict. I sent to Captain Horton to send a guard to fix wire between there and Lebanon. He would not do it. I have no men. I think it would be better to have these three companies of my command here. Then I could do something with them. They are too far apart to do anything.

MAHONEY,
Major.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 9, 1865.*

Adjutant-General LINDSEY,
Frankfort, Ky.:

Bridgewater smashed up the guerrillas at Hustonville at 2 o'clock this morning. Killed 4, captured 35 horses, and scattered rest in the woods barefooted.

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DANVILLE, KY., *February 9, 1865.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have just received Captain Bridgewater's report. He came up with the guerrillas on the Little South Fork, west of Hustonville, this morning at 2 o'clock; killed 4 of them and captured 35 of their horses and equipments, and ran thirty or thirty-five of their men into the woods, most of whom were barefooted. They went in the direction of Parksville or Haysville. Only six or seven of them got away mounted. Captain Clarke escaped barefooted. The squad from here have been notified, and are scouting the country south of Parksville. I have also notified Major Mahoney.

W. L. GROSS,
Captain and Assistant Superintendent.

LEXINGTON, *February 9, 1865.*

Capt. W. L. GROSS,
Danville, Ky.:

Happy to receive your report of Bridgewater's success. Tell the captain he has thanks of General Hobson and authorities here. Tell the commanding officer at Danville he is expected to find the guerrillas who escaped, and to hunt them close.

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 38. } HDQRS. MIL. DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., February 9, 1865.

* * * * * * *

II. Col. Thomas B. Fairleigh, Twenty-sixth Kentucky Veteran Volunteer Infantry, is at his own request relieved from duty as post commandant at Louisville, Ky., and will join his regiment in the Twenty-third Corps. The commanding general of the Second Division will assign a competent officer to the command of the post of Louisville. In parting with Colonel Fairleigh the commanding general desires to thank him for the signal ability with which for the past eight months he has conducted the arduous and responsible duties of his command.

By command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. S. G. Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., February 9, 1865.

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you assign Colonel Murray, Third Kentucky Cavalry, to duty in your command, and place at his disposal any of your mounted force he may call for in operating against guerrillas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., DETACH. ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
On Board Steamer Diadem, February 9, 1865.

Lieut. Col. S. P. JENNISON,
Commanding First Brigade:

SIR: The general commanding division directs that you have everything pertaining to your command in readiness to proceed down the river to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock, in the same order as when coming from Eastport. One long whistle will be blown to get up steam. In half an hour after the first whistle a second will be blown, when all will swing from shore into the stream and proceed in the order designated.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Colonel Hubbard, commanding Second Brigade.)

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., DETACH. ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
On Steamer Diadem, Cairo, Ill., February 9, 1865.

Lieut. Col. S. P. JENNISON,
Commanding First Brigade:

SIR: The general commanding desires that you report your readiness to proceed down the river as soon as the boats carrying your command have coaled and taken on board the necessary amount of forage. He directs, also, that you order on board all men that have left the boats, and that none be permitted to leave the boats, except when sent on official business.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Col. L. F. Hubbard, commanding Second Brigade, and Lieut. Col. W. H. Heath, commanding Third Brigade.)

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., DETACH. ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
On Board Steamer Diadem, February 9, 1865.

Lieut. Col. W. H. HEATH,
Commanding Third Brigade:

SIR: The general commanding division directs that you have everything pertaining to your command in readiness to proceed down the

river to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock. Your boat will lash to the Diadem, and you will be required to station a guard so as to prevent any communication of the men by passing from one boat to the other. One long whistle will be blown to get up steam. In half an hour after the first whistle, a second will be blown, when all will swing from shore into the stream, and proceed in the order designated.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[FEBRUARY 9, 1865.—For Grant to Canby, relating to assignment of General Grierson to command of cavalry operating from Mobile Bay, &c., see Vol. XLVIII, Part I, p. 786.]

[FEBRUARY 9, 1865.—For Thomas to Canby, relating to transfer of A. J. Smith's infantry, and a division of cavalry, to the Military Division of West Mississippi, see Vol. XLVIII, Part I, p. 786.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTH ALABAMA,
Dauphin Island, February 9, 1865.

Pursuant to instructions from the major-general commanding the District of West Florida and South Alabama, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of South Alabama, comprising the forces on Dauphin Island and Mobile Point. Existing orders will continue in force and reports will be made to these headquarters.

ELIAS S. DENNIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTH ALABAMA,
Dauphin Island, Ala., February 9, 1865.

I. Col. James H. Coates, Eleventh Illinois Infantry, being senior colonel, Second Brigade, Reserve Corps, is hereby assigned to the command of the brigade.

By order of Brigadier-General Dennis:

W. E. KUHN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *February 10, 1865.*

Capt. JOS. HIBBERT, Jr.,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Department of the Gulf:

CAPTAIN: Being under orders to resume command of the District of West Florida, I beg leave to lay before the commanding general the following requests: First. I would request orders for the consolidation of the Eighty-second and Eighty-sixth Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry, stationed at Barrancas, with Col. L. L. Zulavsky, of the Eighty-second Regiment, as commander, and that only those officers be ordered before a board of examination who have not been already examined.

Second. I would request orders for the consolidation of the six companies of the First Florida Cavalry, stationed at Barrancas, and the four companies of the Second Florida Cavalry, stationed in the District of Key West, with Col. Eugene von Kielmansegge, as commander, who was commissioned as colonel and mustered as major and lieutenant-colonel in the First Florida Cavalry. Third. I would request for orders directing, in the event of the occupation of the city of Pensacola, Capt. E. H. Newton, acting engineer, at Barrancas, to go with one assistant to that city to direct the works of fortification; also orders authorizing the construction of a telegraph line between Pensacola, the navy yard, and Barrancas, and the reconstruction of two of the old wharves at Pensacola. Fourth. I would request for two small steamers adapted to enter Santa Rosa Sound and the tributaries of Pensacola Bay. Fifth. I would request orders for the reopening of a regular steamship line for the conveyance of mails and passengers between New Orleans and Pensacola, Fla., touching both going and coming at Fort Pike, Ship Island, and Mobile Bay. The steamer Alabama, Clyde, or General Banks would answer. Sixth. I would request for orders to supply the command at Barrancas with 100 head of cattle for immediate issue until more beef can be brought from the interior of Florida, as I am informed that there has been but very little fresh beef at Barrancas for the last two months. Seventh. I would request for instructions regarding the people of Warrington and Woolsey on the navy reserve. I claimed and maintained when in command jurisdiction over them as a military necessity, but, if well informed, my successors have ceased to interfere, which would certainly make it impossible for the district commander to properly control military and civil affairs. To gain time (so important just now), I have taken the liberty of addressing this my application direct to department headquarters and would request the commanding general's pardon therefor.

Very respectfully, captain, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., RESERVE CORPS, *Dauphin Island, Ala., February 10, 1865.*

Capt. O. Ingersoll, A Company, Eleventh Illinois Infantry, is hereby announced as acting assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters. He will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

By order of

JAMES H. COATES,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

MOBILE BAY, *Friday Evening*, [*February 10, 1865*].

[General E. R. S. CANBY:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: I send you the latest news from above. It is said one division of Hood's army is to remain in Mobile. The Peace Congress have returned, having accomplished nothing. They now are determined, according to the old story, to die in the last ditch. Our monitors will be all ready by the middle of next week, and I hope by that time to have three tin-clads ready also. General Granger went over to Pensacola to-day.

Yours, in haste,

J. S. PALMER.

RICHLAND, *February 10, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

I am happy to inform you we completed our labors to-day at 4 p. m., and an hour later ran an engine to tunnel trestle in charge of Mr. McDonald.

L. H. EICHOLTZ,
Division Engineer.

PROSPECT, *February 10, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

I have the honor to furnish you the following report of my progress to-day: Put in 1,100 feet of stringers; have 700 feet to put on to-morrow and lay the track. I will finish the bridge by to-morrow night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McDONALD,
Assistant Engineer.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 10, 1865.*

I. The State of Kentucky will constitute the Military Department of Kentucky. Maj. Gen. J. M. Palmer, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Department of Kentucky.

II. The Department of the Cumberland will include the State of Tennessee and such parts of Northern Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi as may be occupied by troops under the command of Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas.

III. All troops in the Departments of Kentucky and the Cumberland will, in the absence of Major-General Sherman, be subject to the orders of Major-General Thomas, except the posts on the east bank of the Mississippi River, which will be subject to Major-General Canby's orders in movements for protecting the navigation of that river. In all other respects they will be under the direct orders of their departmental commanders; and wherever time will permit, General Canby will communicate his orders through such commanders.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 10, 1865.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

SIR: I have the honor to recommend that Maj. William P. Chambliss, U. S. Cavalry, be brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U. S. Army, for the faithful and efficient discharge of his duties as special inspector of cavalry in the Military Division of the Mississippi, and that Capt. John Green, U. S. Cavalry, be brevetted major for similar reasons. These officers, by their untiring and intelligent exertions in remounting, re-equipping, and sending cavalry to the field, have contributed in the highest degree to the recent successes in Tennessee, and should receive a suitable reward for their labor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

GRAVELLY SPRINGS, ALA., *February 10, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to request that if the Twelfth or Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry have not been sent away yet, that one of them be retained and sent to this place.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 10, 1865.

Capt. ROBERT H. RAMSEY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Cumberland, Nashville:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inform you that no changes have taken place in the condition of my command since the major-general commanding started to Nashville. A rumor prevails among the people that only two of Hood's corps have gone to South Carolina, but I cannot trace it to any authentic source. I have started two scouts to Montgomery, and shall use every effort to obtain reliable information. The roads here are in a worse condition than I ever saw them. Please request General Thomas to issue an order requiring the immediate return from hospitals and detached duty [men] fit for active service that belong to cavalry regiments. They should be assembled at the Edgefield Depot, and thence sent to their regiments under proper officers. I am very anxious on the question of horses for Hatch's division, and hope something may be done to get them before the season for active operations is upon us. I can't for the life of me see what General Canby can do with all the horses that are now being purchased in the West. If they will only let us get north of the Alabama River, I will agree to make no demand on the Cavalry Bureau for horses after our present wants are supplied.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 10, 1865.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: The inclosed communication has just been received from General Forrest.* It was brought into our picket to-day by the officer mentioned therein, but as its object is evidently for the purpose of obtaining information, I have made no written reply, but shall send a strong flag of truce under an intelligent officer to-morrow, with instructions to communicate with General Forrest or Colonel Galloway only, and say: First. The people of Northern Mississippi have already been granted the privilege of using the railroads unmolested for the purpose of transporting necessaries of life. The proposition to send guards under flag of truce cannot be admitted. If the people themselves cannot protect the trains they must cease to run, and the necessary steps will be taken

* Not found.

to effectually break them up. Second. The matter of exchange being under exclusive control of officers designated by the War Department, I cannot agree to meet General Forrest on that subject, but will receive and transmit by the officer who carries the flag any proposition General Forrest feels authorized to make. I also directed the officer who goes with the flag to warn the rebel authorities that flags of truce must be based upon reasonably fair grounds. I inclose herewith a Mobile paper of the 5th. It is reported by a couple of negroes that the rebel cavalry was at Smithfield, Ala., a few days ago, feeling in this direction. I attach no special importance to the report, but shall keep a vigilant watch on all hostile movements. If I find that Forrest is presuming on the removal of the infantry from this place and moves to fighting distance, I shall cross my whole force and go after them. Quite a number of deserters came in to-day. They say that there are a number of small parties marching through the country, driving in stragglers, but know nothing of the whereabouts of the main rebel force. I will report result of reconnaissance and flag of truce as soon as known. In the meantime I hope the horses for Hatch will be hurried forward, so that when the order does come to move we may be prepared to go.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 10, 1865.

Maj. WILLIAM P. CHAMBLISS,
Inspector Cavalry, Military Division of the Mississippi:

MAJOR: Your letter of the 3d instant, by the hands of Captain Simpson, has just been received. I will make all necessary arrangements to distribute the Spencer carbines as fast as they are supplied. I have already directed requisitions to be handed in, and will designate the order of preference. Knipe's division has embarked for New Orleans, thoroughly mounted, except the one regiment at Nashville. In order to supply it with horses I was compelled to dismount Hatch almost entirely. I hope the very minute that the demand for General Canby is supplied, the bureau will allow him to send every horse that can be obtained till Hatch is remounted. In regard to the horses impressed at Louisville, I have directed a special inspection for the purpose of ascertaining the disposition made of them. I have received no intimation of an early movement of my command. General Thomas gave me to understand that there would probably be nothing done by him till he was ready and the roads would allow a movement. We are not ready now, *i. e.*, we have nearly one entire division dismounted. The rest are as good as any we have, and about 500 in Long's. The roads are entirely impassable. If the order comes, as a matter of course I shall go. Those that have horses will be mounted; those without, dismounted. I have directed Captain Green to come here just as soon as the remnant of Knipe's division leaves Nashville. I am glad to know this request is approved by you. I shall be glad to see both him and you whenever you can come. I will send by Captain Simpson a report of the number of dismounted men reported by actual inspection.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
February 10, 1865.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

MAJOR: I would respectfully state that I have this day obtained from the gun-boat Carondelet a pilot who is familiar with the Tennessee River as far as Smith's Landing. In the morning I shall try the channel, and, if practicable, will take such supplies to that point as may be needed by the command in that vicinity, and will report the result to headquarters at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. B. CARLING,
Captain and Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Corps.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 1. HDQRS. 4TH DIV., CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 10, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

II. Until further orders the following-named officers are hereby announced as the staff of the general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly, viz: Maj. George W. Carter, Third Iowa Cavalry, surgeon in chief; Maj. M. H. Williams, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. Tom C. Gilpin, Third Iowa Cavalry, acting assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. T. H. Brown, Third Iowa Cavalry, acting commissary of subsistence; Lieut. F. W. Morse, One hundred and twenty-first New York Infantry, aide-de-camp; Lieut. P. R. Keck, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, acting ordnance officer. Subject to the approval of the corps commander, Capt. A. Rodgers, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, will act as provost-marshal while his company is on duty as escort.

By order of Brevet Major-General Upton, commanding:
TOM C. GILPIN,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. HDQRS. 4TH DIV., CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 10, 1865.*

I. The organization of this division will be as follows:

II. The First Brigade, Col. E. F. Winslow, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, commanding, to consist of Fourth Iowa Cavalry Volunteers, Third Iowa Cavalry Volunteers, Tenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers.

III. The Second Brigade, Col. I. Garrard, Seventh Ohio Cavalry, commanding, to consist of Seventh Ohio Cavalry Volunteers, First Ohio Cavalry Volunteers, Fifth Iowa Cavalry Volunteers.

IV. Battery I, commanded by Lieut. G. B. Rodney, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. E. Upton, commanding:
TOM C. GILPIN,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 10, 1865.

Colonel STEWART,
Commanding Fifth Division, Cavalry Corps:

COLONEL: General Wilson directs that you detail five commissioned officers (one to be a major) and 150 men to take charge of the bridge train. The major commanding the detachment will at once set to work to organize his command, get the mules in good condition, and have the men instructed how to build the bridge with rapidity. The train should be put in serviceable order immediately. The engineer now in charge will forward full instructions as to the manner of landing the pontoons, &c. The train is at Eastport, and the detachment will move there at the earliest possible moment—50 teamsters, 4 wagon-masters, 2 blacksmiths, 2 carpenters, 20 non-commissioned officers, 120 privates. The enlisted men ought, if practicable, to be mechanics.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 10, 1865.

Colonel STEWART,
Comdg. Fifth Div., Cav. Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

COLONEL: General Wilson directs that you send out an officer with sixty men with a flag of truce to inform verbally any rebel commander in the neighborhood that Richmond, Va., is the only place of exchange; that hereafter any parties with a flag of truce approaching our lines for the ostensible purpose of making propositions for exchange of prisoners, or upon any pretext of a similar nature, will be held as prisoners and the officer treated as a spy. Instruct the officer you send to learn all he can respecting the enemy's movements, exercise the utmost vigilance, and keep the brevet major-general fully informed of all that transpires. Let the flag of truce go well out into the country.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 10, 1865.

Colonel STEWART,
Commanding Fifth Division, Cavalry Corps:

COLONEL: The brevet major-general commanding directs me to inform you that Captains Hosea and Metcalf, of his staff, have full instructions and are charged with carrying the flag of truce. The general also directs that you send to these headquarters all deserters, prisoners, and citizens who bring information, and to give him early information of any movements of the enemy.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *February 10, 1865—10.15 p. m.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

The guerrillas and squads of the enemy's cavalry are becoming very annoying. Is there a prospect of a brigade of cavalry being sent here?

Respectfully,

JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE, *Nashville, Tenn., February 10, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

III. The One hundred and seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry is relieved from duty at the post of Nashville, and will proceed by rail to Columbia and relieve the Forty-eighth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, which, when relieved, will obey such orders as may have been given it by the major-general commanding the department. On the arrival of the One hundred and seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry at Columbia, the commanding officer will report by telegraph to Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson, at Pulaski.

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By command of Major-General Rousseau:

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, *February 10, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Your telegram of yesterday received. Major Chambliss is absent at present in Ohio. I have telegraphed him about the horses. It will be necessary for you to issue an order to General Burbridge directing him to turn over to me the Eleventh Michigan, Twelfth Ohio, and the Eleventh and Twelfth Kentucky Regiments of Cavalry, and to have them concentrated at such point as you may think proper or as I may designate. Please do not forget my application in regard to East Tennessee. I will telegraph you as soon as I can hear from Chambliss.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General.

PITTSBURG, PA., *February 10, 1865.*
(Received 3.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The breaks in railroad connection here will prevent me from reaching Springfield before Monday and Louisville before Friday next.

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 10, 1865.*

Hon. B. F. WADE,
U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.:

A publication by Doctor Breckinridge upon the issues which recent events in this department, touching the release of Jacob and other

important matters, have necessitated, will appear in papers of Tuesday. He has also been invited by the loyal members of the Legislature to deliver an address at Frankfort upon same issues. Be kind enough not to allow this intelligence to pass into papers. I should be glad that the President and Secretary of War be advised of this.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

DANVILLE, KY., *February 10, 1865.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Weatherford has just brought in three of Clarke's men, captured in the woods after Bridgewater's fight. They are now in custody of Lieutenant Van Tuyl, commanding squad. What will you have done with them?

W. L. GROSS,
Captain and Assistant Superintendent.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., February 11, 1865.*

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IV. Brig. Gen. George S. Greene, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in accordance with Special Orders, No. 33, paragraph XXVI, Adjutant-General's Office, War Department, will report to Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum, commanding Twentieth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

S. HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February 11, 1865.*

Maj. W. P. CHAMBLISS,
Inspector of Cavalry, Louisville, Ky.:

On the morning of the 9th instant I sent you a dispatch asking an immediate reply as to what number of horses you could furnish Major-General Stoneman to fill a pressing and immediate emergency. No answer has yet been received by me. I would like you to reply at once.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., February 11, 1865.

Brigadier-General BEATTY,
Third Division:

I am directed by the general commanding to say that he desires you to locate your headquarters in the vicinity of your camp as soon as pos-

sible. Your command is committing depredations daily, and he desires you to be located near it, in order that you may exercise a more direct control over the troops of your command.

I am, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 11, 1865.

In pursuance of orders received from corps headquarters the First Ohio Cavalry are transferred from Second Division of Cavalry to the Fourth Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi. All officers and enlisted men of this regiment on any detached duty are hereby relieved, and will report without delay to commanding officer of this regiment.

By command of Brig. Gen. Eli Long:

T. W. SCOTT,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Eastport, Miss., February 11, 1865.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that a woman reports here that parties of Forrest's men are nightly at her house and have been for some time. The officers who collect there have discussed the question of an attack upon this place and the plans proposed. One is to plant a battery on the bluff or hills above Chickasaw, a point which you will doubtless remember as commanding the steam-boat landing and the flat between our camp-ground and the river, cross his force, which they claim is stronger than our own, and by attacking the boats prevent any re-enforcements reaching us. In corroboration of this woman's statement Captain Hosea requests me to say to you from him that he saw as he came down an officer and several men in the ground proposed to be occupied by the rebel battery. He says the party rode down toward the river and watched the boat as it passed. I sent three companies, guided by men well acquainted with the country and highly recommended by Major-General Thomas as reliable, this morning on a scout to the country. This party has not yet returned. I would most respectfully suggest that a gun-boat be stationed in the vicinity of Chickasaw to watch movements. I shall send two well-mounted companies to watch the movements of the enemy there to-night and increase the vigilance as well as strengthen the outposts. If anything occurs I will send you instant word.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. STEWART,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Eastport, Miss., February 11, 1865.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the scouting party sent out to-day has just returned, having proceeded as far as Iuka. The officer in charge reports having seen but about thirty rebels on the route, some six of whom were at Iuka. At the latter place a telegraph operator who until lately, on the retreat of Hood, had been operating at Iuka. From him I gained but little information, and that of not sufficient importance to warrant me in forwarding him with the necessary guard to-night. I shall have the honor of sending him forward to-morrow morning. I have sent two companies to Chickasaw to-night, and as soon as they return will report what they saw and heard. Day before yesterday two of my citizen scouts were missing after a slight skirmish. I have learned to-day that they were murdered by the band of Major George. One of the men afterward escaped, who was then a prisoner in George's hands, and reached here to-day. The party to-day were fired upon once, but no one was injured. I have established a courier post on this side of the river to expedite the transmission of dispatches. The flag of truce will start out at daylight to-morrow morning.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. R. STEWART,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. FIFTH DIV., CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Eastport, Miss., February 11, 1865.*

I. The Third Battalion of the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, commanded by Maj. J. M. Hubbard, is hereby detailed for duty as pontoniers. They will take charge of the pontoon train belonging to the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, and will receive professional instructions from Maj. James R. Willett, First U. S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers, of the staff of Major-General Thomas. Major Hubbard will report with his men at once, with camp and garrison equipage, arms and rations, to Major Willett..

II. Maj. Henry C. Forbes, commanding Seventh Illinois Cavalry, is hereby, at his own earnest request, relieved from duty as chief of staff Fifth Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi. The colonel commanding division parts with regret and tenders him his thanks for the efficient and prompt service rendered the division before and after his assuming command of the same.

By order of Col. R. R. Stewart:

R. B. AVERY,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECATUR, *February 11, 1865—11 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE:

I request that I may be permitted to administer the oath to such deserters from the rebel army in this vicinity as I believe are thoroughly converted, taking ample security for their good faith, and requiring

them to be vouched for by reliable Union men, and that the persons so taking the oath be permitted to remain in the District of Northern Alabama, but north of the Tennessee River. I have no doubt many could be brought in in this way.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *February 11, 1865—11 a. m.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE:

(Through General Rousseau.)

Propositions have been made to me by reliable parties to raise companies of men in the mountains south of here for our service as home-guards. Three hundred men could be organized in this way. Could I be authorized to give them assurance of support from us if they are hard pressed and obliged to fall back on this point, and such other assistance as I may deem safe? I receive this information from my scouts, perfectly reliable men, who have given me all the information sent by me to the general commanding.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., February 11, 1865.

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

The Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry returned from scout some days since. Colonel Palmer has gone to Nashville for orders and instructions. The regiment is in camp at this place.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, February 11, 1865—8 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN,
Louisville, Ky.:

I have as yet received no reply to my telegram of 10 a. m. 9th instant, from Paducah, asking you what time you would be able to get your command mounted for the proposed expedition, and informing you what I proposed to do to assist you in making up the force it was designed by Lieutenant-General Grant that you should take with you. Please answer immediately.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, *February 11, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Major Chambliss says he thinks I can mount the regiments in twenty days. Will do all I can.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General.

VERSAILLES, KY., *February 11, 1865.*
(Received 10 p. m. 13th.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Your enemies here are jubilant and your friends are despondent over the rumored removal of General Burbridge. With him as commander we will quietly and peacefully eradicate slavery from the State. His removal will decide and embitter our party to such an extent as to inevitably secure our defeat at the next August election. Concessions have been made by some in high authority which will not be adhered to after the attainment of certain objects. Give us Burbridge, and we will give you emancipation and loyalty. I address you thus as a true friend of our common cause and a friend and colleague of R. S. Todd in the Legislature.

D. L. PRICE.

HDQRS. FIRST DIV. MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., February 11, 1865.

Maj. JOHN CLOWNEY,
Comdg. Battalion Thirtieth Wisconsin Infty., Frankfort, Ky.:

The general directs that you place your command on duty in the city of Frankfort, Ky., and relieve such State troops as General D. W. Lindsey, adjutant and inspector general, may desire to have relieved, and that you confer with General Lindsey in such matters as may involve the troops or buildings under his command. It is especially directed that there be no conflict between the Federal troops and the State troops and the State authorities, and that you use your best judgment and discretion to secure this end.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *February 11, 1865—3 p. m.*

Maj. JOHN CLOWNEY,
Commanding, Frankfort, Ky.:

Send courier to Lawrenceburg and notify commanding officer that 200 guerrillas are reported at Alexander's, near Midway, and to hold in readiness to hunt them if he hears of their whereabouts. They are reported going to Versailles. Tell him he will have assistance from three detachments.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. H. Hobson:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DANVILLE, KY., *February 11, 1865.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Scouting party just returned. They captured another of Clarke's men, but in bringing him in this morning he attempted to escape, and was shot dead on the spot. Will send the three we now have under guard to your headquarters.

W. L. GROSS,
Captain and Assistant Superintendent Military Telegraph.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 11, 1865—3 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Georgetown, Ky.:

Force of guerrillas reported at Alexander's, near Midway. If you learn of their course co-operate with detachments from here and hunt them.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 31.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
On Board Str. John Kilgore, Cairo, Ill., February 11, 1865.

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II. The One hundred and seventeenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Capt. W. P. Olden commanding, will disembark his command from the Des Moines and embark on steamer Luminary, and proceed from this port to New Orleans, La. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

III. Col. John I. Rinaker, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Infantry Volunteers, senior officer First Brigade, Second Division, Detachment and Army of the Tennessee, will immediately assume command of the troops composing the First Brigade, relieving Col. David Moore, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry Volunteers, whose term of service expires this day.

By order of Brig. Gen. K. Garrard:

JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 11, 1865—1 p. m. (Received 17th.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding U. S. Armies, Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram of the 1st instant has just been received.* The troops and supplies are being concentrated as rapidly as possible. The supply of grain is ample for the present, and there will be no difficulty if the requisitions already made are filled. The Quartermaster-General was asked some time since to send a part of the hay required by sea. I telegraph to him to-day to repeat the recommendation.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 11, 1865. (Received 16th.)

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Eastport, Miss.:

Your telegram of the 30th ultimo has just been received. I will send at once all the river steamers that we can spare, and send an officer up the river to impress all that can be made useful.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See Halleck to Canby, p. 626.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *February 11, 1865—1 p. m.*
(Received 1.35 a. m. 17th.)

Brevet Major-General MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

It is exceedingly important that at least one-half of the hay required for this command should be sent by sea to Mobile Bay.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February 12, 1865—8 p. m.*
(Received 11.45 p. m. 13th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

I received your communication* at the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel Dent, and am making best progress possible to furnish the force of cavalry to General Stoneman. I need, however, about 1,000 horses to fit him out, and which, when done, will make his outfit as complete as has ever been furnished to any officer. I am hoping to get them immediately, and when received there will be no further delay in General Stoneman's starting out.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February 12, 1865—8 p. m.*
(Received 11.45 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

I have orders from General Grant to furnish an outfit of about 3,000 cavalry for General Stoneman, and to do this I shall require about 1,000 horses, which I would respectfully request you will give instructions to Maj. W. P. Chambliss, inspector of cavalry at Louisville, to furnish me immediately.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *February 12, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

Your dispatch of the 9th answered as soon as received. I have on hand 300 horses, daily receipts being small owing to orders from the War Department sending the horses to General Canby. Will telegraph to Washington to see if shipments to this place can be now resumed. If they can, will receive about 300 horses per day. As now situated, from 100 to 200 per week is the extent of my capacity to supply.

W. P. CHAMBLISS,
Major, &c.

NASHVILLE, *February 12, 1865.*

Maj. W. P. CHAMBLISS,
Inspector of Cavalry:

Your telegram of this day is received. I have received orders from Lieutenant-General Grant to equip a force of about 3,000 cavalry for

* See Grant to Thomas, January 31, p. 616.

Major-General Stoneman. To enable me to do this I shall need at least 1,000 horses. I wish you to telegraph to General Halleck to furnish that number of horses to General Stoneman immediately.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 70. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 12, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

3. Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland, will designate a general officer from his command to relieve Brigadier-General Meredith, U. S. Volunteers, in the command of the District of Western Kentucky, Paducah, Ky. General Meredith on being relieved will at once repair to Indianapolis, Ind., and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 37. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., February 12, 1865.*

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V. Maj. John Mendenhall, Fourth U. S. Artillery, is hereby relieved from duty as inspector of artillery, Department of the Cumberland, and assigned to the command of the Light Artillery Reserve, Chattanooga, Tenn.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

[HENRY M. CIST,]
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CAVALRY CORPS,
February 12, 1865.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Gravelly Springs, Ala.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inform you that the remainder of Brevet Major-General Upton's division has arrived. It is ordered to disembark at Waterloo, except such boats as are light enough, which are ordered to proceed to Carroll's Landing. Colonel Winslow, commanding, informs me that, in obedience to orders from the brevet major-general commanding, he turned in his transportation, except five wagons, to a regiment at Louisville. No transportation as good as his can be had for him here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. CARLING,
Captain and Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, February 12, 1865.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES CRUFT,
Comdg. Provisional Div., Army of the Cumberland, Chattanooga:

GENERAL: The general commanding district directs that you relieve the Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, on duty at block-houses at White-

side bridge, the term of service of the regiment having expired. The officer in command of the detail relieving them will receipt for the property belonging to the block-houses essential to keeping them in repair.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. MOE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *February 12, 1865.*

Maj. S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Reliable information is obtained that rebel General Clanton's brigade is moving from Lebanon up the river, south from Sand Mountain. His force said to be 600 guerrillas. I suppose that this movement is caused by my last raid, and that their intention is to cut off my retreat.

FELIX PR. SALM,
Colonel, Commanding.

[FEBRUARY 12, 1865.—For Halleck to Canby, relating to reorganization of military departments, &c., see Vol. XLVIII, Part I, p. 822.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., February 12, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

My scouts report that corn and other supplies are being gathered in Mississippi and Alabama, and are being transported via Mobile and Ohio Road from Columbus and thereabouts south to Mobile, and thence toward the rebel armies in Georgia and Carolina.

Respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 13, 1865—2.30 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Eastport:

The Secretary of War directs that you send a proper officer to relieve Brig. Gen. S. Meredith, in command of the District of Paducah. The State of Kentucky has been made a separate department under Major-General Palmer. All of Tennessee is included in the Department of the Cumberland. General Dana's department is restricted to the State of Mississippi. You still have general military control over Department of Kentucky during General Sherman's absence. Copy of printed orders sent by mail. Canby still empowered to use troops on east bank of the Mississippi River, in case of emergency, for its protection, but this is not to interfere with department commands.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *February 13, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Horses will be forwarded as rapidly as possible to Louisville to supply your demand.

WM. REDWOOD PRICE,
Major, &c.

LOUISVILLE, *February 13, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

I sent a dispatch to General Halleck yesterday for the horses. Will communicate his answer as soon as received.

W. P. CHAMBLISS,
Major, &c.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 38. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., February 13, 1865.*

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XIX. By virtue of permission received from the honorable Secretary of War, the following-named officers and enlisted men, captors of rebel battle-flags at the battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864, and the battle before Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864, will proceed with the trophies to Washington, D. C., where they will report to the honorable Secretary of War, turning over to him the flags now in their possession, after which they will as speedily as possible rejoin their various commands in the field. The detachment will be in charge of First Lieut. and Adjt. Thomas P. Gere, Fifth Regiment Minnesota Veteran Volunteer Infantry, who will be accountable for their good conduct while en route. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation. First Lieut. and Adjt. Thomas P. Gere,* Fifth Minnesota Veteran Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Oliver Colwell,* Company G, Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry; First Lieut. Charles H. McCleary,* Company C, Seventy-second Ohio Infantry; First Lieut. William T. Simmons,* Company C, Eleventh Missouri Infantry; Sergt. Alfred Ransbottom,* Company K, Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry; Sergt. William Garrett,* Forty-first Ohio Infantry; Corpl. J. W. Parks,* Company F, Eleventh Missouri Infantry; Corpl. Luther Kaltenbach,* Company F, Twelfth Iowa Infantry; Corpl. G. W. Welch,* Company A, Eleventh Missouri Infantry; Corpl. Franklin Carr,* Company D, One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry; Private Otis W. Smith,* Company G, Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry; Private William May,* Company H, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry; Private George Stokes,* Company C, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Infantry; Private Andrew J. Sloan,* Company H, Twelfth Iowa Infantry; Private Wilbur F. Moore,* Company C, One hundred and seventeenth Illinois Infantry; Private Daniel I. Holcomb, Company A, Forty-first Ohio Infantry; Corpl. Harrison Collins,* First Tennessee Cavalry.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

[HENRY M. CIST,]
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Awarded a Medal of Honor. See Vol. XLV, Part I, p. 645.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 29.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 13, 1865.

* * * * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. J. T. Croxton, commanding First Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, is charged with the command of the troops in the vicinity of Waterloo and Eastport, and will adopt such measures as he may deem necessary to secure the safety of the depots and transports at the above-mentioned places. He will keep the brevet major-general well informed of all movements on the part of the enemy.

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By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, February 13, 1865.

Brig. Gen. ELI LONG,
Comdg. Second Div., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: Captain Carling, chief quartermaster Cavalry Corps, reports the working parties as having been fired upon from the shore opposite Carroll's Landing. General Wilson directs that you send a strong squadron across the river to scout the country well out toward the railroad. Colonel Stewart, commanding Fifth Division, has a regiment out to scout from Eastport to Colbert's Ferry, and care must be taken that the two parties do not mistake each other. Send a staff officer to confer with Captain Carling, that the squadron may be sent across the river by the steamer to-morrow (February 14) morning and arrangements made for its recrossing to this side.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SEVENTH DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Paducah, Ky., February 13, 1865.

Brevet Major-General WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: I have just arrived here with balance of my division and find that the First Brigade has passed this point without horses for the Twelfth Indiana Cavalry. I telegraphed you the number of horses required to mount the dismounted portion of my division from Nashville, upon receipt of your order to move my command to New Orleans—namely, 800. I still require this number for the Twelfth Indiana Cavalry, and know not how I am to supply the deficiency unless you will send them to me at New Orleans. I also require 300 mules to fit out my division train. I made every effort to get horses and mules at Nashville, but failed. I saw General Thomas before leaving Nashville. The general refused to allow one of the Indiana regiments to remain, as the orders are to send a certain number of men: to do this another

regiment would have to be sent instead. Are you aware, general, that the Sixth Tennessee Cavalry has been transferred to the Sixth Division? General Johnson sent me a copy of the order some three weeks ago, and I obeyed it, although I never was furnished with a copy from your headquarters. Was it not in view of my still retaining the Sixth Tennessee Cavalry that you requested one of the Indiana regiments to remain? I have just learned that 400 horses intended for the Fourth Division are now here on barges. I have persuaded Lieutenant Noyes to issue an order on the quartermaster to deliver them to me. I trust this will be satisfactory. I shall still want 400 horses and 300 mules, which please furnish at your earliest possible convenience.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. F. KNIPE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February 13, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON,
Pulaski:

The One hundred and seventy-third Ohio will leave here for Columbia by rail this afternoon.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF MURFREESBOROUGH,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., February 13, 1865.

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Tennessee, Nashville, Tenn.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that a soldier of the One hundred and fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, while patrolling the railroad between La Vergne and Antioch, was killed and robbed by bushwhackers on the 10th instant. Suspicions rest on a man who has been marauding in that vicinity for the past year named Butler, and many efforts have been made to arrest him. One hundred cavalry, well mounted, under efficient officers, and good discipline, not Tennesseeans, much needed to aid me in ridding this region of marauding bands that infest the country, and that have increased in numbers since Hood's invasion. I have about fifty mounted infantry, but they cannot perform the duty required. They are doing good service, but their horses, taken from the quartermaster's corral of broken down and convalescent animals, are not reliable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEFENSES NASHVILLE AND
No. 32. } CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD,
Tullahoma, February 13, 1865.

I. In consequence of the weakness of the garrison at Tullahoma, the following change is hereby made in the block-house garrisons on the

Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad between Duck and Elk Rivers, viz: The Forty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry will garrison block-houses Nos. 14 and 15 (first two north of Tullahoma) as follows: At No. 14, one commissioned officer and fifteen men; at No. 15, a trusty sergeant and ten men. The same regiment will garrison block-house No. 16 (first south of Tullahoma) with one commissioned officer and fifteen men. This order will be executed immediately.

II. The garrisons of block-houses Nos. 14, 15, and 16 (from the Forty-second Missouri Volunteer Infantry) will join their regiment at Tullahoma as soon as relieved by the Forty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

III. Lieut. Col. T. J. Stauber, of the Forty-second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, will take a detachment of his own regiment, a detachment of the Forty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and Sparks' home guards, and proceed to Lincoln County, Tenn., on a scout of ten or fifteen days' duration. He will make it a specialty to exterminate guerrillas, their aiders and abettors. He will also exert his influence to induce the inhabitants to organize home guards and parties for the purpose of expelling guerrillas, robbers, and thieves from said county. Lieutenant-Colonel Stauber will call upon Lieut. Col. W. J. Clift, of the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, for such help as he may desire and for such number of men as he deems proper.

IV. Lieut. Col. W. J. Clift, of the Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, will co-operate with Lieutenant-Colonel Stauber, of the Forty-second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, in exterminating the guerrillas, their aiders and abettors, from Lincoln County, Tenn. Lieutenant-Colonel Clift will also furnish Lieutenant-Colonel Stauber men in such number and at such times and places as he may request.

By command of Major-General Milroy:

JNO. O. CRAVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, *February 13, 1865.*

Col. W. KRZYZANOWSKI,
Stevenson:

Order 125 men of the Forty-third Wisconsin, properly officered, to report at this post by first train, with arms, blankets, and haversacks, for a ten days' scout. As far as practicable send entire companies. They will draw rations at this post.

By order of Major-General Milroy:

JNO. O. CRAVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, *February 13, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Your telegram of this date received.* I have telegraphed you three times, February 6, 10, and 11, upon the subject. There must be something wrong somewhere. Major Chambliss, whom I have just seen, says he has given you the information you desire. I leave for Nashville in the morning to confer with you in person.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General.

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* Not found.

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY., *February 13, 1865.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

In compliance with orders from Major-General Thomas and in accordance with instructions from the lieutenant-general the Twelfth Cavalry has been assigned to the command of Major-General Stoneman, and I am ordered to report to Louisville immediately by order of Major-General Stoneman. Please let me hear from you at once.

Respectfully,

J. B. HARRISON,
Major, Commanding.

ELIZABETHTOWN, *February 13, 1865.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have sent 100 men from this place, 75 from Glasgow, and 60 from Shepherdsville to scout through the counties of Grayson, Breckinridge, and Wade, as those are the only counties that guerrillas are reported in. Will be gone five or six days. Will report on return.

J. B. HARRISON,
Major, Commanding Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 13, 1865.

Brig. Gen. A. ASBOTH,
New Orleans, La.:

In reply to your letter of the 10th instant the major-general commanding the department directs me to say that concerning the consolidation of the Eighty-second and Eighty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry he approves the measure, but upon issuing the order has referred it to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding the District of West Florida and South Alabama, for his sanction. The consolidation of the First and Second Florida Cavalry is at this time impracticable. It could not be well done without moving one to where the other was. Both are at present needed in their present location. The further consideration of this subject is postponed until developments make it more advisable. The preparations now going on in reference to the movement of troops, together with orders recently published concerning the District of West Florida and South Alabama, make it impossible at this time to give the required authorization for fortifying Barrancas or building the proposed telegraphic line between Pensacola, the navy-yard, and Barrancas, or the reconstruction of the wharves at Pensacola. These works all depend upon the occupation of Pensacola and the future pending movements before referred to, and must await their commencement. No suitable steamers are now in the hands of the quartermaster. All available transportation is in urgent demand. Your application, therefore, cannot be favorably considered. The same reasons will prevent the establishment of a line of steamers between New Orleans and Pensacola. It will, however, be done as soon as the present emergency has passed. Your application for orders to supply your command at Barrancas with 100 head of cattle for immediate issue has been referred to Col. E. G. Beckwith, chief commissary. His action in the case will be

made known to you as soon as possible. All persons within the District of West Florida are under military control, consequently subject to your authority as commanding officer. The people of Warrington and Woolsey come under the jurisdiction of the military authorities.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 13, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding District of West Florida and South Alabama:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that the portion of the Twentieth U. S. Colored Infantry now serving in your command be returned to this city by first opportunity, and ordered to report to the commanding general Defenses of New Orleans.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 14, 1865—1 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland, Nashville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: General Canby is preparing a movement from Mobile Bay against Mobile and the interior of Alabama. His forces will consist of about 20,000 men, besides A. J. Smith's command. The cavalry you have sent to Canby will be debarked at Vicksburg. It, with the available cavalry already in that section, will move from there eastward in co-operation. Hood's army has been terribly reduced by the severe punishment you gave it in Tennessee, by desertion consequent upon their defeat, and now by the withdrawal of many of them to oppose Sherman. I take it a large portion of the infantry has been so withdrawn. It is asserted in the Richmond papers, and a member of the rebel Congress said a few days since in a speech, that one-half of it had been brought to South Carolina to oppose Sherman. This being true, or even if it is not true, Canby's movement will attract all the attention of the enemy and leave an advance from your stand-point easy. I think it advisable, therefore, that you prepare as much of a cavalry force as you can spare and hold it in readiness to go south. The object would be three-fold:

First. To attack as much of the enemy's force as possible to insure success to Canby. Second. To destroy the enemy's line of communications and military resources. Third. To destroy or capture their forces brought into the field. Tuscaloosa and Selma probably would be the points to direct the expedition against. This, however, would not be so important as the mere fact of penetrating deep into Alabama. Discretion should be left with the officer commanding the expedition to go where, according to the information he may receive, he will best secure the objects named above. Now that your force has been so much depleted I do not know what number of men you can put into the field. If not more than 5,000 men, however, all cavalry, I think it will be suf-

ficient. It is not desirable that you should start this expedition until the one leaving Vicksburg has been three or four days out, or even a week. I do not know when it will start, but will inform you by telegraph as soon as I learn. If you should hear through other sources before hearing from me you can act on the information received. To insure success your cavalry should go with as little wagon train as possible, relying upon the country for supplies. I would also reduce the number of guns to a battery, or the number of batteries, and put the extra teams to the guns taken. No guns or caissons should start with less than eight horses. Please inform me by telegraph on receipt of this what force you think you will be able to send under these directions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, February 14, 1865—8 p. m. (Received 15th.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point, Va..

Your telegram of 1 p. m. to-day has been received. I can send on the expedition you propose about 10,000 men. They are fully equipped now, with a battery to each division composed of four guns, six caissons, and each carriage drawn by eight horses. I will have the command in readiness to move promptly upon receiving orders. I will be obliged to you if you will notify me at least three or four days before you wish the movement to commence, as it takes about that length of time to get a dispatch from here to General Wilson's headquarters. In the meantime I will prepare full instructions for the officer who goes in command of the expedition.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, *February 14, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Horses ordered to me from Cincinnati, Columbus, and Indianapolis. Can perhaps equip General Stoneman's command in ten or fifteen days. Would like to know at once his wants in arms, equipments, and horses.

W. P. CHAMBLISS,
Major, &c.

NASHVILLE, *February 14, 1865.*

Maj. W. P. CHAMBLISS,
Inspector of Cavalry:

Major-General Stoneman will be in Louisville to-morrow evening, but in the meantime you will make preparations to furnish him with 2,000 horses and about 600 Spencer carbines. After his arrival he will be able to give you more definite information of his wants, and may probably want more carbines.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 39. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, February 14, 1865.*

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VII. Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of District of East Tennessee, and will establish his headquarters at Knoxville, Tenn.

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IX. In accordance with instructions received from Lieutenant-General Grant, the Eleventh Michigan Volunteers, Twelfth Ohio Volunteers, and the Eleventh and Twelfth Kentucky Volunteers, now serving in the Military District of Kentucky, are hereby assigned to the command of Major-General Stoneman, and will report to him at Louisville for orders.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

HENRY M. CIST,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Nashville, February 14, 1865—8 p. m.

General WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry, Military Division of the Mississippi:

The following telegram just received from General Grant is sent you for your information.* I have informed him that I can send 10,000 men, or two divisions. I wish you to have them prepared for a prompt move on the receipt of further orders from the lieutenant-general.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 14, 1865.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The flag of truce I sent out with the reply to the communication of General Forrest has returned, having reached Burnsville. Captains Metcalf and Hosea, of my staff, met at that place Colonel Galloway and had a very pleasant interview with him. He says General Forrest knew nothing of the arrangement General Thomas had made with the people in regard to the railroads, and will be glad to give the same kind of permission, excluding soldiers and contrabands from the trains. The matter in which General Forrest seems to be most interested is the condition of Federal prisoners now in Mississippi and Alabama. Colonel Galloway says there are in all about 7,000, those taken by Forrest's command, about 1,600, having been turned over by him to the infantry and subsequently treated very badly. General Forrest is represented to be very indignant at this. Says many of the men are nearly naked and all badly in want of clothing, and that he will designate a staff officer and pledge himself for his good

* See Grant to Thomas, 1 p. m., p. 708.

faith, if we will send supplies to Rienzi for these prisoners. He guarantees to protect trains, men, and stores, and hopes we will send them without delay. He is also desirous of making arrangements to effect the exchange of men that may now be in the hands of either party, or may hereafter be taken prisoners. In this connection he refers to some arrangements made between Generals Granger and Roddey, and hopes the provisions of this arrangement may be extended to all the troops operating in this theater of operations. Colonel Galloway says General Forrest is also desirous of making an arrangement by which the people in Northern Alabama and Mississippi may be allowed to exchange cotton for necessaries of life. I have made no reply to those propositions, and shall wait for instructions. I am satisfied, however, that the original intention of these flags was to gain information, but it may be well enough for me to see General Forrest and ascertain exactly his views, wishes, and intentions. Please send me instructions if authority is given to send clothing to our prisoners, and no further arrangements are necessary. I can start a train almost any day after the clothing has been received. My scouts have just returned from about seventy miles south of here. They confirm original reports. Say all of Hood's infantry has gone [to] South Carolina, but that the country is full of Forrest's men hunting up the absent men from the furloughed Mississippi regiments. A scout through from General Dana says there are no rebels north of Rienzi, and only a small force there. The people do not estimate Forrest's whole force at more than 5,000 men, and only 3,000 of whom are reported mounted. Roddey himself is about Moulton with two of his regiments; the balance of his force at Tuscaloosa. The people say the rebels are expecting an attack against Mobile, and that the rebel authorities are doing their utmost to reorganize the force in Mississippi and Alabama and put in the field a large number of negro troops. The enrollment is nearly completed, and they expect to have 200,000 under arms in sixty days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., [*February*] *14, 1865.* (Received 16th.)

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

General Forrest is willing and anxious to have us send clothing to our prisoners confined in Mississippi and Alabama. He represents them as suffering and guarantees safe transmittal and delivery of everything sent to them. There are about 7,000 men in all. He also wishes to make an arrangement for the immediate exchange of the prisoners now in their hands, or that may hereafter be taken, and is desirous of allowing the people to send their cotton into our lines and take out nothing but necessaries of life. I have written you fully. Please send me instructions by telegraph and if I shall see Forrest in person. He is anxious to meet General Thomas or me at any point that either may designate.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 14, 1865.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith a report showing the number of horses required to mount all the men of the four divisions now here. The First Division requires 1,000, but 500 of this number will be supplied from recuperation of horses now on hand. The other 500 are for men now daily expected to arrive, recruits, convalescents, &c. The Second Division requires 720 for men who have joined since the command left Louisville. Horses sufficient for the Fourth Division have just arrived in charge of Winslow's brigade, so that 500 horses will actually supply all deficiencies. Be good enough to lay this before the major-general commanding, and ask him to solicit the attention of General Halleck to the necessity of furnishing the horses at once. With one thorough remount and an ordinarily successful campaign, I think I can keep the corps mounted without cost to the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

Number of horses required to mount the available men in the commands, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, February 9, 1865.

Command.	Number.	Remarks.
First Division	1,000	500 recuperation horses will be serviceable in four weeks time if the command does not move.
Second Division	720	
Fourth Division (detached)	445	
Fifth Division	3,728	Hatch's division dismounted to mount Knipe's, sent to Military Division of West Mississippi.
Total	5,893	

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 14, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following report from Mitchell just received via Pearl River:

Mobile is to be defended to the last. Cotton and naval stores to be burned in case of danger. One division (believed to be Bate's) has arrived at Blakely from Tupelo. If an attack is made on that side two more divisions will be sent to Twenty-one-Mile Bluff, on Alabama River. Forrest has assumed command of department. Wheeler's cavalry is ordered from South Carolina to report to General Forrest. The railroad to be kept up in good order from Tupelo to Mobile. P. H. Stewart sent to Mobile by me is reported under trial as a spy. It is believed that a list of passes granted here is transmitted to the other side. (This will be sent, too.) Two women recently from this place are under arrest in Mobile as spies.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, RESERVE CORPS, &c.,
Barrancas, Fla., February 14, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
New Orleans:

DEAR GENERAL: On Sunday I sent you notes of an examination of three deserters from the Sixth Alabama Cavalry, stationed at Canoe Station. The same evening I examined two colored men who had just come in from Montgomery. They formerly lived at New Orleans, but soon after the war commenced were taken by their mistress to Sparta, where they have lived for the past three years and till within a few weeks, when they were sent to Montgomery to work on fortifications. They say there are about 200 colored men making fortifications on the north side of Montgomery, and think there are about 4,000 infantry there, and do not know but there are more. They thought they noticed two gun-boats on the river at that place. They made their escape and came down via Brooklyn and Blackwater River. In the neighborhood of Brooklyn, and between that place and Sparta, they say there is an abundance of corn and cattle; also, that six miles below Brooklyn, on the Conecuh River, a home guard of fifty men are watching a bridge, which they have prepared to burn on the approach of the Yankees, whom they have expected from the direction of Milton. Sergeant Hollinger, of First Florida Cavalry, who was raised near Little River, describes a route from here to Blakely which avoids difficult streams, striking the railroad at Williams Station, six miles below Canoe Station; thence northwest, intersecting Stockton road; thence southwest to Blakely, leaving Stockton to the right. The distance, however, would be about 106 miles, perhaps more; for I believe it is a low estimate to call it sixty miles from camp here to Williams Station, and forty-six miles from there round to Blakely. My brigade is in very fine condition and ready to do almost anything. I have a pioneer corps organized.

Yours, truly,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February 14, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON,
Pulaski:

Send the One hundred and seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry without delay by rail to Johnsonville. Major-General Thomas says you must manage for the present to get along with the Forty-seventh Missouri, One hundred and seventy-fifth Ohio, and Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania, and your cavalry; that it is necessary to send the One hundred and seventy-third Ohio to Johnsonville.

By command of Major-General Rousseau:

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTHERN ALABAMA,
Decatur, Ala., February 14, 1865.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland, Nashville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith a copy* of a communication received from General Roddey by flag of truce in relation

*Not found.

to the exchange of prisoners, and also giving the organizations composing his command, as requested in your telegram of January 29. I would respectfully request that enough prisoners be sent to this point to effect the exchange as requested by General Roddey.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

TULLAHOMA, *February 14, 1865.*

Col. W. KRZYZANOWSKI,
Stevenson:

Order 125 men of the Twenty-ninth Michigan, properly officered, to report at this post by first train, for a ten days' scout. They will bring ammunition and will be lightly equipped. Send the same captain in command who was with Colonel Stauber in Franklin County.

By order of Major-General Milroy:

JNO. O. CRAVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February 14, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. D. W. WEAR,
Johnsonville:

The One hundred and seventy-third Ohio has been ordered from Columbia by rail to relieve your regiment and it will reach Johnsonville in two or three days.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February 14, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER 173D OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Columbia:

General Johnson has been directed to send your regiment by rail to Johnsonville. You can make your arrangements to obey the order when received.

By command of Major-General Rousseau:

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEFENSES NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA R. R.,
Tullahoma, February 14, 1865.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have the honor to bring to your attention the almost absolute necessity of having more force at this post. There are now here for duty 319 enlisted men. Of this number three companies, H, F, and K, of the Forty-second Missouri Volunteer Infantry go out of service about the middle of March, and their average strength is 80 men, making 240 enlisted men, which will leave but 79 enlisted men for duty at this post. There are a great number of guerrillas and

marauding bands in the surrounding country, which makes it incumbent upon me to send out large and frequent scouting parties, in order to clear the country of these outlaws and afford protection to the loyal inhabitants and the railroads. It is so perfectly manifest that my force is entirely inadequate for this purpose, that it is only necessary to make mention of the fact to you. I earnestly urge the pressing necessity of having at least one good full regiment of infantry ordered to this post, if it meets with the approval of the general commanding and is consistent with his plans.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

ATHENS, *February 14, 1865.*
(Received 8.50 p. m.)

Brigadier-General TILLSON:

Captain Duggan just come in off scout. Captured 5 guerrillas out of 6, all that came in this time. Also captured 5 horses, with saddles, and 4 guns and 1 pistol, and recaptured Lieutenant Don, of Monroe County.

W. A. COCHRAN,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

LEXINGTON, *February 14, 1865.*

Captain PARKINSON,
Nicholasville, Ky.:

Send toward Keene and look out for ten guerrillas. One on white or gray horse.

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 14, 1865—8.30 p. m.*

Colonel JOHNSON,
Paris, Ky.:

Report says eighteen guerrillas ordered supper this evening at Cunningham's, in the vicinity of Paris. Get horses. Send out men. Kill and capture them. Hunt them down. Forty men will start from here to-night to co-operate.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

THOS. A. HOWES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 14, 1865.*

Colonel BROWN,
Mount Sterling, Ky.:

Leave one company at Flemingsburg with instructions to scout and protect Poplar Plains. Eighteen guerrillas reported in vicinity of Paris. Notify your men at Flat Rock, &c.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

THOS. A. HOWES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., February 14, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. HOOKER,
Commanding Northern Department, Cincinnati, Ohio:

GENERAL: I have the honor to call your attention to the following facts: When the conspiracy was organized last fall in Indiana and Illinois for the purpose of releasing the prisoners at Camps Douglas and Chase, a lady who resides in Boyle County in this State, and is a rebel in principle, received letters from an escaped prisoner who was secreted in Chicago, informing her that such a plot existed. These letters came into possession of her husband, who made known their contents to the military authorities. Subsequent events verified his statements. The same party now gives information that his wife is in receipt of letters from the same source as the former, which disclose the fact that General S. B. Buckner, of the rebel army, is now in Chicago perfecting plans to attack Camps Douglas and Chase and release the prisoners. I have reason to believe the statement of the gentleman reliable, and deem it my duty to inform you, that proper action may be taken to thwart their plans.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 15, 1865—11 a. m.*
(Received 11.25 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Brig. Gen. Robert O. Tyler will be a good man to send to Kentucky to relieve Meredith. Tyler is in Philadelphia.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 15, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

General R. O. Tyler's last report was, unfit for field duty. General Thomas was directed to designate an officer to take General Meredith's place.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, *February 15, 1865—3.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Nashville:

You may start the expedition from Eastport as soon after the 20th instant as it can get off.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February 15, 1865—10 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

Your telegram of 3.30 p. m. is received. The expedition from Eastport will be ready to move promptly by the time you design. I will try to keep you advised of the time expedition from Vicksburg starts.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February 15, 1865.*
(Received 10.40 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that last fall the Second Regiment Missouri Cavalry was ordered to report to me. Up to this time only a detachment of four companies have so reported, and a letter from Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge, of date February 4, instant, received* informs me that the battalion is now with Major-General Stanley, and that the balance of the regiment has been ordered by General Canby and by Major-General Halleck to join that portion of the command with General Canby. I am relying on this regiment for Major-General Stoneman, and if I obtain it, will be able to give him a strong and good command.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February 15, 1865—10 p. m.*
(Received 1.25 a. m. 16th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I have not in all my command a general officer so well suited to command the District of Paducah as Brigadier-General Meredith. His administration of affairs there appears to have given universal satisfaction, and I would respectfully request that the honorable Secretary of War will permit him to remain.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 75. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 15, 1865.*

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43. One of the companies of the Second U. S. Infantry, now at Newport Barracks, Ky., to be designated by Col. S. Burbank, commanding the regiment, will at once be put en route for Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, where the commanding officer will report in person with his company to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty.

The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Vol. XLVIII, Part I, p. 746.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., February 15, 1865.*

At his own request, Capt. A. P. Porter, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Army, and lieutenant-colonel and chief commissary Fifth Army Corps, is hereby relieved from duty as chief commissary of this department, and will proceed with his duties as president of the Board of Examiners of Commissaries of Subsistence, established by Special Orders, No. 366, series 1864, from the War Department; having completed which, he will report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Capt. J. C. Read, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, is announced as chief commissary of subsistence of the department, and to him Lieutenant-Colonel Porter will turn over all records, funds, and public property now in his possession and belonging to the chief commissary's office.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, February 15, 1865.*

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XV. Bvt. Brig. Gen. L. D. Watkins, having been charged with the duty of procuring a remount and equipment for the Sixth Cavalry Division, will proceed to Louisville, Ky., and place himself in communication with Major Chambliss, special inspector of cavalry, Military Division of the Mississippi. When informed by Major Chambliss that he has a sufficient number of horses on hand to mount one regiment, General Watkins will notify these headquarters, when an order will be issued for one regiment to proceed to Louisville to procure their horses, arms, and equipments and rejoin its division. In supplying horses Major Chambliss will alternate by regiments between General Johnson's and General Hatch's divisions.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., February 15, 1865.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I write you for the purpose of giving my views upon the condition of North Alabama, believing that as I am the ranking military officer here I have opportunities of learning the sentiments and feelings of the people which no other one can. The people here as elsewhere that we have occupied the enemy's country are open Unionists, people who are timid about their persons and property, and might be said to be on the fence, and secessionists. It is from this middle or kind of neutral class that we have much to expect. It is by gaining recruits from the ranks of this class that we may hope eventually to control the State against the secessionists. If I understand the political contest to be decided in the general election next August, it is between a conservative or reconstructionist, which is only another name for Unionist on one side and a secessionist on the other, and the Union men here tell me they have a very fair prospect of electing their candidate. Under this state of affairs I deem it sound policy to make

as many friends as we can by a just and lenient course toward the people, and to give our enemies as few occasions as possible to bring the accusation of an unforgiving course against us. To bring this to a practical question: About the time I took command here, Lieut. Col. J. W. Horner, provost-marshal of the district, selected certain persons to whom he addressed certain interrogatories, at this place and at Athens, which questions not only aim at ascertaining what the persons' acts have been, but require of them an account of their sympathies, and they are given to understand that upon their answers to these questions will depend whether they are to stay at their homes or go beyond our lines. From my knowledge of the selections made, no good to our cause can come from sending these men beyond our lines. I have never seen the list of the persons selected. I know of Mr. George W. Hustin, Luke Pryor, and Malone, of Athens; Mr. Denegan and Fearn, and two ministers, Ross and Bannister, of this place. To speak first of the laymen: Every one of these men was with the Union party in the original contest in this State, and I hold that men of that class could not and have not changed their minds, and that they still naturally belong to us. The sending of such men as George Hustin or Mr. Luke Pryor into the Confederate lines would give the secessionists a good handle they would not neglect to use against us, and would equally depress the reconstructionists, who would little know what to expect, seeing these they regard as of their party sent from our midst. The same may be said of Mr. Denegan and Fearn, of this place, with the addition that they are both invalids, are perfectly harmless and inoffensive, and no possible good to our side, nor one particle of harm to the rebel side could be achieved by sending them south, and there might be harm to our cause in the sympathy which these men, banished, would naturally excite. Lieutenant-Colonel Horner, moreover, is a most inappropriate person to make the selection of proper persons to send in such a case. He has been too long engaged in the petty duties of provost-marshal here, has had too much to do with the collections of post taxes and local squabbles to be fitted to make selections of citizens to be singled out for examples. With reference to the two ministers, Mr. Ross and Mr. Bannister, I have no doubt but they are secessionists, but as well as I can learn they confine themselves to their duties as priests and let politics alone. They are said to be popular preachers, and perhaps are hunting martyrdom, which would be my reason for not giving it to them. At any rate, from the beginning of the world down, no cause has ever been promoted by fighting the preachers. Finally, it is the earnest wish of the loyal men of this place that these men should not be sent away. We who are engaged in this war have other homes to go to if we survive the war, but these people must live here, and it is not to be wondered at that they desire to extend kindness to their neighbors. The Union men tell me that some of these same citizens who have been catechised by Provost-Marshal Horner used their utmost influence during the late Confederate occupation to protect the Unionists of this vicinity. Under these circumstances I think it would be a good and winning policy for our side not to notify these men to leave, but by a firm, just, and merciful course to show them that ours is a Government which can afford to be magnanimous, and that it is immensely their interest to place themselves as soon as possible where they can claim to be its citizens.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General, Commanding Fourth Army Corps.

P. S.—General Granger differs from me entirely regarding the preachers; thinks they ought to be expelled, but I answer that Major-General

Butler, who lately reported at Lowell, wore the subject of fighting preachers threadbare, and although he made a little newspaper notoriety by it, if he or any one else has ever helped to "put down" the rebellion by such contest I do not know it.

Respectfully,

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., February 15, 1865.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger's Provost Order, No. 10, for the District of Northern Alabama, dated Huntsville, Ala., January 22, 1865, in reference to receiving deserters from the rebel army within the lines of said district, and I wish in connection therewith to call attention to the treatment that such deserters have received. It has lately been the habit of the authorities at this post to place rebel deserters who come within the lines of this district at once under arrest and confine them in the Huntsville jail more or less days. They are then sent to Nashville under guard, where they are committed to prison, and afterward either forwarded to be exchanged prisoners of war or after taking the amnesty oath allowed to return to their homes. The reason given for confining these men here and sending them to Nashville to be disposed of is orders from the provost-marshal of the department. Men of known and decided loyalty in this community here lately presented to me and asked for my interference in several cases in which bona fide deserters who, after giving themselves up to the authorities here in accordance with General Granger's order, have been forwarded to Nashville and from there sent off to be exchanged as prisoners of war. This action on the part of the authorities has been made known to the deserters from Hood's army who are now hiding and lurking about in North Alabama, north and south of the Tennessee River, and the result of this course is that very few of the many deserters now south of the river are at present coming into our lines for the purpose of giving themselves up, and fearing that they will be treated as prisoners of war they will not come. Being away from their homes, which are within the lines occupied by this army, these men will soon be forced to resort to bushwhacking, or taking advantage of the liberal terms and promises now offered by the Confederate authorities they will again rejoin the rebel army. As an excuse for placing deserters in confinement it is said that they come in and give themselves up for the purpose of operating as guerrillas, and therefore they should be arrested and taken under guard to Nashville for the purpose of being examined. This may be the fact in very few cases. However, if these men wish to operate in this country as guerrillas it is a very easy matter for them to do so by crossing the river and joining some of the bands now in this vicinity. This course they know is much safer than to have given themselves up and then be caught as guerrillas, with an amnesty oath in their pockets. Where many of them might bushwhack without having taken the oath, they would not dare to do it after having taken it. It is said that some deserters who have given themselves up in this district, and who have taken the oath, have been captured bushwhacking and guerrilla fighting. Is not the action of the authorities in arresting such men and keeping them in jail at this point for several

days, and then sending them to Nashville under guard, where they are placed in prison for some time before being set at liberty, such as to cause some of them in a spirit of wrong to resort to such practices? There certainly ought to be a change in the manner of treating deserters in the district, and if consistent with the views of the major-general commanding the department, and not contrary to instructions from the War Department, I respectfully suggest that orders be given to have all such who may come into our lines in this part of North Alabama examined here, where their characters can be ascertained from the loyal citizens of this place and vicinity; and if they be bona fide deserters and men who can do our cause no injury that they may be here paroled or returned to their homes upon taking the amnesty oath. If this cannot be done they might be paroled here to report to Nashville, and transportation be furnished them to the same place, where their cases could be disposed of. In coming into our lines and giving themselves up to us they trust to our honor to treat them as deserters, and we should so far trust them under such circumstances as at least to parole them to go to Nashville. I think the effect of this would be to bring many into our lines who would not otherwise come.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

PROVOST ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. DIST. OF NORTHERN ALA., OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL, *Huntsville, Ala., January 22, 1865.*

For the information of the numerous deserters from the Confederate Army who are now seeking refuge within our lines, as well as of those who are deterred from so doing under the misapprehensions of the treatment and disposition made of them by the Government of the United States, the following is published:

I. All deserters coming into our lines are required to report to the nearest provost-marshal. By neglecting to do this they render themselves liable to be captured and forwarded as prisoners of war. They should bring in their horses and arms.

II. Resigned and discharged officers and men will be permitted to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and return to their homes.

III. Local provost-marshals having no authority to administer the oath to deserters, they will be furnished transportation to Nashville, and there released on taking the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

IV. Deserters are not liable to draft or conscription. Remunerative employment is furnished to those who desire it in the quartermaster's department.

V. This great and magnanimous Government has adhered to the policy of treating with kindness and forbearance those who, coerced into hostility, are willing to return to her allegiance.

By command of Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger:

JOHN W. HORNER,
Lieut. Col. Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, Provost-Marshal.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 15, 1865.

Col. R. R. STEWART,
Comdg. Fifth Div., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

COLONEL: Captain Carling reports quite extensive fires on the south bank of the river opposite Smith's Landing. General Wilson directs that you send a regiment to scout the country from Eastport to Colbert's Ferry, examining the country well out toward the railroad. The working parties at Carroll's Landing have been fired upon from the opposite bank of the river. Communicate with General Croxton, and if you have not a regiment in your division available for the scout General Croxton will furnish it from the First Division.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Eastport, Miss., February 15, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. CROXTON,
Comdg. First Div., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state, in reply to your letter of this date, that I keep constantly a large force out through the country observing the position of affairs and watching the movements of the enemy. Night before last I had a regiment up the river above Chickasaw. Nothing was discovered to excite any apprehension. But five or six rebels were seen, though the force went fifteen miles and returned. I am satisfied that Forrest is at Tupelo or Verona, but I have everything in the same state of vigilance I should were he immediately in my front. I understand, though not authoritatively, that the rebels intend running a train, under flag of truce, loaded with corn to Iuka to-day. I am satisfied that this train business is a humbug, and shall watch it with interest and closely. If any violation of the pretended object takes place I shall seize the train and hold it until I am directed to give it up. I am told that no trouble is experienced by my couriers in getting across the river. Every steam-boat is ordered to furnish transportation, and no trouble has been experienced in obtaining yawls. I will write you every day, and oftener if deemed necessary, everything learned by my scouts. Please communicate any information or advice you may have at any time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. STEWART,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

PULASKI, *February 15, 1865.*

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND:

A squad of rebel cavalry, about twenty-five men, made their appearance on the Lamb's Ferry road night before last. I have sent out 100 cavalry in pursuit.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 15, 1865.*

Col. S. B. BROWN,
Mount Sterling, Ky.:

Station one company Major Buck's battalion at Flemingsburg, and one company at Hillsborough instead of Morehead. Let them scout country to Morehead.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. H. Hobson:

THOS. A. HOWES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., February 15, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: If Mobile falls into your hands after a defense of the place, treat all property taken as fairly belonging to the Government. Listen to no claims of citizens or speculators having trade permits, but take all cotton and such other articles as have been used to sustain Southern credit and ship them to New York to the quartermaster there, to be disposed of under the directions of the Secretary of War. Let Treasury agents have nothing to do with your captures. They have no business with the army, if you desire to be clear of them. It is only after the President declares by proclamation a port to be open that the Treasury Department has rights, and then they are subject to the military authorities. Should Mobile surrender without opposition you will treat all property you may declare captured as here directed, but it will be discretionary with you to respect such private claims to property as you may deem proper and judicious. In no case, however, permit the claims of speculators with trade permits to cover property falling within your hands. If they have made investments in property whilst still in the hands of the enemy, it has been with the hope of very great gain, and they take all the chances of loss incident to a state of war.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February 15, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
New Orleans, La.:

I shall be much obliged if you will keep me advised of the time your cavalry expedition will start from Vicksburg, as I wish to co-operate by sending a force into Alabama and Mississippi.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA AND SOUTH ALABAMA,
Fort Gaines, Ala., February 15, 1865.

* * * * * * *

5. Barracks will be immediately constructed for the garrisons of the following forts. They will be capable of accommodating the number

of men stated opposite the names of the works, respectively: Fort Pickens, for 200 men; Fort Barrancas, for 150 men; redoubt, for 50 men; Fort Morgan, for 150 men; Fort Gaines, for 100 men. The barracks will be erected outside the forts at points which will be designated by Capt. John C. Palfrey, U. S. Engineers. The quartermaster's department will furnish all materials and tools required, but the labor will be performed by the troops of the garrisons. Garrison commanders are charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Major-General Granger:

F. W. EMERY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS, *Dauphin Island, Ala., February 15, 1865.*

In pursuance to an order from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, I hereby assume command of the First Brigade, First Division, Reserve Corps. Existing orders will be continued in force until changed by future orders.

J. R. SLACK,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA, *Barrancas, February 15, 1865.*

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 34, current series, from headquarters Department of the Gulf, Brig. Gen. Thomas J. McKean hereby relinquishes the temporary command of this district to Brig. Gen. A. Asboth, U. S. Volunteers.

By command of Brigadier-General McKean:

G. G. BENNETT,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA, *Barrancas, February 15, 1865.*

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 34, extract 4, headquarters Department of the Gulf, dated February 4, 1865, the undersigned hereby resumes command of the District of West Florida.

A. ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR, No. 4. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA, *Barrancas, February 15, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. Thomas J. McKean having been relieved of his temporary command of this district, tenders thanks to the troops generally for their attention to duty and prompt obedience to orders while under his command. He hopes and trusts that the day is not distant when the continued success of our arms and the condition of the country will allow them all to return to their friends and peaceful firesides.

By command of Brigadier-General McKean:

G. G. BENNETT,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 16, 1865—11.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Nashville:

As it is desirable to start Stoneman without delay, I think it advisable for him to go without waiting to get the remainder of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry. Keep that portion of it in your command.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., February 16, 1865—9.30 p. m. (Received 17th.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

It seems to be now pretty certain that Cheatham's and Lee's corps of Hood's army have left Mississippi and gone eastward. They left Columbus and Tupelo about the 17th of January last, and I have traced them through different persons so regularly that I cannot longer doubt their having gone. The last person reported their having passed Opelika on the 27th of January, and all agree in reporting that they were going to South Carolina. I have also received two or three reports during the past week that Forrest is about to remove his troops to Georgia. If he has not already started I think my cavalry expedition from Eastport will overtake him. It will be ready about the 20th instant. I have taken measures to equip General Stoneman as rapidly as possible, and have substituted another regiment for the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, but would like to get that regiment as soon as possible, as I could make it very useful south of Chattanooga, as there are a number of scouting parties of the enemy about Rome, Resaca, La Fayette, and other towns in that region.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Nashville, February 16, 1865—4.50 p. m. (Received 9 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

General Forrest, through General Wilson, says that he is willing and anxious to have us send clothing to our prisoners confined in Mississippi and Alabama. He represents them as suffering, and guarantees safe transmittal and delivery of everything sent to them. They number about 7,000. He also wishes to make an exchange of prisoners now in their hands, or who may hereafter be taken. Is also desirous of allowing the people to send their cotton within our lines and take out nothing but necessaries of life.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 16, 1865—11.30 p. m.*
(Received 9 a. m. 17th.)

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Arrangements have been entered into for the exchange of prisoners until one or other party is exhausted of all on hand. You may receive

all General Forrest will send you, and receipt for them, forwarding them to Benton Barracks for parole until exchanged. Their equivalents will be delivered here to Colonel Ould, or will be sent out from Eastport with his consent. If he will not deliver them so, you may send clothing to them. I would agree to no trade being opened with the South, except such portion as comes within our line, and then only to prevent suffering. If you deliver any prisoners they must be paroled until declared exchanged by proper authority under the cartel of 1862. What you receive will be paroled in like manner.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 16, 1865—5.55 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Eastport:

You are authorized to retain Captain Emerson and squad temporarily. The Secretary of War has revoked the order removing Brigadier-General Meredith from Paducah.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February 16, 1865.*

Senator WILSON,
Washington, D. C.:

I learn that strong influences are about to be used to prevent the confirmation of Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. H. Hammond, whose name is now before the Senate. General Hammond is one of the most energetic, intelligent, and faithful young officers of the service, and I should regret exceedingly if he should lose his confirmation in consequence of private political opposition.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., February 16, 1865—10.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding:

GENERAL: Yesterday about midday a party of guerrillas attacked one of my wood trains about six miles from town and captured thirteen wagons, &c., south of Nashville, between Tennessee [and] Alabama and Chattanooga Railroads. As the most expeditious way of meeting the case I dispatched Captain Irvin and sixty mounted men of my own forces in pursuit yesterday afternoon, and they have not yet returned. They went toward Lebanon on the Lebanon pike, and I am in hopes they will overtake the marauders and punish them. My object now is to say that these guerrilla bands are becoming audacious daily.

Very respectfully,

J. L. DONALDSON,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., February 16, 1865.
(Via Eastport.)

Maj. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Comdg. Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi,
Gravelly Springs, Ala.:

Lieutenant-General Grant desires the cavalry expedition from Eastport to get off as soon after the 20th instant as possible. Acknowledge receipt.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, February 16, 1865—4.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Gravelly Springs:

General Thomas says that he has no authority to send clothing or exchange prisoners, but will submit the matter to Washington; also the cotton proposition. In the meantime if General Forrest desires to meet you, you are authorized to meet him at Fulton any day between this and the 20th.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 16, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry, &c., Vicksburg, Miss.:

I have just learned from General Thomas that you command the cavalry from his army. The first operation of your command will be to break up as far as practicable the railroad communication with Mobile west of the Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers. The time of movement will depend upon the arrival of A. J. Smith's infantry and the state of preparation in which it is found when it arrives. Make your preparations to move as lightly and rapidly as possible, living to the fullest extent upon the country you pass through. The time of movement and general object to be accomplished will be indicated hereafter. A corresponding movement against the Mobile and Montgomery road will be made from a point on the Gulf, and General Thomas will be requested to attract the attention of the enemy to the northward by a demonstration from Eastport.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 16, 1865.

Maj. WILLIAM P. CHAMBLISS,
Special Inspector of Cavalry, Louisville, Ky.:

Notify Col. A. J. Alexander that he is confirmed brigadier-general by the Senate, and tell him to come here.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF SPECIAL INSPECTOR,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Louisville, Ky., February 16, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: I regret exceedingly that I am not able to send by Captain Babcock a single horse. All shipments of horses to this point ceased on the 20th of January. When shipments are to be resumed I am not advised. I presume as soon as General Canby is supplied I will again receive horses for your corps. You may, however, rest assured that all will be done within my power. The following dispatch is from Major-General Thomas:

How many horses can you furnish to Major-General Stoneman immediately? I would like for him to get as many as can possibly be given him. You will of course be compelled to stop all issues of horses to Major-General Wilson to do this.

Even if horses could be had at present, you see that they are to go to General Stoneman. However, I shall supply General Stoneman, I hope, in twenty days, and after that shall do all I can to supply your wants.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. P. CHAMBLISS,
Major and Special Inspector of Cavalry, Mil. Div. of the Miss.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 16, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. T. CROXTON,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: General Wilson has directed that you assume command of the troops about Eastport and Waterloo to secure the safety of the depot and transports. The returns and reports of the Fifth Division will be forwarded direct to these headquarters, and all the ordinary official business will come direct as heretofore. Special orders, &c., will be sent direct to Fifth Division headquarters. Circumstances may require that direct orders be sent from these headquarters to the Fifth Division, but you will be informed in such cases. All orders involving movement of troops will be sent to you. In appointing you to this command the brevet major general commanding looks to you for the safety of the post. Citizens will not be permitted to enter your lines.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 17.
HDQRS. FIFTH DIV., CAV. CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Eastport, Miss., February 16, 1865.

* * * * * * *

II. Maj. M. H. Kidd, Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, is hereby announced as chief of staff on the staff of the colonel commanding, and will enter upon the discharge of his duties at once.

III. Maj. J. S. Hunt, surgeon Third Illinois Cavalry, is hereby temporarily assigned to duty as surgeon-in-chief Fifth Division, Cavalry

Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, and will enter upon the discharge of the duties of that position at once.

* * * * * * * *

By order of Col. R. R. Stewart:

R. B. AVERY,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
Flag-ship Black Hawk, Mound City, February 16, 1865.
(Received 28th.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Military Division of West Mississippi, New Orleans:

GENERAL: I have sent to-day to New Orleans the light-draft iron-clads Osage and Cincinnati, with four tin-clads, to report to Commodore Palmer. These iron clads are the very best I had. All of the few others are in such very bad condition as to be wholly useless in your operations. I trust that these vessels and the four monitors previously sent from this squadron may co-operate efficiently with your forces and that the entire movement may be a grand success. I have to regret, however, that your operations were not, as I hoped they would be, within my limits.

Very respectfully and faithfully, yours,

S. P. LEE,
Acting Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 16, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. BAILEY,
Baton Rouge, La.:

Please send the following dispatch by the first boat going up river to Vicksburg:

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH:
(Care of General Morgan L. Smith, Vicksburg, Miss.)

Only the cavalry from General Thomas' army is to stop at Vicksburg. The infantry under your command will come to this place with as little delay as possible.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

Please acknowledge receipt.

ALFRED FREDBERG,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

U. S. GUN-BOAT OCTORARA,
Off Mobile, February 16, 1865.

Capt. T. P. GREENE,
Comdg. First Division, West Gulf Blockading Squadron:

SIR: On sounding the bar at the mouth of Blakely River last evening we found seven feet of water on the ridge of black sand, about 100 yards in width, that forms the shoalest part. The water gradually

deepened each way from this ridge. The tide was not as full as it generally is after a strong southerly wind or a blow from that quarter, but there was more water than there is ordinarily. I will send a boat in again this evening, as, probably, if this wind continues, there will be more water still. Nine refugees, one a deserter from the Second Louisiana Heavy Artillery, came off to the Sciota last night. They bring but little news, having lost the newspapers they had. They state that General Cheatham, with his division, is at Pollard; that General Gibson, with about 4,000 of the Tennessee army, is at Mobile, and in addition about the same number of militia; that there are few troops on the eastern shore, only pickets; that General Gibson has command at Mobile, under Maury; that the remnants of the Tennessee (Hood's) army had gone to Montgomery; that the number killed and wounded in the battles in Tennessee amounted to 15,000 men. This deserter thinks that not more than 5,000 went to Montgomery, there being a great many sick and disabled yet at Tupelo. They state that the Mobile and Ohio Railroad is opened again as far as West Point, and the Montgomery road to that place. One of the refugees, a very intelligent mulatto, thinks that Hood's army did not stop at Montgomery, but proceeded to Augusta. He thinks that there are no troops on the eastern shore but Colonel Maury's command; McCulloch and his command, some 2,500 men, being upon the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Citronelle, thirty-two miles from Mobile. One of the refugees says that a torpedo-boat was launched at Mobile the day before yesterday. From his description I judge it to be one similar to that upon the eastern shore. He says also that the torpedo battery, the heavy wooden frame-work with torpedoes attached, has been placed in the Spanish River, but I think it doubtful if it would be put in a channel way that is so much used by the rebel gun-boats. I send down the Ida. She requires one or two smooth-bore howitzers and a supply of small-arms if she is to be employed upon picket duty. The Sciota has coal for four or five days only. These men say that the rebels are building a water battery at Choctaw Point. The deserter reports also that the line of works outside of Mobile is unfinished and that there are few guns mounted upon it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LOW,
Lieutenant, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, February 16, 1865.

I. The Ninety-seventh Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry having been ordered by Special Orders, No. 97, section 2, headquarters District of West Florida and South Alabama, dated Fort Gaines, Ala., February 15, 1865, from Barrancas to Dauphin Island, will embark at once on the steamer Alabama and proceed to Fort Gaines with the utmost dispatch, taking with them all camp and garrison equipage, but turn in to Capt. B. F. Porter, assistant quartermaster, all wagons, ambulances, and public animals.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Asboth:

J. WM. HAIGHT, JR.,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBIA, *February 16, 1865.*

Major WILLETT,
Chief Inspector Railroad Defenses, Dept. of the Cumberland:

Eight cars of the passenger train were captured at 9 o'clock this morning by the rebels at Spring Hill.

A. KRAMER,
Lieutenant and Assistant Inspector Railroad Defenses.

NASHVILLE, *February 16, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON,
Pulaski:

Have you heard of the capture of the passenger train at Spring Hill this morning?

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, *February 16, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have heard nothing of capture of train. Have 125 mounted me at Columbia. Will send out at once.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, *February 16, 1865—2.45 p. m.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A lieutenant, a deserter from the Eleventh Tennessee Cavalry, left Forrest's headquarters, at Verona, Miss., Saturday. He was then making his arrangements to move his headquarters to Macon, Ga. Cheatham and Stewart have certainly gone to South Carolina, and he thinks Lee has gone also. Dick Taylor has only 12,000 men left out of 42,000 that Hood brought into Tennessee. Great demoralization and many are deserting.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HDQRS. DEFENSES NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD, *Tullahoma, February 16, 1865*

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II. Lieut. Col. W. J. Clift, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, is relieved from command at Fayetteville, and will report in person at these headquarters without delay.

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By command of Major-General Milroy:

JNO. O. CRAVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *February 16, 1865.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Your telegrams received. Major Chambliss says he will furnish the horses to General Gillem after my wants are supplied. He is not able to say how soon that will be.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *February 16, 1865.*

General A. C. GILLEM,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

Your letter received. I write you to-day. Will be in Knoxville soon. Have made arrangements for 1,000 horses and 500 Sharps carbines for your command.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 16, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I learn that the Eleventh and Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry have been ordered to join the cavalry command in Tennessee. These regiments are now operating in the Green River counties, in this State, against guerrillas, with every prospect of soon breaking up and driving out the outlaws. If taken from me I have no troops with which to replace them, and shall be powerless to protect the loyal people in that section of the State. I earnestly hope that the order may be revoked, or at least suspended.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February 16, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

Yours received. General Grant has ordered General Thomas to make up a force for General Stoneman, embracing the very regiments you name. Please send them to Louisville at once, with orders to report to General Stoneman.

W. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., February 16, 1865.

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the resources for mounting and re-equipping the troops of my command have been entirely exhausted. Such troops as I have been able to remount have been properly disposed of, giving many of the counties ample protection, besides in a great measure ridding the country of guerrilla bands. I

regret exceedingly the probable removal of the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry from my command, as great pains have been taken to put this regiment in condition to operate in the Green River country east and west of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. By its removal I am left without troops to render that part of the country safe and secure from guerrilla outrages. I do not doubt the propriety of my superior officers in removing troops under my command from their present stations of country in which they are now operating, but I doubt very much the propriety of promising the citizens of exposed parts of Kentucky protection, furnish it for a few days, then suddenly deprive them of it. I am confident that the general commanding the district prior to his departure, and since his return from Washington City, has done everything he possibly could do to furnish me with necessary means whereby the citizens of Kentucky living in the part of the State known as the First Division, Military District of Kentucky, would receive ample protection for their lives and property. His efforts to procure arms, horses, and horse equipments from the various bureaus and departments have, as he has been kind enough to inform me, been without avail, and to a great extent disregarded. I make this simple statement of facts in justice to the general commanding the district and myself, that in the event of complaint on the part of citizens as to the insecurity of life and property, that the blame and responsibility, if any, may rest where it properly belongs, and not with us.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., February 16, 1865.

C. J. LAWTON, Esq.,
Hartford, Ky.:

SIR: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 5th instant regarding depredations committed by guerrillas, and to assure you that there being now no danger of an invasion of the State by the enemy, the whole force under his command will be employed in active efforts to exterminate these thieving bands. Instructions from the War Department do not admit of troops being raised for special service, therefore it will be impossible to comply with your request for authority to be given Colonel Shanks to raise a company for the protection of your county. It is expected that plans now being perfected of operations against guerrillas will soon be successful in driving them from the State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., February 16, 1865.

Col. DANIEL J. DILL,
Commanding Post, Louisville, Ky.:

COLONEL: By direction of the general commanding I inclose for your information and action a letter from the War Department, with indorsement from these headquarters. A committee of the Loyal League of the city of Louisville, writing under date of February 4, represent that

much destitution and suffering exist amongst the families of Union soldiers in that city, and request that some measures be adopted for their relief, recommending assessments on wealthy rebel sympathizers. The inclosed paper gives you authority for making such assessments, and the general commanding directs that you levy a sufficient amount to provide destitute families of Union soldiers in Louisville with the necessaries of life. You will render an accurate account monthly to these headquarters of all moneys collected and expended under these instructions, conferring with the Union League for information as to the parties desiring assistance. As in the execution of instructions of this nature abuses may be looked for, unless great care is exercised, the general commanding desires you will give the matter your personal attention and supervision.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., February 16, 1865.

SAMUEL MATLACK, Esq.,
No. 3 Court Place, Louisville, Ky.:

SIR: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge receipt of the communication of 4th instant from the president and committee of the Union League of the city of Louisville, regarding the destitution and suffering of families of Union soldiers. Your suggestion that means to alleviate such suffering be obtained by assessing wealthy rebel sympathizers meets the approval of the general commanding, and I am directed to inform you that instructions have this day been sent Col. Daniel J. Dill, post commandant, to make such assessment and to confer with the League as to the most expedient manner of distributing the amount thus obtained. The general commanding further directs me, through you, to express his thanks to the Union League of Louisville for their hearty support and approval of the policy pursued by him in the administration of affairs in Kentucky.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, [*February*] *16, 1865.*
(Received 1.25 p. m. 22d.)

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatches of the 6th and 9th have just been received. I have ordered the cavalry to land at Vicksburg. The operations were to break up the railroad communication with Mobile west of the Mississippi, the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad, by the cavalry force, from a point on the Gulf coast.* You can aid us materially by attracting the attention of the enemy by demonstrations from Eastport. The time of this movement will depend upon the arrival of A. J. Smith's corps, and the state of preparation in which it is found. This will be reported you in season for your co-operation.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

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* See Plum to Ramsey, February 23, p. 757.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 17, 1865—5.30 p. m.*
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

If the Second Battalion of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, ordered by Canby to Vicksburg, has not gone yet I would like to have it sent to Thomas. This would keep the regiment together, and Thomas seems very desirous of getting it.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., February 17, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. B. FORREST, C. S. Army,
District of Mississippi and East Louisiana:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th instant. Upon my recommendation the lieutenant general commanding the Armies of the United States approves of the exchange, and I send Col. J. G. Parkhurst, my provost-marshal-general, to arrange the preliminaries. Inclosed herewith I send you a copy of a telegram* received from the lieutenant-general commanding on this subject. By it you will see that the prisoners belonging to your army are to be delivered at City Point or Eastport, as Colonel Ould may decide. I have no objection to your returning to the people living between Corinth and Tuscumbia such subsistence stores as your forces were compelled to take from them during the late retreat of the Confederate army, and am willing that the railroad should be used for that purpose. I cannot, however, consent that your soldiers shall be placed upon such trains, either as operators or guards. Neither do I see any necessity for their being upon the trains. I will guarantee that trains run for the purpose stated only, and, under flag of truce, shall not be molested by my troops, provided none of your soldiers are on board, and the people to be benefited are or ought to be able to protect them from their own friends and neighbors, the guerrillas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., February 17, 1865.

Brigadier-General BEATTY,
Third Division:

Two hundred and fifty rebel cavalry were twenty miles from the river last night, moving from Blountsville toward Whitesburg. It is probable their intention is to cross the river at Whitesburg or to intercept the gun-boats. You will at once send 600 men, with three days' rations and forty rounds of ammunition per man, under command of a good officer, to Whitesburg, to try and intercept this force. It is supposed that they may be surprised and attacked after the moon is up to-night. A gun-boat will be at Whitesburg, on which your force can cross the river if necessary. If the commanding officer of the forces

* See Grant to Thomas, 11.30 p. m. 16th, p. 725.

which you send can hear nothing at Whitesburg of this rebel cavalry, he will to-morrow return to Huntsville. Colonel Lyon will send guides.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

ORDERS.] HDQRS. 3D BRIG., 3D DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Huntsville, Ala., February 17, 1865.

The Nineteenth Ohio, Seventy-ninth and Eighty sixth Indiana Regiments will at once be put in readiness for a three days' march. Rations will be issued by the brigade commissary to make up three days' full rations this evening. Two men who are unable for duty will be left from each company to guard the quarters. Forty rounds of ammunition per man must be taken. The commanding officers of the Nineteenth Ohio and Seventy-ninth Indiana will report at once to Colonel Dick, Eighty-sixth Indiana, for orders. Colonel Dick will assume command of the expedition.

By command of Col. Fred. Knefler:

GEORGE G. EARL,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *February 17, 1865—12 m.*

Maj. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Gravelly Springs:

Colonel Parkhurst will be sent to Eastport to arrange for an exchange of prisoners with Forrest.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General, &c.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February 17, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Gravelly Springs:

The following telegram just received.* You can send a copy to General Forrest.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General, &c.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 17, 1865.

Maj. WILLIAM P. CHAMBLISS,
Special Inspector of Cavalry, Louisville, Ky.:

The horses sent for the Fourth Division were taken by General Knipe for Seventh Division at Paducah. Send others to replace them as soon as possible.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

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* See Grant to Thomas, 11.30 p. m. 16th, p. 725.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 17, 1865.

Maj. WILLIAM P. CHAMBLISS,
Special Inspector of Cavalry:

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward herewith requisitions for Spencer carbines and Blakely patent cartridge-boxes. I wish the First Division supplied first, and in the following order: Eighth Iowa, First Wisconsin, Fourth Kentucky (mounted) Infantry, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, Fourth Indiana, Second Michigan, Seventh Kentucky, Second Indiana. Next, the Fifth Division in the following order: Third Illinois, Seventh Illinois, Twelfth Missouri, Twelfth Tennessee, and Eleventh Indiana Cavalry. I send herewith also a copy of the letter to the chief ordnance officer in regard to the Blakely cartridge-box. Please do what you can to have them furnished. It is with this box as it is with the Spencer carbine, all bad by comparison. I have not yet heard the decision of the Ordnance Bureau in regard to the Stewart saber attachment. I am very anxious to have my command supplied with them, and have no hesitancy in saying enough sabers will be saved thereby in the first general engagement in which this corps participates to pay for the entire cost of all attachments issued to it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 17, 1865.

Brigadier-General CROXTON,
Commanding First Division, Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: General Wilson directs that you send 1,000 [men] well mounted and equipped via Russellville to Tuscumbia. This command will bring in all able-bodied men, all horses, and destroy all boats. The general also desires that you will send duplicate requisition for Spencer carbines.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 17, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. T. CROXTON,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: General Wilson desires Colonel Stewart to keep a close watch upon trains moving to Iuka under flag of truce. If it is found that the rebels are violating such flag by using the trains for purposes other than that for which General Thomas gave permission, General Wilson directs that you organize an expedition to break up the railroad and seize upon the train. Nothing should be done to let the rebel authorities suppose that we suspect them of a disposition to violate good faith.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 46. } HDQRS. MIL. DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., February 17, 1865.*

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VI. In compliance with instructions from department headquarters the Eleventh Michigan and Twelfth Ohio Cavalry are relieved from duty in this district, and will proceed from their respective stations as soon as practicable to Louisville, Ky., their commanding officers reporting upon arrival to Major-General Stoneman. All officers and enlisted men belonging to these regiments on detached duty within this district, except under orders from higher authority than that of the general commanding, will be at once relieved and ordered to report to their respective regiments at Louisville.

By command of Brevet Major-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., February 17, 1865.*

General D. W. LINDSEY,
Adjutant and Inspector General State of Kentucky, Frankfort:

Brigadier-General Hobson, just leaving on the train, directs me to inform you that the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, and Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, stationed respectively at Richmond and the region of country surrounding Mount Sterling, Flemingsburg and surrounding, Glasgow, Elizabethtown and surrounding, have been ordered off by superior authority and that the people living in the country occupied and protected heretofore by these regiments should take some measures to protect themselves, as it is not in the power of the general to do it if his troops are taken from him. It is with extreme regret that the general is forced to communicate this to you, but he does it that the citizens may exert themselves to protect their homes and lives from the numerous bands which he has endeavored to rid the country of with the inadequate force at his disposal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. BUTLER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HUSTONVILLE, KY., *February 17, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. E. H. HOBSON:

GENERAL: Upon our arrival home we found a squad of Captain Bridgewater's men at this point doing fine service, also recruiting for the service. Yesterday Lieutenant Finch, of the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, with about sixty men, came here. We suggest the propriety of your ordering them to Bradfordsville as an outpost for this section, which covers the most important points approaching the Rolling Fork country. Bridgewater's men still remain here, which makes a fine covering for retreat.

J. E. HUFFMAN.
H. BROWN.
GEORGE DRYE.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 48. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., February 17, 1865.*

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4. The Ninety-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry is hereby relieved from duty at Barrancas, Fla., and will be sent to Fort Gaines, Ala., to report for orders to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *February 17, 1865—11.10 a. m.*
(Received 9.10 a. m. 24th.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

Dispatch of 11th received. Requisitions for troops on coast absorb all hay that can be transported from Northern ports by sea. Your supply must go down Mississippi and should be shipped from New Orleans to Mobile and other Gulf ports. One cargo of about 450 tons will be dispatched to Mobile, which is all that can now be spared.

M. C. MEIGS,
Brevet Major-General and Quartermaster-General.

FORT GAINES, *February 17, 1865.*

Major-General CANBY,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Abundant evidence seems to be accumulating to prove that every effort will be made possible to defend Mobile. That one division from Stewart's corps from Tupelo has arrived, and is now on the east side of Mobile Bay at and in supporting distance of Blakely and Vessel Point, there is no doubt. The eastern bank from Great Point Clear up to the batteries on Blakely River is thickly picketed, and there are some few pieces of light artillery displayed whenever our reconnoitering boats approach the shore. The last reconnaissance by the navy found seven feet on Blakely Bar, hence the vigilance and precaution by the rebs on that side. However, I apprehend no difficulty in outgeneraling them, capturing everything, or forcing a hasty evacuation. The only drawback is the interminable delay of A. J. Smith and our quartermasters in hurrying over the troops, batteries, &c., from New Orleans. Captain Palfrey goes over this evening and can explain many things of importance, especially the opening of the Pensacola Railroad.

Yours, truly,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 29. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA AND SOUTH ALABAMA, *Fort Gaines, Ala., February 17, 1865.*

1. The Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry, engineer troops, will be subject to assignment to duty only

from these headquarters. All officers and men detached from their commands by other not superior authority will be immediately returned to duty with their respective regiments. Reports and returns and requisitions for other than engineer supplies will be made as heretofore. The regimental commanders will receive their orders for duty through Capt. J. C. Palfrey, U. S. Engineers, chief engineer.

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By command of Major-General Granger:

F. W. EMERY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 43. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., February 18, 1865.*

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XII. The One hundred and forty-ninth Illinois Infantry will proceed at once to Chattanooga, Tenn., and report to Maj. Gen. J. B. Steedman, commanding District of the Etowah, to whose command it is hereby assigned. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Thomas:

HENRY M. CIST,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, [February] 18, 1865. (Received 22d.)

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

Deserters and citizens report Forrest's force moving southward, via Buena Vista, to Grenada and Canton, headquarters to be at the latter place. Movement began Monday. This report comes in from various sources. I shall take steps to ascertain its truth. If the movement of troops toward New Orleans has been discovered, the intention of Forrest is clear enough and the report probable. The condition of my own command is steadily improving.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 18, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. T. CROXTON,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: General Wilson directs me to inform you that deserters and citizens report Forrest's force moving southward, via Buena Vista, to Grenada and Canton. Forrest's headquarters to be at Canton. The general desires that you will take such measures as you deem necessary to ascertain the truth of this report.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Waterloo, Ala., February 18, 1865.

Major BEAUMONT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

MAJOR: The information obtained by Colonel Stewart from refugees is that Forrest has left Verona and gone to West Point. Mr. Ellis, sent as a guide, reports Roddey near Moulton, which is fifty miles from Eastport, and farther, perhaps, than the general desires the reconnaissance to proceed. I will send him along, and if Roddey or any one else comes in the way they will be brought in.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JNO. T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General.

WATERLOO, ALA., *February 18, 1865.*

Col. R. R. STEWART,
Comdg. Fifth Division, Cav. Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

General Croxton desires me to inform you that the within-mentioned expedition is the one he spoke to you about this morning, and directs that it shall be started at an early hour to-morrow, February 19, 1865.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. J. MILLER,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WATERLOO, ALA., *February 18, 1865.*

Col. R. R. STEWART,
Comdg. Fifth Division, Cav. Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

The general commanding directs me to say, in reply to your communication of this date, that he considers a well-mounted force of 500 men amply sufficient to accomplish the design of the expedition, and desires you to send out as large effective force as practicable, keeping the whole party on one road instead of dividing the force.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. J. MILLER,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, *February 18, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I reached here last night. It seems that four regiments of cavalry heretofore on duty in this State are ordered south. Much apprehension is felt in consequence. I go to Frankfort this afternoon to meet Governor Bramlette.

JNO. M. PALMER,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, Ky., February 18, 1865.

In compliance with General Orders, No. 21, current series, from the War Department, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the

Department of Kentucky, headquarters at Louisville. Maj. G. M. Bascom, assistant adjutant-general, is temporarily assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general of the department.

JNO. M. PALMER,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 18, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

In obedience to special orders from department headquarters, I have ordered the Eleventh and Twelfth Kentucky, Eleventh Michigan, and Twelfth Ohio Cavalry to report to Major-General Stoneman, at Louisville. The withdrawal of these troops, the only mounted force at my disposal, leaves me entirely powerless against the bands of guerrillas that infest Kentucky.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
February 18, 1865—1.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
New Orleans:

It is not possible to ship any great quantity of hay from the Atlantic to Mobile with present demands for coastwise transportation. Your forage goes down the Mississippi and should be shipped from New Orleans to any Gulf port when needed.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General and Brevet Major-General.

VICKSBURG, *February 18, 1865—11 p. m.*
(Received 20th.)

Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

None of General Wilson's cavalry from General Thomas' army have arrived. General A. J. Smith's corps ought to get off by the [*sic*] of the 19th. Bearer of dispatches for General Thomas' cipher clerk passed up on Niagara at 9 p. m. this day. Your dispatch to General Wilson will be delivered upon his arrival.

Your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH.

[FEBRUARY 18, 1865.—For General Orders, No. 20, Military Division of West Mississippi, creating the Thirteenth and Sixteenth Army Corps, and assigning Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger to command the former and Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith to command the latter, see Vol. XLVIII, Part I, p. 891.]

Copy of instructions furnished chiefs of artillery in the Department of the Cumberland.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF ARTY., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., February 19, 1865.

The major-general commanding the department desires that you make a monthly inspection of the artillery within your district and report the

same to this office. You will in your inspection embrace the following subjects, and give the necessary orders for correcting any neglect or violation of regulations or orders relative to your arm of the service. You will be held responsible to the department commander for any failure on your part. Guns and carriages: whether in good or firing condition, requiring paint or repairs, protected from the weather by paulins or pent-houses; whether General Orders, No. 42, War Department, February 2, 1864, relative to the preservation of field-works, guns, &c., is observed and obeyed. Harness: whether oiled, kept in repair, and well protected from the weather. Animals, horses, and mules: condition, how often groomed, whether superintended and inspected by a commissioned officer. Condition of stables: quality and quantity of forage. All animals must be protected by good stables and a picket-rope to be placed in vicinity of stables, where horses shall always be groomed, except in stormy weather. Condition of transportation and how much. Clothing: whether well supplied, and quality thereof. Quarters: kind of, and condition, whether properly policed. Where timber cannot be obtained or barracks constructed, log huts must be built of a uniform size and properly located. Messing: how, whether by company, section, or otherwise. Condition of kitchen and cooking utensils: whether clean or not. Kitchens should be sufficiently large to give room for storing provisions. Magazines: whether completed and well ventilated and aired when weather permits. Ammunition: quantity on hand, whether sufficient for a siege; condition, serviceable or not, whether the different kinds, as established in orders from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, are kept on hand. Personal armament: all companies of artillery, dismounted, will be armed with muskets; condition and drill. Company records: whether they are properly kept and up to date, such as descriptive book, clothing book, company-fund book, ordnance returns, and everything relating to a full and complete history of the company; whether returns, &c., are furnished as prescribed by regulations and orders, which will be shown by the books and retained copies of the reports, &c. Instruction: how often drilled daily and whether properly instructed; whether officers and non-commissioned officers are intelligent, attentive to their duties, sober, and well informed and know the distances of prominent points in view and range of the works; what kind of ammunition on hand and when to use it. Officers' horses: whether private or public. The latter prohibited by department orders to companies drawing light-artillery pay. Chiefs of artillery of posts: whether they attend to their duties in superintending their commands, seeing that orders are obeyed, and giving the necessary orders for supplies of all kinds when required. They shall make weekly inspections. In your first inspection you will state whether all companies dismounted are armed with muskets, after which you will report only on condition and instruction.

JOHN M. BRANNAN,
Chief of Artillery, Department of the Cumberland.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF SPECIAL INSPECTOR,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Louisville, Ky., February 19, 1865.

Major-General WILSON,
Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi:

DEAR GENERAL: I sent you yesterday some dispatches and an order from Major-General Thomas. No horses were received by me for over

twenty days after the publication of the order of the War Department sending horses to General Canby. I sent you by General Upton's quartermaster all the horses on hand at the time Colonel Winslow left here. It was my intention, as I stated to you, to send by the officer who should come up with the broken-down stock all the horses on hand when that officer (which is Captain Babcock, Fifth Division) should reach here; but on the day after Colonel Winslow left a dispatch was received (a copy of which I sent you) from General Thomas directing 2,000 horses to be furnished General Stoneman, and that I would not send more horses to you until after General Stoneman was supplied. This put it out of my power to send by Captain Babcock a single horse. I have, however, given to Lieutenant Rendlebrock, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, horses for his regiment, and send by him twelve for your headquarters. When I can give you more is a matter of doubt. I will put you in possession of the facts. General Stoneman requires 2,000 horses. General Thomas directs that General Gillem shall be supplied next after General Stoneman. Gillem was here yesterday and wants 1,500 horses. Stoneman and Gillem, total required, 3,500. I am receiving horses from Cincinnati, Columbus, Indianapolis, and Louisville; average about 100 per day. Thirty-five days, therefore, are required to mount Stoneman and Gillem. After this, as you have seen from General Thomas' order to General Watkins, I am directed to alternate with the Fifth and Sixth Divisions in supplying the regiments; that is, mount one regiment for Johnson, and then one for Hatch, and so on. You can see from this when Hatch is likely to be mounted. General Hatch, just from Washington, tells me that the supply of Spencer carbines for the month of January failed entirely. I have received none since I last wrote you, and even if I had, the orders on the subject of horses from General Thomas are the same with regard to arms. Owing to these facts I have to forego the pleasure I had promised myself of a visit to your headquarters. General Thomas wishes me to remain here to hurry forward Stoneman's and Gillem's equipment. With regard to Captain Green going to join you, I had no power to order him to do so, and therefore made known your wishes to the Cavalry Bureau immediately. I shall continue to do all in my power to keep you supplied, but for the present can do nothing, and you will confess things do not look very promising. With you I agree that much more can be said and more satisfactorily in a private than in an official letter. Will write you again as soon as matters take a change.

I am, general, very truly, yours,

W. P. CHAMBLISS,
Major, &c.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 19, 1865.

Captain SCOTT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division Cavalry:

CAPTAIN: I sent one of my men dressed in butternut to find out the haunts of the guerrillas who have been capturing stragglers lately. He met twenty of them and learned that there are about seventy between here and Waynesborough. Their chief haunt is a cypress swamp about fourteen miles out. The twenty he met were chiefly armed with Spencers, only two having shotguns, and one a long rifle. If the general commanding has no objection I can pick out a dozen

men who will bring in some of them before the end of this week. Please let me know to-night if the general will allow me to look after them.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 19, 1865.

Col. R. H. G. MINTY,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: You have permission to send as many men as you think proper after the guerrillas near Waynesborough, Tenn. Should they deem it necessary to remain absent longer than four or five days, they will report their whereabouts to these headquarters by courier.

By command of Brig. Gen. Eli Long:

T. W. SCOTT,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, *February 19, 1865.*
(Received 20th.)

Major-General WILSON:

I have reported to General Thomas, and am now on my way by steamer from this point to join my command.

EDWD. HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, February 19, 1865.

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Military District of Kentucky:

In the absence of the general I have the honor to report that I have ordered two companies Fifty-fourth Kentucky, and one of Fifty-third Kentucky, to Mount Sterling, to partially supply the place of Eleventh Michigan Cavalry. I deem this better than to evacuate the town and fort, because the effect of such a thing would cause a great deal of unnecessary alarm in the country, and the country would be open from Pound Gap to Lexington. At the same time Colonel Mims, Thirty-ninth Kentucky, will send heavy scouts from Louisa to West Liberty, and Colonel Buckley has been ordered to complete his organization as soon as possible, and scout the country continually with what force he has. I will endeavor to send 150 men from Camp Nelson to Richmond, if it does not weaken the strength of the camp too much. I would respectfully submit to you the following for consideration, without attempting to suggest: Would it not be well to relieve Fifty-third Kentucky, on Kentucky Central Railroad, with colored troops, even if in process of organization, and immediately mount and equip Fifty-third and Fifty-fifth Kentucky for protection of Lexington and Frankfort, and establish a system of patrolling through the country, leaving

small garrisoning forces in important towns, until some steps are taken to supply more troops? I have received dispatches from different points asking protection, and am unable to give it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, February 19, 1865.

Col. H. M. BUCKLEY,
Fifty-fourth Kentucky Volunteers, New Castle, Ky.:

The general directs me to inform you that by a recent order all his old troops, except Thirtieth Kentucky, have been taken from him and that it will be necessary to guard such important points as can be guarded by detachments. He directs you to use all your vigilance and energy in scouting and making the most of your command, and to complete the organization as fast as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 19, 1865—9 a. m.*

Col. W. C. JOHNSON,
Fifty-third Kentucky, Paris, Ky.:

Send Company G, of your regiment, to Mount Sterling immediately. Eleventh Michigan Cavalry is ordered off, and town and fort are unprotected. If you have not men enough at Paris after it is sent get some from Cynthiana and Falmouth. Report receipt of this and time the company leaves.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, February 20, 1865—7.30 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

I start for Eastport to-day, in order to get off the cavalry expedition from that point as soon as possible.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *February 20, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

GENERAL: Becoming satisfied that your order in regard to General Washburn going to Memphis had not been executed, I called at the War Department this morning to inquire about it. General Townsend sent over to Halleck and found that nothing had been done, and then

H. sent off a feeble dispatch, of which a copy is inclosed,* which is no order at all. I am willing that General Halleck should punish me all he is able to for my instrumentality in getting through the lieutenant-general bill, but I protest against his visiting his ill will toward me on a faithful officer who was in no way responsible for my action in that matter. Mrs. W. arrived here safely on Saturday night.

Truly, yours,

E. B. WASHBURNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 20, 1865—2 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Eastport:

General Grant thinks that General Washburn should take General Dana's place at Memphis.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Johnsonville, February 20, 1865. (Received 11.30 p. m.)

General H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

If Major-General Washburn is ordered to report to me I will assign him to duty at Memphis. I understand he is now at Vicksburg.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 20, 1865.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In accordance with the remarks in an indorsement by the Quartermaster-General, dated February 1, 1865 (upon a report† by Lieut. Col. William Sinclair, assistant inspector-general, upon the destruction of property at Johnsonville, referred to this office by the War Department), to forward General Allen's report as soon as received, I have the honor herewith to inclose a copy of a report from Brig. Gen. Robert Allen, senior quartermaster, Valley of the Mississippi, relative to losses by destruction of Government property at Johnsonville, Tenn., November 4, 1864. Lieut. Col. William Sinclair, in his report to the Inspector-General U. S. Army of January 7, 1865, states that telegraphic information was furnished Capt. Henry Howland, assistant quartermaster at Johnsonville, of the capture and burning of steamers on the river in ample time for landing the property on the steam-boats and barges at Johnsonville, which, however, was not done; that the firing of the boats was premature, considering the force at Johnsonville and the very limited facilities of the rebels for crossing the river; that the boats could have been temporarily disabled instead of being destroyed, and that had the firing been deferred until a change of

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* See next, *post.*

† See Vol. XXXIX, Part I, p. 860.

wind the greater part of the loss would have been avoided. Captain Howland, however, is reported by General Donaldson, chief quartermaster Department of the Cumberland, as an energetic officer, while Colonel Sinclair in his report considers him responsible for an unnecessary destruction of valuable property. Under these circumstances, and in view of the great amount of property destroyed, I respectfully recommend that the officers responsible be brought before a court-martial which can convict those who may be guilty and honorably acquit those who did their duty.

Your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Brevet Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Louisville, February 3, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Your letter of 10th of December instructing me to inquire into the extent of the loss of public property by the destruction of Johnsonville was duly received. As there were several investigations on foot I thought it advisable to wait until others had reported. Captain Howland, the assistant quartermaster in charge at Johnsonville, had already submitted his statement, and it was understood that a board of survey had been ordered from Nashville, with power to summon witnesses, and that from this source a more thorough inquiry would result. Subsequently I was advised that the board was in session, but that its proceedings were suspended on account of the senior member, Captain Reynolds, having been summoned as a witness before a court-martial at Cincinnati. At this date I am not informed whether Captain Reynolds has returned to Johnsonville. I have myself been making inquiries from every available source, but have arrived at no satisfactory conclusion. I had detailed an officer, the only one available, to enter individually into the investigation, but was obliged to withdraw him for service at Eastport. I inclose you an extract from Captain Howland's report. I am satisfied that he greatly underrates the loss. I have questioned a great many persons, who were present, and I would estimate the actual destruction of stores, and property for which the Government is responsible, at not less than $2,500,000.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. ALLEN,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Extract from report made by Capt. Henry Howland, Assistant Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Louisville, February 3, 1865.

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I cannot at this time state with accuracy the whole amount of loss, yet from our most careful estimate (including the transports and barges) I am confident the loss will but little if any exceed $1,000,000. A board of survey will soon be called to examine into and report the whole amount of losses sustained. The boats destroyed were the transports Moun-

taineer, Doane No. 2, Arcola, Aurora, Duke, Goody Friends, Venus, J. B. Ford, with the barges Whale No. 8, U. S. 44, T. H. U. S. 57, Chickamauga, Kentucky, J. H. Doane, Eagle Coal Co. No. 22 U. S., Josephine, Celeste, and an iron barge without a name. The large warehouse with the engine and machinery for hoisting freight from the boats and levee is comparatively uninjured, although a large number of shell passed through the building in all directions.

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FEBRUARY 20, 1865.

[General GRANGER:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: The ten regiments marked in the inclosed special order* with an O will leave this city to-day and to-morrow. You have already two of the Massachusetts batteries with you. The other Massachusetts battery, the Connecticut, and the two New York batteries will leave to-day. This will make the entire Thirteenth Corps complete, with the exception of the Twenty-third Wisconsin (marked X), which is hourly expected from Helena, and shall be forwarded to you immediately. Please let Emery check the list off, and inform me if it is all correct. The five colored regiments now in the District of West Florida and South Alabama, viz, the Twenty-fifth, Eighty-second, Eighty-sixth, Ninety-sixth, and Ninety-seventh, will be detached from that district, the three former to Hawkins' division of colored troops, the two latter to form a separate engineer brigade. According to my calculation, that will leave for permanent garrisons in your old district:

	Effective.	Aggregate.
Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery	659	796
Second Maine Cavalry	795	983
First Florida Cavalry	372	478
Third Maryland Cavalry	327	520
Battery G, First Michigan Artillery	116	139
Battery F, First Missouri Artillery	94	117
Total	2,363	3,035

Please let Emery verify this also. The following general officers are now with you or under orders to report to you, viz: James C. Veatch, William P. Benton, Elias S. Dennis, C. C. Andrews, James R. Slack. This list is made out according to seniority. As to merits, they rank thus: Andrews, Veatch, Slack, Dennis, Benton. The rank question will of course have to rule, and your division commanders will, therefore, I suppose, be the three seniors. You know them perhaps as well as we do. Please let me know as soon as your decisions are made. Until we can furnish more general officers you will have to appoint seven colonels as brigade commanders. At present I know of no other general officers coming except Eugene A. Carr, now in Arkansas, who ranks all the others. He is said to be a very good officer in the field. Your staff selections so far as made are very excellent. I am glad for your as well as my own sake that Emery is your assistant adjutant-general. I know he will keep his part of the business straight. You can rely, so far as we are concerned, general, on a hearty co-operation at all times, and if it will save time for your staff officers to communi-

* Not found as an inclosure.

cate direct with me on any matter of particular interest to the service, please let them do so, waiving all formalities.

With my best wishes for your success, I am, general, very truly, yours,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 45. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., February 20, 1865.*

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XIV. The One hundred and eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry is hereby relieved from duty with the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps, but will remain on engineering duty in accordance with previous orders. All reports and returns called for by existing orders and regulations will be made to Brig. Gen. John F. Miller, commanding post of Nashville, Tenn.

XV. The Forty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry is hereby assigned to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and will report to Col. E. C. Mason, One hundred and seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanding, for duty.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

HENRY M. CIST,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HUNTSVILLE, [*February*] *20, 1865.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Guide returned from Blountsville. Patterson's force, 300 or 400 strong, shot nine Union men, and deserters, at Blountsville, and fourteen at Sand Mountain. Are conscripting every man and horse. Are now ordered to Talladega and Augusta. They take all who are at home and burn the houses of those who are absent. Numbers he thinks would come into our lines if assured they would be permitted to remain in North Alabama.

R. S. GRANGER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Johnsonville, February 20, 1865—8 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Huntsville, Ala.:

Telegram of this date received. All deserters and refugees who can give you reliable assurances that they will abide by their oath will be permitted to come in and remain in North Alabama or Tennessee. They must, however, be sent to Nashville to have their names properly registered.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *February 20, 1865.*

Capt. R. MORROW,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Lexington, Ky.:

Push on the regiments as fast as possible. When you think you have done all you can, you will report back here.

By command of Major-General Stoneman:

G. M. BASCOM,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 20, 1865—9 a. m.*

Brigadier-General HOBSON,
Campbellsville, Ky.:

General Burbridge not here yet. Cavalry moving off. Mount Sterling left unprotected. Thought would have to evacuate for want of troops. Re-enforced it last night with three companies Fifty-fourth and Fifty-third Kentucky. Richmond has no troops. Many dispatches and petitions from citizens. We need two companies Thirtieth here by rail, if possible. Have ordered Buckley to be active. Close managing, unless have more troops immediately.

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 20, 1865.*

Brigadier-General HOBSON:

No special news. Sent long dispatch to you to Campbellsville. Major Harrison reports several fights. Lieutenant Harding among the killed.

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ELIZABETHTOWN, *February 20, 1865.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Major Barnes has arrived. Had several little skirmishes. Killed several. Among the killed Lieutenant Harding. Sent company to Hodgensville this morning. Major Hamilton not arrived.

J. B. HARRISON,
Major, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *February 20, 1865.*

Maj. J. B. HARRISON,
Commanding Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, Elizabethtown, Ky.:

Major-General Stoneman directs that you remain where you are. Get your regiment together as soon as possible; then report to him for orders. When your regiment gets here it will be paid off up to the end of last year. Have the rolls ready.

G. M. BASCOM,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

U. S. NAVAL HEADQUARTERS,
No. 148 Canal street, New Orleans, La., February 20, 1865.

Major-General CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date. One of our supply vessels will go to the mouth of the Rio Grande, upon the arrival of the mail from the North, which we shall be happy to place at your disposition. I have heard nothing of the monitors or tin-clads from up river, though I have telegraphed several

times to be informed when they passed Morganza or Baton Rouge, without having elicited a reply. Acting Admiral Thatcher has arrived in Pensacola, and will probably be here in a few days. I learned this in a letter from the commodore to-day. I think the latter will also be here in a few days. I shall not send the Arizona, the flag-ship, to Mobile Bay until I hear further from him. I had intended going in her myself to-morrow, but shall now wait.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. FRANKLIN,
Fleet Captain, West Gulf Squadron.

CAIRO, *February 21, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

I just arrived with eight squadrons regiment Merrill's Horse, ordered to report by telegraph to you.

C. B. HUNT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 46. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., February 21, 1865.*

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XII. The One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Illinois Infantry, Col. George W. Keener commanding, having reported at these headquarters is assigned to duty in the District of the Etowah, and will proceed to Bridgeport, Ala., and report to Maj. Gen. J. B. Steedman for duty on the line of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

HENRY M. CIST,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRAVELLY SPRINGS, [*February*] *21, 1865.*
(Received 23d.)

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

A loyal man just in from Fulton confirms the report of Forrest's movement southward to West Point, if not beyond. The man has been sent back for further information. A citizen from Tuscaloosa reports, at Florence, that Mobile has been evacuated, and the rebels defeated, with heavy loss, in a two days' battle, at Branchville.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *February 21, 1865.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The following telegram has just been received from Colonel Conrad, commanding post of Decatur, whom I ordered to send out scouting

party in the direction of Courtland to ascertain the truth of the report that Forrest was in that vicinity:

DECATUR, [*February*] *21, 1865.*

Could not ascertain anything about Forrest. Rumors that he crossed the Tennessee River with about 10,000 men. The country is filled with scouting parties. We must have cavalry.

JOSEPH CONRAD,
Colonel, Commanding.

I give no credit to the report that Forrest has crossed the river in any force. I know the country to be full of small scouting parties of rebel cavalry.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *February 21, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. J. B. STEEDMAN:

The One hundred and fiftieth Illinois Regiment has just been ordered to you. The new regiments sent you are for the purpose of relieving the troops of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps. Can they be relieved now? The regiment will report from Bridgeport and you will post as you think best.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General, &c.

LOUISVILLE, *February 21, 1865.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The cavalry in Kentucky was very much scattered through the State, but will, I hope, be concentrated here by Sunday next. General Allen thinks it had better be sent by railroad. I will send each regiment as soon as ready. Horses coming in slowly. I will leave for Knoxville as soon as I can get away. Will be able to get together about 1,800 men. The remainder are out of hand.

GEO. STONEMAN,
Major-General.

FRANKFORT, *February 21, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Give authority to raise five regiments in Kentucky, to serve within the State unless the emergencies should demand them elsewhere. Let this authority also authorize the completion of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Cavalry as part of the five regiments, instead of consolidating, as requested a few days since. There is no sufficient force in Kentucky to enable Major-General Palmer to execute his duties.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

I earnestly request that the foregoing application of Governor Bramlette be allowed. The troops are needed at once.

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General.

CAMPBELLSVILLE, KY., *February 21, 1865.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Cannot spare two companies of Thirtieth. To remove them would leave the country defenseless. These troops must be raised or sent from other stations. Corporal Johnson will report as directed. Let me hear from you.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. U. S. FORCES AT MOBILE POINT, *Fort Morgan, Ala., February 21, 1865.*

1. In obedience to Special Orders, No. 33, extract 1, headquarters District of West Florida and South Alabama, the undersigned hereby assumes temporary command of the U. S. forces at Mobile Point, Ala. All general and special orders heretofore issued to troops at this point will remain in full force until countermanded from these headquarters.

2. The following-named staff officers are hereby announced: Capt. Frank Adams, U. S. Volunteers, assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. Frederick E. Starck, Twentieth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, aide-de-camp.

WM. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTH ALABAMA, *Fort Gaines, Ala., February 21, 1865.*

The present organization of the District of South Alabama having been suspended pursuant to instructions from headquarters District of West Florida and South Alabama, the undersigned hereby assumes command of U. S. forces on Dauphin Island, and in addition thereto will exercise the duties of post commander.

ELIAS S. DENNIS,
Brigadier-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 22, 1865—11 p. m.*
(Received 11.50 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

All points on the coast now being taken from the rebels except Mobile (if Wilmington is not now in our possession it will be within forty eight hours, I think) makes me believe that the French-rebel rams will go to Mobile Bay to cut off our troops there from supplies. I have good reasons to believe orders have gone from Richmond to hold Mobile at all hazards. This strengthens this theory. These rams may have started for a different destination, but as they will likely stop at some port near our coast to fill up with coal and supplies they can get final orders. I think it advisable to notify the Navy Department and General Canby of this theory, so they can prepare for it.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[FEBRUARY 22, 1865.—For order directing General C. C. Washburn to report by letter to General George H. Thomas for assignment to command of the District of West Tennessee, see Vol. XLVIII, Part I, p. 947.]

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 47. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., February 22, 1865.*

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IV. The One hundred and forty-fifth Indiana Infantry will proceed on the 23d instant to Chattanooga, Tenn., and report to Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman, commanding District of the Etowah, to whose command it is assigned. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

HENRY M. CIST,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 22, 1865—11 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

I have it from good authority that orders have gone from Richmond to the commander at Mobile to hold that city to the last. This will cause a concentration of the rebel forces in that quarter, and make your cavalry expedition effective and easy, and will tend in the end to secure all we want without a long march into the interior by our infantry forces.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Eastport, Miss., February 22, 1865—12.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Comdg. Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi,
Gravelly Springs, Ala.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that he desires to see you at this place as soon as you can reach here. We have just arrived, and the general would like to see you at once.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. RAMSEY.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *February 22, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. J. B. STEEDMAN,
Commanding District of the Etowah:

The One hundred and forty-ninth Illinois and the One hundred and forty-fifth Indiana Regiments, say, 1,700 men, have been sent to you, so you can relieve and send to General Sherman the troops of the

Fourteenth and Twentieth Army Corps. Squads from the Army of the Tennessee and Twenty-third Army Corps should go. I can send another strong regiment, if needed. Please answer.

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN.
(In general's absence.)

CHATTANOOGA, *February 22, 1865.*

Maj. S. HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Steedman will be in Nashville to-morrow. I will see that the troops of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Army Corps are relieved at once. But one regiment (the One hundred and forty-ninth Illinois) has reported. How many in all have been ordered here?

Respectfully,

S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY, *Louisville, Ky., February 22, 1865.*

In accordance with directions from the War Department, Bvt. Maj. Gen. S. G. Burbridge is hereby relieved from the command of the District of Kentucky, and is "ordered to report to Major-General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland, for duty in the field." His staff will accompany him. The records of the district will at once be sent to these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Palmer:

G. M. BASCOM,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY, *Louisville, Ky., February 22, 1865.*

The following-named officers are assigned to duty and announced as members of the department staff: Lieut. Col. F. F. Flint, Seventh U. S. Infantry, chief commissary of musters; Lieut. Col. W. H. Coyl, Ninth Iowa Infantry, acting judge-advocate; Surg. A. J. Phelps, U. S. Volunteers, medical director; Capt. J. P. Watson, One hundred and tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, aide-de-camp; they will be respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Palmer:

G. M. BASCOM,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 22, 1865.*

Brigadier-General HOBSON,
Campbellsville, Ky.:

Nothing new. Rumored you are ordered to front. Is it so?

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 22, 1865.
(Via Cairo, Ill.)

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Cavalry forces will move from Baton Rouge on the 1st proximo in the direction of Clinton and Liberty, on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad; from Memphis on the 3d in the direction of Grenada, and from Vicksburg on the 5th, avoiding Jackson, but cutting the railroad and telegraph wires below that place and striking the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at or near Winchester, and destroying as much of it as possible between that place and Mobile. A detachment of the latter force will destroy the communication between Jackson and Meridian. A cavalry force will at the same time move from Pensacola for the purpose of destroying the Mobile and Montgomery road between Pollard and Greenville, or as far up as it can safely go. The movements from Baton Rouge and Memphis will be demonstrations for the purpose of distracting the attention of the rebels from the movements from Vicksburg, but will operate against the railroad and telegraph lines as far as they can go. Any movement that you can make from Eastport threatening the road south of Corinth will produce the same effect, and any damage that may be done the rebels in that quarter will of course be of great service to our operations against Selma and Montgomery. A. J. Smith's force has just arrived. It is smaller than I anticipated, being only about 13,000 men, but I will be able to move with about 40,000 men.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, [*February*] *23, 1865.*

Captain RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Make cipher dispatch, signed Canby, to General Thomas, from New Orleans, 16th,* read, viz, "to break up the railroad west of the Alabama," instead of, viz, "of the Mississippi."

Respectfully,

W. R. PLUM.

NASHVILLE, *February 23, 1865.*

Capt. R. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All ciphers for General Wilson have been detained somewhere. The operators at Johnsonville found it necessary to give them to Captain Johnson, assistant quartermaster at Johnsonville, for delivery to ——— steamers, and most, if not all, have been detained at his office until this evening, when they were sent by steamer Orr. General Wilson's cipher operator is at G. on his way to Nashville. I have sent you in English the cipher sent you for McReynolds to decipher. It is waiting for date at Johnsonville.

Respectfully,

W. R. PLUM,
Operator.

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* See p. 734.

OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR OF RAILROAD DEFENSES,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., February 23, 1865—6 p. m.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: In the absence of Major Willett I have the honor to state that telegrams just received at this office announce that the bridges at Ruther's Creek, Nos. 8 and 9, and fifty feet of Duck River bridge, on the Decatur and Stevenson Railroad, were washed away this afternoon.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ARTHUR L. CONGER,
Lieut., 115th Ohio Vols., Asst. Insp. of Railroad Defenses, in Charge of Office.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 23, 1865.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Cumberland, Nashville, Tenn.:

Colonel Parkhurst arrived day before yesterday. Telegram of 17th received last night. Colonel Parkhurst has gone out under flag of truce to meet Forrest.

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J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

WATERLOO, ALA., *February 23, 1865.*

Brevet Major-General WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: On the matter of transportation in "active campaign" I have to say that I am opposed to all wheels except artillery, ambulances, and wagons for ammunition, of which latter there should be six to every 1,000 fighting men, which, at the rate of 15,000 per wagon, would carry ninety rounds per man; and this, with 100 rounds on the horse, would probably supply us until again within reach of the general supply train or depot. There should be, in addition, five wagons to each battery for artillery ammunition. The teams should be the very best. In connection with this matter of ammunition, I desire to say that my last ordnance report shows less than 100 rounds per man in the command, and I desire to know whether I shall send my ordnance officer to Nashville, or rely upon a general supply being brought here before we move. We are sadly in want of clothing, especially boots and pants. I trust we shall be supplied before leaving. Could anything be done to hurry the Spencers through by rail via Nashville and Johnsonville? I may suggest it, as it might add a thousand of them to our force, and that would do a good deal. My opinion is that the column from Vicksburg will be a week behind its time. This may enable us, as I trust it will, to get both arms and horses for everybody. I suggest that we take with us for two days' march (say forty miles) wagons loaded with fifteen days' sugar, coffee, and salt, and five days' hard bread. The wagons would come back safely under a small guard, and think it would be a great relief. A battalion from the troops left here

would, I think, be amply sufficient to bring them back. I sent you Colonel Stewart's report of the reconnaissance. I have directed a special report on the condition and character of the roads and the amount of forage, &c.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CAVALRY DIVISION,
February 23, 1865.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

MAJOR: About 450 horses will be required to mount all the men in this division. More would be required according to inspection report, but I think 450 will be ample.

Very respectfully,

E. UPTON,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Pulaski, Tenn., February 23, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel CLIFT,
Commanding Fifth Tennessee Cavalry:

COLONEL: Your last dispatch from Tullahoma was received. I am surprised you have not received the order assigning your regiment to my division. It was perhaps sent to Colonel Palmer, who was supposed to be the ranking officer in the two regiments (Fifteenth Pennsylvania and Fifth Tennessee). As your brigade is not organized, and I do not see how it can be very soon, you will send me direct the monthly returns of your regiment for November, December, and January, and the trimonthly of December 31, January 10, 20, 31. Hereafter you will forward these reports and returns direct to me as they fall due. The sergeant who is the bearer of this will remain in your camp a day or two if necessary to enable these reports to be prepared. Let me know also how you succeed in hunting bushwhackers. Childs and his gang are reported over in Lincoln County.

Very respectfuly, your obedient servant,

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, February 23, 1865.

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III. The One hundred and forty-ninth Illinois Infantry Volunteers will relieve the troops of Brigadier-General Cruft's command (detachments of the Army of the Cumberland), now garrisoning the Cleveland and Knoxville and Cleveland and Atlanta Railroads, occupying the road from Charleston to the junction, and from the junction to Ringgold, making regimental headquarters at the fort near Cleveland. The regiment will report at the depot at Chattanooga at 7 a. m. to-morrow,

February 24, for transportation to the several garrisons on the line of the road. The commanding officer at Cleveland will turn over to the officer relieving him such post or garrison records as may have been made at that place, and report without delay with his command to General Cruft, at Chattanooga.

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VI. All officers and men belonging to the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-third Army Corps, or to the artillery or cavalry serving with Major-General Sherman, except those serving on court-martial not detailed by department or superior authority, will report to Brigadier-General Cruft, commanding detachments at Chattanooga, at once for transportation to their respective regiments, batteries, or detachments.

VII. The One hundred and forty-fifth Indiana Infantry Volunteers will relieve the troops of General Cruft's command (detachments of the Army of the Cumberland) now garrisoning the Cleveland and Atlanta Railroad, occupying the road from Block-House No. 9, one mile south of Ringgold, to Dalton, making regimental headquarters at Dalton. The troops will move by railroad on the 24th instant to the several garrisons on the line of road ordered to be occupied by them. The commanding officer at Dalton will turn over to the officer relieving him all post or garrison records belonging to the garrison, and report without delay with his command to Brigadier-General Cruft, Chattanooga.

VIII. Col. G. W. Keener, One hundred and fiftieth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, will relieve with a detachment of his command the troops now garrisoning the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, occupying the block-houses on the road from No. 39, at Dry Trestle, six miles east of Bridgeport, to No. 48, at Chattanooga Creek, inclusive, to the maximum of their intended capacity. Colonel Keener will also occupy with a detachment of his regiment, under command of a field officer, the earth-work and block-house on Lookout Knob, near Whiteside. The balance of the regiment will remain at Bridgeport, reporting for orders to the post commander at that place. Reports and returns required by existing department orders will be made direct to these headquarters; but the commanding officer will make such reports to the post commander at Bridgeport, through whom he will forward all official communications, as he may require. The troops now garrisoning the road, except those belonging to the Sixty-eighth New York Regiment, on being relieved will report to General Cruft, at Chattanooga.

IX. The Eighteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, Col. A. O. Millington, is relieved from further duty at Bridgeport and ordered to proceed to Chattanooga. Colonel Millington will report its arrival at Chattanooga at these headquarters. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation by rail.

By command of Major-General Steedman:

S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JOHNSONVILLE, TENN., *February 23, 1865.*

Maj. S. HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

One hundred and seventy-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry reported for duty 786 officers and men; Battery A, Second Missouri

Artillery, 101 men; Battery F, of the same, 62 men; Battery I, of the same, 130 men (Battery F armed with Enfield rifles). Total, 1,079 officers and men.

J. R. HURD,
Colonel 173d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 23, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have just received orders from Major-General Palmer relieving me from duty, and ordering me to report to Major-General Thomas. I would respectfully ask for thirty days' leave of absence, to enable me to make provision for my family before taking the field.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

GREENSBURG, KY., *February 23, 1865.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch received. I have no information as to the rumor alluded to.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 23, 1865.*

Major-General CANBY, *New Orleans:*

General Grant has information which induces him to believe that the French-rebel rams are to be directed against Mobile Harbor, and that orders have been sent from Richmond to Mobile to hold that place in anticipation of the arrival of these vessels. Notice should be given to the admiral, and measures taken accordingly.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

INDIANAPOLIS, *February 24, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

I send to-night the One hundred and forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers, 940 strong; will send nine more regiments as soon as organized. Whole command armed with Springfield rifles.

H. B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 49. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., February 24, 1865.*

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VII. Battery E, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, will proceed at once to Chattanooga, Tenn., and report to the post commandant at that place for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

HENRY M. CIST,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 24, 1865.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

A reconnaissance has just returned from Tuscumbia and Russellville, bringing in 25 deserters, 30 prisoners, 40 horses and mules; destroyed 2 caissons. They also brought in 25 negroes, who immediately enlisted in the One hundred and nineteenth U. S. Colored Troops. The previous report of Forrest's movement toward Canton is confirmed. Roddey is endeavoring to organize his command at Tuscaloosa and it is said Chalmers' cavalry division has gone with Hood's infantry to South Carolina. It has been raining incessantly for the last two days and all roads at present are impassable. The Tennessee River is rising rapidly.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 24, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. T. CROXTON,
Commanding First Division, Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 23d is just received. The brevet major-general commanding directs me to say that he fully agrees with you in the opinion that every wheel possible should be dispensed with. After careful consideration he directs that you make your estimates of transportation on the following basis: Sixty days' rations of coffee, thirty days' of sugar, fifteen of salt, and five of hard bread, to be taken on pack-mules and in wagons, the least number of the latter possible. Two wagons for division headquarters, one for each brigade, and five to a battery, besides the ambulances and medical supply wagons. The medical director of the corps will regulate the number of the latter. General Thomas has been requested by telegraph to order the necessary supply of ammunition, but you may send your ordnance officer to Johnsonville and let him telegraph from there, or, he may proceed to Nashville, if necessary. Authorize him to ask Captain Mordecai to forward all the Spencers he may have on hand. You can have any that can be got. You will begin crossing your command to the south bank of the river just as soon as possible after the present storm breaks away, and will continue it night and day until all are over You need not cross any wagons except those you are to take with you, not to exceed fifty, if you can possibly get along with that number. The clothing will be hurried up; it has been expected daily. Your suggestion with regard to taking a supply train part of the way had already been considered and may be carried into effect. The major-general commanding, however, does not anticipate so much difficulty in subsisting the men as will doubtless be experienced in finding forage for the horses. Please make inquiry concerning the bridges on the Black Warrior, Tombigbee, and Cahawba Rivers, and the larger tributaries of these streams. Please see that the pontoon train is in readiness to march. You may make your arrangements to leave your train in charge of an officer and forty or fifty men. This officer will be charged with sending to the cavalry depot at Edgefield for storage all surplus baggage, camp and garrison equipage for which no transportation is provided in General Orders, No. 7, and which are not absolutely needed in campaign. He will load his train with what is left and such sup-

plies for the troops as may be needed, and be prepared to march with the Fifth Division whenever it may be ordered.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *February 24, 1865.*

Maj. S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

You can order the Eighteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, at Bridgeport, to Chattanooga.

JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, February 24, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I arrived here on the 18th instant and then learned that, under orders from the War Department or the Headquarters of the Army, Major-General Stoneman was withdrawing from various points in the State where they had been stationed the Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, reported at 630 men; Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, reported at 683 men; Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, reported at 430 men; First Kentucky Cavalry, reported at 123 men, which constitutes nearly all the mounted force in the State. As I was unable to obtain any information of the true condition of affairs in the State, I went at once to Frankfort to confer with the State authorities and to meet Major-General Burbridge. On arriving at Frankfort I met His Excellency Governor Bramlette, who I found disposed to co-operate with me in all the measures deemed necessary for the protection of the people of the State. After a general reference to the condition of affairs in Kentucky, we entered upon the discussion of the points of difference between the Governor and General Burbridge. These were mainly the supposed purpose of the Governor to raise what are commonly called State troops [and] arbitrary arrests. It was in the course of conversation easy to detect, on the part of the Governor, a preference or desire to raise that kind of force, but he did not urge it, nor will he, as I think, persist in it if disagreeable to the military authorities of the General Government. He is pressed by many men who desire to enter into such organizations, and he feels the importance of giving protection to the people. The Federal forces employed heretofore in the State have not been relied on for the latter object with absolute confidence, for they are frequently changed, the best regiments naturally going to the front and the least efficient remaining here, so far as I can judge, to grow worse. The withdrawal of the cavalry under the order referred to in the beginning of this communication, leaving, as it does, many posts in the State without protection, gives force to the feelings of the Governor and the people in this direction. I informed the Governor that, in my judgment, State troops were unnecessary; that the Government would protect Kentucky, but to meet and quiet public apprehension and impatience advised him to apply for authority to raise five regiments to be received upon the quota of the State under the last call, and to serve in the State unless needed elsewhere, the application to include the completion of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Kentucky

Cavalry, portions of which are already on duty under some order, the source or terms of which I have failed so far to discover, the other three to be infantry, mounted if possible. I think it highly important that this authority should be granted. The troops are needed; the men can be had and, indeed, are eager to enter the service. Especially is this true of a large number of old soldiers who have been honorably discharged after three years' service and are now able to remain at their homes. They wish to defend their homes and kill the miscreants who have murdered many of their comrades since their return, and I sympathize with the feeling. Let me beg the attention of the War Department to this point. I have but to add that the colored troops in the State, as they are infantry, are or soon will be sufficient for all guard and other local duty, and with the regiments proposed to be raised, will, in my judgment, be sufficient to establish and maintain order in the department. Mounted force is indispensable.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, &c.,

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, February 24, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Robert J. Breckinridge, colonel in the rebel army, was captured near Versailles, Ky., on the 22d instant, with orders from John C. Breckinridge ordering all Confederate officers and men out of the State, under the penalty of being reported to the Federal authorities as guerrillas. Breckinridge came into the State secretly. When he surrendered was in uniform—probably put on for the occasion. What shall be done with him?

JNO. M. PALMER,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, *February 24, 1865.*

Maj. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

In the absence of General Hobson I report that Col. D. Howard Smith, rebel army, is here under flag of truce. The mission I know not. When shall he leave and which way? I consider it very unsafe to have him here, for the opportunity he has for gaining information is good, and if he goes back through Mount Sterling to Virginia he will know we have a very small, insufficient force there. I believe he was sent for by General Burbridge, but as General Burbridge is relieved, he has no control of him.

J. S. BUTLER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *February 24, 1865.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The officer and the escort with the flag of truce should be treated courteously, of course, but should be kept under guard. I telegraphed to General Burbridge on receipt of your first telegram, and took it for granted that you would hear from him.

G. M. BASCOM,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February 24, 1865.*

Brigadier-General HOBSON:

All quiet except guerrillas. Flag of truce here a little tangled, as General B[urbridge] is relieved. I asked information from General Palmer. I consider it very unsafe for it to be here.

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GREENSBURG, KY., *February 24, 1865.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch received. Flag of truce ought to be disposed of immediately. Scouting parties should be kept beyond Mount Sterling. It would be well to direct Colonel Gibson to look out in direction of Pound Gap. I will see General Palmer Monday night.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., February 24, 1865.

Brig. Gen. B. W. DUKE, C. S. Army:

GENERAL: Your information that I propose to hold your command responsible for the murder of negro soldiers under my command at Saltville in October, 1864, is incorrect. I have ascertained what troops are responsible for the outrages referred to, and should an opportunity occur I shall hold them to a strict accountability. The murder of Lieutenant Smith at Emory and Henry Hospitals by Champ Ferguson was one of the most diabolical acts committed during the war, and I am surprised at its being passed over without notice by the Confederate authorities. Should he or any of the band that accompanied him on this occasion fall into the hands of U. S. forces they will not be treated as prisoners.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., February 24, 1865.

Col. D. Howard Smith, C. S. Army, bearer of a flag of truce from Brigadier-General Echols, will return to Virginia via Mount Sterling and Prestonburg, and is authorized to await at the latter place the arrival of Miss Breckinridge, who has been granted permission to go through the lines to Virginia.

By command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. S. G. Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *February 24, 1865.*

Maj. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Detachment of Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry arrived at London, Ky., this morning and was ordered to Knoxville, as requested by General Stoneman.

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In absence of the general.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE AND FOURTH DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., February 24, 1865.

Maj. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Louisville, Ky.:

A flag of truce turned off at Brice's Mills, on the Rutledge road, to evade Strawberry Plains and approach Knoxville. I have ordered the flag back; refused to receive persons or papers, and notified the bearer that if the attempt was repeated the party would be arrested.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. District and Division.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. U. S. FORCES AT MOBILE POINT,
Fort Morgan, Ala., February 24, 1865.

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3. The senior officer present of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Reserve Corps, as announced in Special Orders, No. 43, extract 3, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, is hereby directed to assume command of said brigade and establish brigade headquarters without delay.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. P. Benton:

FRANK ADAMS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 25, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Richmond papers to day report nothing of interest. The following is taken from the Examiner:

Vaughn's Cavalry in East Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS,
February 24, 1865.

Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War:

General Echols reports that detachments of Vaughn's cavalry struck the railroad beyond Knoxville at Sweet Water and Athens, capturing the garrisons at both places. Sixty men of the Second Ohio Regiment, with their horses and equipments, were captured.

R. E. LEE.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 93. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 25, 1865.*

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18. Brig. Gen. H. M. Judah, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person without delay to Major-General Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Cumberland, for assignment to duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 50. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., February 25, 1865.*

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XX. The One hundred and fifty-second Illinois Infantry, Lieut. Col. J. Partridge commanding, will report without delay to Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau, commanding District of Tennessee, for assignment to duty with Maj. Gen. R. H. Milroy's command.

XXI. The One hundred and forty-seventh Illinois Infantry will proceed without delay to Chattanooga, Tenn., and report to Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman, commanding District of the Etowah, to whose command it is assigned. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Thomas;

HENRY M. CIST,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 25, 1865.*

Maj. WILLIAM R. PRICE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Asst. Insp. Gen., Cav. Bureau, War Dept.:

SIR: I have the honor to express my approbation of the system of special inspectors of cavalry, devised and put into successful operation under your superintendence. Through it our cavalry forces have been rapidly supplied with remounts, arms, and equipments and promptly sent to the field. The special merit of the system is that it enables the actual commander of the cavalry to keep his troops well supplied without going to the rear in person to secure this object, and therefore does away with the old system of chief of cavalry, and finds employment for the general officers who have frequently filled these positions with so little advantage to the country. The system of special inspectors should have the sanction of law, and the officers detailed on that service should have at least the rank of lieutenant-colonel for corps as long as they are on duty. Had it not been for the very efficient service of Maj. William P. Chambliss, special inspector for the Military Division of the Mississippi, and Capt. John Green, special inspector for the Cavalry Corps, the cavalry service in the West would have suffered greatly. These officers are worthy of the highest commendation for the zeal, intelligence, and activity with which they discharged the duties of their position. Both have been recommended through the proper channels for promotion.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 25, 1865.

Maj. WILLIAM P. CHAMBLISS,
Chief Inspector of Cavalry:

MAJOR: I have just received your letter inclosing copies of orders in regard to the distribution of horses. As a matter of course, General Thomas is competent authority, but I can scarcely agree with him as to the relative importance of the commands which he seems disposed to favor. When I was chief of the Cavalry Bureau there were in the vicinity of Louisville nearly 10,000 broken-down horses. I presume the policy of grazing them has in some measure been continued, and that a portion of these horses are yet there. If this is so, and in view of the large demands likely to be made for remounts, I have most respectfully to request that 2,000 of the best of them be immediately selected and sent to the cavalry depot at Edgefield, Tenn., for recuperation, and that as fast as they are ready for duty and issued their places in the stables be filled by others not receiving as good attention. A close observation of two years leaves me no room to doubt the superiority of stabling over pasturage as the latter is generally provided. The depot at Edgefield can thus be rendered efficient, and the result of the labor then be converted always to the use of my corps. Please give this matter your careful consideration, and let us see that much abused class of horses, "broken down" in service, returned to duty hardy veterans.

Hoping to hear from you in regard to this question very soon, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

WATERLOO, ALA., *February 25, 1865.*

Major-General WILSON,
Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: If consistent with your plans I wish you to let the First Division remain in statu quo until the others cross the river. This will probably give us several days' time, which we need more than the other divisions, and also leave us in our present quarters. It would probably require several days to cross the whole command. The river is very high.

Very respectfully, yours,

JNO. T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 25, 1865.

Brig. Gen. ELI LONG,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The brevet major-general commanding desires to move with as few wheels as possible, and has established the following estimate for transportation: Enough wagons and pack-mules to carry sixty days' rations of coffee, thirty of sugar, fifteen of salt, and five of hard bread; reduce the number of wagons to the lowest possible estimate. Two wagons for division headquarters, one for each brigade headquarters, and five wagons to a battery. The medical director of the corps will

regulate the number of ambulances and medical supply wagons to be taken. General Thomas has been requested by telegraph to order the necessary supply of ammunition. A supply train, guarded by a detachment of the Fifth Division, may accompany us two or three days' march, and will be sent back after being unloaded. The brevet major-general commanding does not anticipate so much difficulty in subsisting the men as will doubtless be experienced in finding forage for the animals. You may make arrangements to leave your train in charge of an officer and forty five men. This officer will be charged with sending to the cavalry depot at Edgefield for storage all surplus baggage, camp and garrison equipage for which no transportation is provided in General Orders, No. 7, and which are not absolutely needed in campaign. He will load his train with what is left, and with such supplies for the troops as may be needed, and be prepared to march with the Fifth Division wherever it may be ordered. Brigadier-General Croxton has been ordered to commence crossing to the south side of the river, and will continue day and night until his whole command is over. Hold your division in readiness to cross the river as soon as General Croxton is over, taking no wagons but those you are to take with you. Orders will be sent before you commence moving.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. BEAUMONT,

Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE AND FOURTH DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,

Knoxville, Tenn., February 25, 1865—7.15 p. m. (Received 27th.)

Maj. S. HOFFMAN,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Cumberland, Nashville:

Two officers in the uniform of and claiming to belong to the Confederate navy were captured yesterday near Loudon. They state they were of a party sent from Richmond to destroy the bridges and steamboats on the Tennessee River. The balance of the party made their escape and are still at large.

DAVIS TILLSON,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. District and Division.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE AND FOURTH DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,

Knoxville, Tenn., February 25, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN,

Chattanooga:

Two officers in the uniform of and claiming to belong to the Confederate navy were captured yesterday near Loudon. They state they were of a party sent to capture and destroy the steam-boats on the river. The remainder of the party made their escape and are still at large; they may attempt to carry out their plan. I respectfully suggest that guards on the boats be increased and cautioned to exercise unusual vigilance.

DAVIS TILLSON,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. District and Division.

BRIDGEPORT, *February 25, 1865.*

Maj. S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

One of our scouting parties brought in to-day seven guerrillas, prisoners, captured on Sand Mountain, near Island Creek. They will be forwarded to you to-morrow.

FELIX PR. SALM,
Colonel.

DALTON, *February 25, 1865.*

Maj. S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

You will have to send another regiment here. We have not men sufficient to relieve the troops now here. They have 400 men at Tunnel Hill, and it requires 300 men daily at this post for picket and guard duty. We have not men sufficient to relieve our details of to-day. Have sent 100 men to the tunnel.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN F. DOUGLASS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 115th Indiana.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, Ky., February 25, 1865. (Received 10.20 p. m.)

Hon. A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

In obedience to your orders I have the honor to forward you the following copy of the order found on Col. R. J. Breckinridge, of the rebel army:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. WEST VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,
Wytheville, Va., January 6, 1865.

All officers and men now in Kentucky upon military service under authority other than that of the Secretary of War, are required to report to Robert J. Breckinridge, whose orders they are commanded to obey. All who have authority from the Secretary of War prior to April 4, 1864, or from these headquarters, whose time has expired, will report to their respective commands or these headquarters. All who fail to obey this order promptly will be at once reported to the existing authorities in Kentucky as not recognized by the Confederate Government as prisoners of war, if captured.

By command of Major-General Breckinridge:

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, Ky., February 25, 1865.

Reliable evidence has reached these headquarters that emissaries of the rebel Government are engaged in recruiting for their exhausted armies in the State of Kentucky. Appeals are again made to the young men of the State to disregard their duty and risk their lives and honor in a wicked and desperate cause, while men who have deserted the rebel service, and are now peaceably at their homes, are required to

rejoin their commands, again encounter the perils of treason under the threatened penalty of betrayal to the Federal authorities, who, they are taught to believe, will treat them as outlaws and guerrillas.

To counteract these efforts to mislead the men who have, in good faith, deserted the rebel service, all deserters from the rebel armies now in this department will, within thirty days from date, report themselves to the provost-marshal of the district in which they reside for registry. And all persons who may hereafter desert from the rebel armies and come into this department will, within five days after their arrival, report themselves for the same purpose.

Provost-marshals will receive the report of all persons presenting themselves under this order, will register the names, age, residence, and the particular military organization from which they have deserted.

Such registry will be regarded by the military authorities of the department as a distinct renunciation of all further connection with the rebel Government and as entitling the registered person, who demeans himself as a peaceable citizen, to military protection.

Persons who refuse to present themselves for registry, as required by this order, will be understood as adhering to the rebel Government, and, if captured, will be treated as spies, guerrillas, or otherwise, according to the circumstances of the case.

By command of Major-General Palmer:

G. M. BASCOM,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Fort Gaines, Ala., February 25, 1865.*

I. In accordance with General Orders, No. 20, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi,* I hereby assume command of the Thirteenth Army Corps.

II. The staff of the corps so far as selected is announced: Capt. Alexander N. Shipley, U. S. Army, chief quartermaster; Capt. John C. Palfrey, U. S. Engineers, assistant inspector-general and acting chief engineer; Capt. Fred. W. Emery, U. S. Volunteers, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Stephen A. Cobb, U. S. Volunteers, chief commissary of subsistence; Surg. C. B. White, U. S. Volunteers, medical director; Capt. G. W. Fox, Twenty-sixth New York Battery, chief of artillery; Capt. J. J. Williamson, One hundred and twenty-eighth New York Volunteers, ordnance officer; Capt. William L. Avery, U. S. Volunteers, aide-de-camp and judge-advocate; First Lieut. Charles S. Sargent, Second Louisiana Volunteers, aide-de-camp. All requisitions for supplies for the command and all communications to these headquarters will be made through the chiefs of the proper staff departments. All reports called for by them will be promptly furnished either direct or through the regular military channel, as they may elect.

III. The following assignments to the command of divisions are made: First Division, Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch, U. S. Volunteers; Second Division, Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews, U. S. Volunteers; Third Division, Brig. Gen. W. P. Benton, U. S. Volunteers. Division staffs will be immediately organized in accordance with General Orders, No. 20, current series, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi.*

GORDON GRANGER,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

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* See Vol. XLVIII, Part I, p. 891.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS, *Mobile Point, Ala., February 25, 1865.*

I. In obedience to Special Orders, No. 4, extract 4, current series, from headquarters U. S. forces, Mobile Point, Ala., the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Reserve Corps, Military Division of West Mississippi.

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HENRY M. DAY,
Colonel Ninety-first Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, *Dauphin Island, Ala., February 25, 1865.*

In obedience to Special Orders, No. 36, from headquarters District of West Florida and South Alabama, the undersigned this day assumes command of the U. S. forces on Dauphin Island. All existing orders will remain in force. The following officers of the staff are announced: Capt. E. P. Taylor, Second Arkansas Volunteers, acting chief quartermaster; Capt. Joseph Rankin, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. James T. Reed, Twenty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, aide-de-camp. Capt. W. E. Kuhn, assistant adjutant-general, will remain on duty temporarily as assistant adjutant-general.

JAMES C. VEATCH,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. U. S. FORCES AT MOBILE POINT, *Fort Morgan, Ala., February 25, 1865.*

I. Col. D. P. Grier, Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, is hereby directed to assume command at once of the First Brigade, Third Division, Reserve Corps, as announced in Special Orders, No. 43, extract 3, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi. He will establish brigade headquarters without delay.

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By order of Brig. Gen. W. P. Benton:

FRANK ADAMS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 38. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA AND SOUTH ALABAMA, *Fort Gaines, February 25, 1865.*

I. The commanding officer U. S. forces at Dauphin Island will have the Nineteenth Iowa Volunteers sent as soon as possible to Navy Cove, Ala., to report to the commanding officer First Brigade, Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

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By order of Major-General Granger:

F. W. EMERY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 26, 1865.*

The Thirteenth and Sixteenth Army Corps having been reorganized by Major-General Canby, by direction of the President Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger is assigned to the command of the former, and Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith to the latter, their assignments to date from February 18.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 26, 1865—10.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

When did Stoneman start on his expedition?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 26, 1865.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland, Nashville, Tenn.:

I am informed that General Thomas has ordered the issue of Spencer carbines to the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, a regiment whose term has nearly expired. Please ask him to suspend this order and direct Major Chambliss to send all the Spencers that can be obtained for Croxton's and Hatch's veterans, now armed with every species of arm from Springfield rifles to Hall's carbines. The river has overflowed to its banks, and all the boats are being used to remove the grain from Eastport to Waterloo. No troops can cross the river for several days.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, February 26, 1865.

Brigadier-General CROXTON,
Comdg. First Div., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: The brevet major-general commanding is desirous of knowing how you are succeeding in crossing your troops over the river, and what obstacles, if any, present themselves to thwart your progress. Please report with the least practicable delay information in regard to the above facts, and how long it will take to complete the crossing.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEVI T. GRIFFIN,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

EASTPORT, *February 26, 1865.*

General JOHN T. CROXTON,
Commanding First Division Cavalry, Waterloo:

GENERAL: The river is rising rapidly. I fear that we will lose our grain without it is moved within a few hours. I suggest that you add

another 1,000 men to the detail already made to work at this place and at Chickasaw. Every barge suitable will be ready to be loaded, as also every steamer.

Yours, very truly,

A. J. MACKAY,
Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Cumberland.

There is three feet of water between Stewart's headquarters and the bank of the river. Stewart has not relieved his men, and very little work is being done. I assure you if the details are not managed better and the men work with a will, this large lot of forage is gone up.

MACK.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Waterloo, Ala., February 26, 1865—12.30 p. m.

[Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:]

MAJOR: Your communication of the 24th directing me to cross was received last night after dark. I went down this morning early to see Colonel Mackay about boats, and he informed me that he could not put anybody across now and that all the boats and barges were being loaded with the stores at Eastport, part of them being submerged already and the river still rising rapidly. Colonel Mackay is moving his stores and forage to Chickasaw Landing, and I have detailed 1,000 men, at his request, to assist.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 26, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. T. CROXTON,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: General Wilson directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication asking for a delay of the crossing of your division, and in reply to say it is too late now to make the change desired. You can vacate your camps by regiment and carry on the necessary preparations for moving while the troops are crossing. Your close proximity to the crossing and the bad condition of the roads points out your command as the first to cross.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 26, 1865.

Col. R. R. STEWART,
Commanding Fifth Division:

COLONEL: General Wilson desires me to say that you may take any steps you deem proper to interfere with the projected rebel muster at

Iuka, but make all your preparations with the utmost caution to guard against a surprise of the command you send.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, *February 26, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

I have information from an officer at McMinnville, in whom I have entire confidence, that Wheeler is on this side of the Tennessee River. His forces are said to be in detached parties to be concentrated at some point for a raid. I received information to the same effect some days since from a Union spy. I think there is sufficient in these reports to make it important that I have more force here soon.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *February 26, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Is Colonel Palmer, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, in Nashville? The Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry leaves here to-morrow, and I want it to report to Colonel Palmer on its arrival at Nashville, to which place it goes by rail.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February 26, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN, *Louisville:*

Colonel Palmer not here. Think he is at Wauhatchie.

W. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General.

KNOXVILLE, *February 26, 1865.*

Maj. SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: A deserter who left Hood's army at Montgomery, Ala., on the 16th instant reports that army had all gone to Branchville except one division of Stewart's corps, which was at Mobile. The last division of Cheatham's corps left Selma, Ala, two weeks ago to-day. Lee's and Stewart's corps had left about ten days before. He estimated the entire force at 18,000 to 20,000. He had received a furlough to return when Cheatham's corps train arrives at Augusta, Ga.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *February 26, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Will you allow me to retain two of the new regiments coming from the north? I need them.

JNO. M. PALMER,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, *February 26, 1865.*

Maj. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Guerrilla squads have appeared in Owen and Carroll Counties. Have strengthened my recruiting parties in that direction. A band crossed the pike near Georgetown on Saturday and robbed mail carrier. Three night attacks are reported at New Haven on detachment of Sixth U. S. Colored Cavalry. Have sent Colonel Armstrong, with another company, to that place with orders to drive out the guerrillas, occupy Bloomfield, and recruit. Have armed 200 colored recruits at this place.

JAS. S. BRISBIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS, *Mobile Point, Ala., February 26, 1865.*

I. The following-named officers having been assigned to duty at these headquarters are hereby announced as the staff of the colonel commanding: First Lieut. Charles H. Sheldon, Seventh Vermont Veteran Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. R. R. Kirkpatrick, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteers, acting assistant quartermaster; Second Lieut. A. W. Paul, Ninety-first Illinois Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general and ordnance officer.

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By order of H. M. Day, colonel, commanding brigade:

CHARLES H. SHELDON,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIV., THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Dauphin Island, Ala., February 26, 1865.*

In obedience to orders from headquarters District of West Florida and South Alabama, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Second Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

E. S. DENNIS,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. HDQRS. U. S. FORCES AT MOBILE POINT, *Fort Morgan, Ala., February 26, 1865.*

1. Lieut. Col. H. A. Starr, Twentieth Wisconsin Infantry, is hereby charged with the entire superintendence of the construction of the railroad upon Mobile Point. He will prosecute the work with the utmost diligence, and will apply to these headquarters for all necessary details.

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By order of Brig. Gen. W. P. Benton:

FRANK ADAMS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 27, 1865—4 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

It has been suggested that an expedition be sent from here to destroy the Rapidan railroad bridge and the railroad to Culpeper. Would the advantage equal the waste of horse-flesh? Nine regiments and three companies of infantry and five companies of artillery have been sent, within the last twelve days, to Nashville from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, *February 27, 1865—11 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

General Stoneman being so late in making his start from East Tennessee, and Sherman having passed out of the State of South Carolina, I think now his course had better be changed. It is not impossible that in the event of the enemy being driven from Richmond they may fall back to Lynchburg with a part of their force and attempt a raid into East Tennessee. It will be better, therefore, to keep Stoneman between our garrisons in East Tennessee and the enemy. Direct him to repeat his raid of last fall, destroying the railroad as far toward Lynchburg as he can. Sheridan starts to-day from Winchester for Lynchburg. This will vastly favor Stoneman. Every effort should be made to collect all the surplus forage and provisions of East Tennessee at Knoxville, and to get there a large amount of stores besides. It is not impossible that we may have to use a very considerable force in that section the coming spring. Preparations should at once be made to meet such contingency. If it had been possible to have got Stoneman off in time he would have made a diversion in favor of Sherman, and would have destroyed a large amount of railroad stock, cut off and left in Northwest South Carolina. It is too late now to do any good except to destroy the stock.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

(Copy to General Stoneman, Knoxville, Tenn.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, February 27, 1865—2 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

Your telegram of 26th is just received. General Stoneman has not yet started, but informed my chief of staff, a few days since, at Louisville, that he would be ready to start about the 1st of March. I will notify you as soon as he gets off. He has been delayed for want of horses. I have just returned from Eastport, having completed the arrangements for the cavalry expedition from that point. Owing to the recent stormy and rainy weather, General Wilson will be delayed a few days for the roads to dry up. He will be able to start in a few days with at least 10,000 men.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, February 27, 1865—8 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

Your telegram of 11 a. m. to-day is received. I am sorry that the expedition under General Stoneman could not get off sooner than this, but he has not had time to prepare fully since I received your instructions. I will direct him to throw his forces into Southwestern Virginia, as you direct; and, in anticipation of probable operations in East Tennessee this spring, have already thrown into Knoxville over 2,000,000 rations, and have given orders to have the store-houses filled to their full capacity. Orders were also given, some weeks since, to accumulate forage at Knoxville, which order is now being complied with by the quartermaster's department. Unless you wish otherwise, I shall send General Stanley's entire corps to East Tennessee, as soon as a sufficient number of new regiments report to enable me to withdraw it from Huntsville, Ala. I shall also concentrate the surplus of new regiments at Chattanooga, as the most available point from which to re-enforce the troops in East Tennessee, if necessary.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 52. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., February 27, 1865.*

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VII. The One hundred and fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, Col. McLain F. Wood commanding, will report at once to Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau, commanding District of Tennessee, for assignment to duty with Major-General Milroy's command. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

VIII. The One hundred and forty-third Indiana Volunteers will report at once to Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau, commanding District of Tennessee, for assignment to duty with General Milroy's command. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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XI. The One hundred and eighty-fourth Ohio Infantry, Lieut. Col. C. W. Carroll commanding, will report at once to Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau, commanding District of Tennessee, for assignment to duty with General Milroy's command. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

HENRY M. CIST,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 27, 1865.*

I. Brig. Gen. J. T. Croxton will assume command of the First Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, in the absence of General McCook. General Croxton will at once enter into the discharge of his duties as division commander.

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By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Pulaski, Tenn., February 27, 1865.

Col. ELISHA MIX,
Eighth Michigan Cavalry:

COLONEL: You will detail a party of twenty-five men of your regiment, in command of an intelligent and strict officer, to proceed to Fayetteville, Tenn., bearing dispatches to the commanding officer Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, which are herewith inclosed.* The officer will wait in the camp of that regiment, or near there, for the preparation of some official returns and reports which are due, and with which he will return. His stay will not, however, exceed one week. The men will carry blankets, shelter-tents, and three days' rations. This will be authority to call upon commanding officer Fifth Tennessee Cavalry for rations for the balance of the time and forage and he will be particularly cautioned to keep his men together and preserve the condition of the horses. Let him return by way of Cornersville, looking for bushwhackers in that country.

By order of Brigadier-General Johnson:

E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., February 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. R. H. MILROY,
Commanding Defenses Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad:

GENERAL: By direction of the commanding general I have the honor to inform you that new regiments will be sent to you as they arrive, enough to form a division for you. The regiments will be camped, drilled, and organized and be put in as good condition for effectiveness and usefulness as possible. The One hundred and forty-eighth Illinois has this day been ordered to report to you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February 27, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. DAVIS TILLSON,
Knoxville:

The commanding general says keep a good lookout for the Tennessee train destruction party. You will have to look after the guerrillas; there will be plenty of them.

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, [*February*] *27, 1865.*

Major HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

We have captured the boat and stores belonging to the party sent from Richmond to destroy bridges and transportation on Tennessee River, and also more of the party, probably all of them.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

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* Not found.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February 27, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. J. M. PALMER,
Louisville, Ky.:

The general says you can retain two Indiana regiments from those now coming.

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February 27, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. J. M. PALMER,
Louisville, Ky.:

You can stop two Indiana regiments for duty in Kentucky. Report the numbers of regiments and commanding officers to these headquarters.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February 27, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

At the expiration of your leave of absence you will remain in Lexington awaiting orders. There is no command in this department to which you can be assigned at present.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to request that you will be pleased to order your command held in readiness to embark as fast as transportation can be furnished. The transports will proceed to Dauphin Island, Ala., and the detachments will disembark there and be reported to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 27, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. B. Comstock, the bearer of this, will report to you for temporary service. Relieve him and order him back to these headquarters as soon as you commence a movement to the interior from Mobile, should that city fall into your possession soon, or when it is clearly ascertained that you are to have a protracted siege. Until recently I supposed that Mobile would probably be surrendered without a struggle. Since, however, I have learned that orders have been given

from Richmond to hold the place at all hazards. These orders are now but about a week old, and may have reached there too late. The great length of time that has elapsed since I have heard from you, however, makes it impossible for me to judge whether your campaign has progressed far enough to interfere with a compliance with this order. I am extremely anxious to hear of your forces getting to the interior of Alabama. I send Grierson, an experienced cavalry commander, to take command of your cavalry. At the time he received his orders I did not know that you were intending to send your cavalry from Vicksburg. He was, therefore, directed to report to you in person. I am afraid this will prevent his taking the command I intended, and interfere somewhat with the success of your cavalry. Forrest seems to be near Jackson, Miss., and, if he is, none but the best of our cavalry commanders will get by him. Thomas was directed to start a cavalry force from Eastport, Miss., as soon after the 20th of February as possible, to move on Selma, Ala., which would tend to ward Forrest off. He promised to start it by that day, but I know he did not, and I do not know that he has yet started it. It but rarely happens that a number of expeditions starting from various points to act upon a common center materially aid each other. They never do except when each acts with vigor, and either makes rapid marches or keeps confronting an enemy. Whilst one column is engaging anything like an equal force it is necessarily aiding the other by holding that force. With Grierson, I am satisfied you would either find him at the appointed place in time or you would find him holding an enemy, which would enable the other column to get there. I think you will find the same true of Wilson, who I suppose will command the forces starting from Eastport. I directed that you should organize your forces in two corps, one under Steele and the other under A. J. Smith. Both these officers have had experience in subsisting off the country through which they are passing. I write this now, not to give any instructions not heretofore given, but because I feel a great anxiety to see the enemy entirely broken up in the West whilst I believe it will be an easy job. Time will enable the enemy to reorganize and collect in their deserters and get up a formidable force. By giving them no rest what they now have in their ranks will leave them. It is also important to prevent, as far as possible, the planting of a crop this year and to destroy their railroads, machine-shops, &c. It is also important to get all the negro men we can before the enemy put them in their ranks. Stoneman starts from East Tennessee in a few days to make a raid as far up on Lynchburg road as he can get. Sheridan started this morning from Winchester, Va., to destroy the Virginia Central road and James River Canal, and to get to Lynchburg if he can. Each starts with cavalry forces alone. I am not urging because of any even supposed delay, but because I feel a great anxiety to see everything pushed, and the time it takes to communicate leaves me in the dark as to the progress you are making. Please write to me fully on receipt of this. General Comstock will give you detailed news from this quarter.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 41. } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, *City Point, Va., February 27, 1865.*

I. Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. B. Comstock, of the staff, will report in person without delay to Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding Military Divis-

ion of West Mississippi, off Mobile, for temporary duty; upon the execution of which he will rejoin these headquarters.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. U. S. FORCES AT MOBILE POINT,
Fort Morgan, Ala., February 27, 1865.

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3. Col. Conrad Krez, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, is hereby directed to assume command at once of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps (Reserve Corps), as announced in Special Orders, No. 43, extract 3, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi.

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By order of Brig. Gen. W. P. Benton:

FRANK ADAMS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, 13TH ARMY CORPS, AND U. S. FORCES,
Dauphin Island, Ala., February 27, 1865.

In obedience to General Orders, No. 1, headquarters Thirteenth Army Corps, of date Fort Gaines, Ala., February 26, 1865, I have this day assumed command of the First Division of said corps. The division staff will be announced in orders.

JAMES C. VEATCH,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, Ky., February 27, 1865.

Officers charged with recruiting colored troops are informed that the use of force or menaces to compel the enlistment of colored men is both unlawful and disgraceful. Several cases of this kind have been reported to these headquarters and are under investigation. The able-bodied men of the State are enrolled, and have the right to volunteer for the service of the country. In this respect there is no difference on account of color. No man can be forced into the service unless in pursuance of law. Any violence or threats toward white or black men to compel them to enlist will be severely punished. No bounty broker will be allowed to accompany any recruiting party or in any other way intermeddle with their operations.

By command of Major-General Palmer:

G. M. BASCOM,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 49. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE, *Nashville, Tenn., February 27, 1865.*

I. The One hundred and fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, having been assigned to this command in pursuance of orders from department headquarters, will proceed by rail to Tullahoma and report to Major-General Milroy.

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By command of Major-General Rousseau:

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, February 28, 1865—9 p. m. (Received 11.50 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

Have just heard from General Canby that his cavalry will start from Vicksburg on the 5th of March. General Wilson is now ready, and I will give him instructions to start from Eastport about the same date as the cavalry from Vicksburg starts.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 28, 1865—11.30 p. m.*
(Received 12.50 a. m. March 1.)

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

I think your precaution in sending the Fourth Corps to Knoxville a good one. I also approve of sending the new troops to Chattanooga. Eastport must be held, particularly whilst troops are operating in Alabama.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *February 28, 1865—4.10 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Requisitions from New Orleans call for forage for 25,000 animals, reported there to be on their way from your army to New Orleans. Other information here is that the number is 9,000 only. The difference is costly. What are the true numbers?

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, &c.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February 28, 1865—9 p. m.*
(Received 11.45 p. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army:

Your telegram of 4.10 p. m. to-day received. I am informed by General Grant that the infantry sent from my command went to New

Orleans, and the cavalry to Vicksburg. The infantry have 3,000 animals and the cavalry about 5,500. These are all that have gone from my army.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 28, 1865—10.15 a. m.
(Via Nashville, Tenn.)

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Comdg. Department of the Cumberland:

The Forty-seventh Wisconsin and One hundred and eighty-fifth Ohio, both new infantry regiments, left their respective States yesterday for Nashville.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, *February 28, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

The One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteers left the rendezvous this p. m., 810 strong. They will report to you.

H. B. CARRINGTON.

CARTHAGE, *February 28, 1865.*

General WHIPPLE:

A band of guerrillas pass quite often from a point on Obey River, some eight miles above Celina, going west. Their track is near the State line. How far they go west I am unable to say, but they generally pass beyond the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The band numbers from fifteen to sixty men, or that has been the report for the last few months. They have different commanders. Sometimes Captain Bennett, at others Major Jones or Magruder. For a long time they have not gone east of the point mentioned on Obey River. Generally on their return to Obey River they bring goods of various kinds and hide them away among the hills. Yesterday I had a long conversation with H. D. Johnson, of Overton. I know he is in communication with Hughes, Gatewood, and others. He has a son with the rebel Colonel Dibrell, formerly of Sparta. Johnson says the rebels will be in this section of country in considerable force late in the spring, or so soon as it shall seem the rivers will not rise suddenly and remain full any length of time. There is the same old evil disposition among the rebels, the same hate, but they fear more and hide. If any one doubts, let him become for a time a rebel and go among them, where he is not known to be other than what he seems.

Very respectfully,

J. D. HALE.

[FEBRUARY 28, 1865.—For General Orders, No. 29, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, promulgating act of Congress to prevent officers of the Army and Navy and other persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States from interfering in elections in the States, see Vol. XLVI, Part II, p. 728.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., February 28, 1865.*

The whole of the State of Tennessee, with Northern Alabama and Northern Georgia, being now included in the Department of the Cumberland, the following division of the territory into districts and sub-districts, with designations of the commands, is hereby announced:

I. All that portion of Tennessee lying west of the Tennessee River will be known as the District of West Tennessee, Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn commanding; headquarters at Memphis. The troops stationed in the District of West Tennessee will constitute the Third Division of the Department of the Cumberland.

II. Middle Tennessee and Northern Alabama, as far as Widow's Creek, near Bridgeport, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, with all the lines of railroad and water communication therein, will constitute the District of Middle Tennessee, Maj. Gen. L. H. Roussean commanding; headquarters at Nashville. The Fourth Division of the Twentieth Army Corps is discontinued, and the troops stationed in Middle Tennessee will constitute the First Division of the Department of the Cumberland. The District of Middle Tennessee will be subdivided as follows:

First. The line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, from Decatur, Ala., to and including the block-house at Widow's Creek, near Bridgeport; the line of the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, from Huntsville to and including Athens, Ala.; the Tennessee River from Bridgeport to Waterloo, at the foot of the Mussel Shoals, will constitute the District of Northern Alabama, Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger commanding; headquarters at Decatur, Ala.

Second. The line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, as far as but not including Stevenson, Ala., and adjacent country, will constitute the First Sub-District of Middle Tennessee, Maj. Gen. R. H. Milroy commanding; headquarters at Tullahoma.

Third. The Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, from Nashville to, but not including, Athens, Ala., and adjacent country, will constitute the Second Sub District of Middle Tennessee, Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson, U. S. Volunteers, commanding; headquarters at Pulaski, Tenn.

Fourth. The Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, including Johnsonville and adjacent country, will constitute the Third Sub-District of Middle Tennessee, Col. C. R. Thompson, Twelfth U. S. Colored Troops, commanding; headquarters at Kingston Springs.

Fifth. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad, from Nashville to the Kentucky line, and the Cumberland River above Nashville, and including Hartsville and Carthage and adjacent country, will constitute the Fourth Sub-District of Middle Tennessee, Col. James Gilfillan, Eleventh Minnesota Volunteers, commanding.

Sixth. The garrisons of Clarksville and Fort Donelson, and the line of the Edgefield and Clarksville Railroad, and adjacent country, will constitute the Fifth Sub-District of Middle Tennessee, Col. A. A. Smith, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteers, commanding; headquarters at Clarksville.

Seventh. The garrison and post of Nashville will remain as at present organized and designated, except so far as it may be affected by the discontinuance of the Fourth Division of the Twentieth Army Corps.

III. The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, from and including Bridgeport, Ala., to Chattanooga; the Western and Atlantic Railroad as far south as garrisoned by U. S. troops; the East Tennessee and

Georgia Railroad, from Chattanooga to the Hiawassee River, will constitute the District of the Etowah, Maj. Gen. J. B. Steedman, U. S. Volunteers, commanding; headquarters at Chattanooga. The troops of the District of the Etowah will constitute the Second Division of the Department of the Cumberland.

IV. East Tennessee, with the line of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, and the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, as far as garrisoned by U. S. troops, will constitute the District of East Tennessee.

Cumberland Gap belongs to the Department of Ke tucky, and the troops now stationed there belonging to the Department of the Cumberland will be withdrawn as soon as they can be replaced by troops from the Department of Kentucky. Maj. Gen. George Stoneman commands the District of East Tennessee; headquarters at Knoxville. The infantry of the District of East Tennessee will constitute the Fourth Division of the Department of the Cumberland, Brigadier-General Tillson commanding; and the cavalry of that district, the First Cavalry Division of the Department of the Cumberland, Brig. Gen. A. C. Gillem commanding.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 53. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., February 28, 1865.*

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VI. Company D, First Illinois Light Artillery, is hereby relieved from duty at the post of Nashville, Tenn., and assigned to the post of Clarksville, Tenn., reporting to the commanding officer thereof for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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X. The brigade of the Sixth Division of cavalry now at Edgefield will rejoin its division at Pulaski. The commanding general of the division will from time to time send such portions of his command as require a remount to this place by single regiments, when he is informed by Major Chambliss that horses are ready for them. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

HENRY M. CIST,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 28, 1865.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: The Tennessee River has risen thirty feet in four days. It is over its banks and not yet falling. It is impossible to cross any troops at present. Everything is ready, but the boots and undercloth-ing have not yet arrived. As soon as the water subsides we will push to the crossing and lose no time.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 28, 1865.

Maj. WILLIAM P. CHAMBLISS,
Special Inspector of Cavalry, Louisville, Ky.:

Captain Simpson has just arrived. Sorry to learn status of horse question. He tells me there are about 7,000 horses at Louisville and Edgefield for recuperation. Please put these horses under charge of Captain Wilson for Hatch. I think I can arrange for their recuperation before you can possibly fill our requisitions for new horses, and they will be better after they are fixed up. Hatch is willing to take them, and I'm sure the scheme will work.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 28, 1865.

Colonel MACKAY,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: It is of the utmost importance that I should cross my command to the south side of the river as rapidly as possible. I would therefore request that you employ all the steamers now at Eastport for this purpose, and detain any that may come hereafter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

WATERLOO, ALA., *February 28, 1865.*

Major BEAUMONT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: General Hatch having returned I shall consider my responsibility at Eastport terminated, and have so notified him. The river is still rising, though slowly. It is impossible to get to the landing at Waterloo or at Eastport. The Chickasaw banks are all high and dry, and will remain so. I doubt very much if we shall be able to cross for several days, and desire to know whether the general intends to cross at Eastport or Chickasaw. I presume, of course, the former. In the present condition of affairs, however, we could begin crossing at Chickasaw sooner, and thus save a day or two, but whether we should lose it by being unable to cross Bear Creek (which I learn is not fordable for thirty miles), I cannot say.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 25. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, Tenn., February 28, 1865.

The One hundred and forty-seventh Illinois Infantry Volunteers will proceed to Dalton, Ga., by rail, where it will go into camp, forming a part of the garrison at that place. The senior officer on duty at that

place will be charged with the defenses of its garrison, and the protection of the railroad and garrisons between Dalton and Ringgold, including Ringgold.

By command of Major-General Steedman:

S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE, *Nashville, Tenn., February 28, 1865.*

I. The One hundred and forty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, having reported to these headquarters, will proceed by rail to Murfreesborough and report to Brigadier-General Van Cleve, commanding at that place.

II. The One hundred and fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, having reported to these headquarters, will proceed to Murfreesborough by rail, and report to Brigadier-General Van Cleve. The regimental transportation, if any, will be sent by pike under small escort.

III. The One hundred and forty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, having reported to these headquarters, will proceed by rail to Tullahoma, and report to Major-General Milroy, commanding on Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Rousseau:

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *February 28, 1865.*

Brigadier-General TILLSON,
Commanding:

Lieutenant Jennings has just returned from near Rogersville, where he has been on flag of truce for General Palmer. He reports concentration of large rebel force near Abingdon for raid below Knoxville.

W. C. BARTLETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

U. S. STEAMER HASTINGS,
Off Hickman, Ky., February 28, 1865.

Commander ANDREW BRYSON,
Commanding Eighth District:

SIR: I respectfully beg leave to report to you a raid made upon this place yesterday in the absence of the gun-boat by a party of guerrillas said to belong to Quantrill's command. They came in about 10 a. m., commenced plundering the stores and dwelling houses, abusing and beating the citizens, women and children included, shooting at them, compelling them to give up the money in their possession; set fire to their buildings, one of which was entirely burnt up; remained in town until 4 p. m., leaving on the appearance of the Hastings coming up the river. They carried with them a large amount of money, supplies, and whisky, the latter articles having been landed recently from transports. I have been informed that whenever the gun-boat is absent there

are always from five to thirty rebels in the town. They are enticed here principally by the large amount of goods landed and permitted from Cairo. It has been the custom of persons living in the western part of Tennessee to go to Cairo, purchase goods, have them permitted to some point in Kentucky, usually Hickman and Watson's Landing—the former only five miles, the latter half a mile from the State line—and carry them to Tennessee. These people informed me that the question is never asked at Cairo whether they live in Kentucky or Tennessee. I am also informed that nearly all the goods landed at this point are sold in Tennessee, which, by the military regulations, is prohibited, unless received in exchange for cotton. The trade and travel to this point is very extensive. One boat landed $25,000 worth of goods, nearly all of which went to Tennessee, permitted for Kentucky from Cairo.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. WATSON,
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, February 28, 1865—4.30 p. m.
(Received 6 p. m. March 8.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, &c., Washington, D. C.:

It has stormed almost incessantly for the last three weeks, and the movement of troops and supplies has, in consequence, been greatly delayed. I have seized and sent to Mobile Bay all the Mississippi steamers that could make the voyage with any degree of safety, but have still an insufficient number for as prompt movements as were desired. This difficulty would in great measure have been avoided if the light-draft, sea-going steamers, for which requisitions were made three months ago, could have been furnished. I expect to commence operations at Mobile on the 5th proximo. Cavalry demonstrations will be made from Baton Rouge, Vicksburg, and Memphis in co-operation. General Thomas will co-operate by a cavalry movement in the direction of Corinth. A cavalry force from Pensacola, supported by a considerable infantry force, will advance to destroy the Mobile and Montgomery road between Pollard and Evergreen. If the severe rains have extended to the upper country, it may interfere with the cavalry operations that have been ordered.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., February 28, 1865—9 p. m. (Received March 11.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
New Orleans, La.:

Your telegram of the 22d is just received. Major-General Wilson will march from Eastport, with 10,000 cavalry, about the 5th of March; threaten the Mobile and Ohio Railroad as far south as Columbus, Miss.; do as much damage as he can, and, whilst occupying the enemy about Columbus, will suddenly throw his force in the direction of Selma and

Montgomery, Ala., and if possible reach those two points. He has a well-appointed and enthusiastic force, and I have no doubt will aid your forces very materially in your operations against Selma and Montgomery. I wish you the most eminent success in your movements.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA, *Barrancas, February 28, 1865.*

The following order, received this a. m., is published for the information of this command:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *February 25, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. F. Steele is assigned to the command of the troops operating from Pensacola Bay, and will proceed to Barrancas, Fla., to complete the organization and preparation of his column. He will have for the purpose of preparation the control of the depot of supplies at Barrancas, and will make requisitions for any additional supplies that may be needed upon the depots in Mobile Bay.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

H. R. PUTNAM,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

By command of Brigadier-General Asboth:

J. WM. HAIGHT, JR.,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BARRANCAS, FLA., *February 28, 1865.*

Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Military Division, &c.:

COLONEL: I arrived here this morning, having taken advantage of the first means of transportation from Fort Gaines after the general left. We were detained some time while a pontoon bridge, which General Granger ordered over here, was being loaded, but would have reached here yesterday if it had not been for the fog. The general wished me to write in regard to General Asboth's physical ability to endure the fatigue of a campaign. He is full of valor and energy, and seems very desirous of going into the field, but it appears to me that he is too feeble. He tells me that his weight is 140 pounds, and I observe that he requires assistance to mount and dismount his horse. While he is mounted he seems to experience no inconvenience in riding at a furious rate for several hours. I rode with him around the camps here to-day. General Andrews informs me that Lieutenant-Colonel Spurling, of the cavalry, is thoroughly acquainted with the country, and well qualified in every respect to command cavalry on an expedition like that in contemplation. I fear that the pontoon bridge will be a great incumbrance to my movements. The boats are very heavy, and it is my opinion that I could get along much easier and more expeditiously without them. The fog threatens to delay the boats transporting our troops.

Very respectfully, &c.,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Fort Gaines, Ala., February 28, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

3. Upon the recommendation of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews, commanding the division, Lieut. Col. Warren S. Dungan, Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, is assigned to duty as acting assistant inspector-general Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Granger:

F. W. EMERY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., February 28, 1865.*

The field allowance of ambulances, wagons, and tents for hospital purposes will be as follows: Of ambulances, one to each 400 men of infantry or cavalry, one to each battery of artillery (to which it shall be permanently attached), two to the headquarters of the army and of army corps. To each division train of ambulances, three army wagons will be allowed for transportation of hospital tents and mess chests. Ambulance corps will be organized as far as practicable, in accordance with the act of Congress, republished in General Orders, No. 38, 1864, from these headquarters. Hospital tents for divisions will be allowed at the rate of one tent for each 600 men, to be used only in division hospital organizations, under direction of the surgeon in charge. Smaller independent commands will observe the same organizations as regards hospitals and ambulance corps as are prescribed for divisions.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 28, 1865.

Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron, Mound City, Ill.:

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, informing me that two iron-clads and four tin-clads have been ordered by you to report to Commodore Palmer. These vessels have not yet arrived, but when they come I have no doubt that their services will realize all our anticipations. The late severe rains in this region have interfered very materially with the movement of troops. It is now bright and dry weather, and if it continues so we may hope soon to be able to go to work, with fair prospects of good success. Reports recently received from Mobile concur in the statement that a number of armed launches have been sent in the direction of Jackson, Miss., with the evident design of interfering with shipping on the river, or perhaps with the intention of covering the transfer of rebel troops from the west side of the river. I have given due notice to divisional commanders of your squadron between Red River and Memphis. During my absence I have authorized Generals Hurlbut

and Dana to approve all permits and safe-conducts, which heretofore under General Orders, No. 80, required my own approval. The officers of your squadron have all been notified accordingly. I thank you for your hearty co-operation on all occasions and for your kind wishes for our success.

With high esteem, your friend and obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Cumberland, Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of February, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	22	.....	22	24	.....	.....
Fourth Army Corps (Stanley)	672	14,431	17,827	29,994	.....	16
District of Tennessee (Rousseau)	602	15,487	19,743	25,649	46	90
District of East Tennessee (Tillson)	177	5,998	7,535	9,765	.....	83
District of West Tennessee (Roberts)	156	4,635	5,831	6,606	61	46
District of the Etowah (Steedman)	334	10,099	12,150	15,453	20	135
Reserve Brigade (Le Favour)	39	780	1,137	1,744	.....	.....
Artillery Reserve (Mendenhall)	40	1,289	1,391	1,644	.....	40
Unassigned infantry	33	1,112	1,473	1,766	.....	.....
Unassigned artillery	4	317	343	409	4	13
Signal Corps (Hollopeter)	11	81	92	123	.....	.....
Total	2,090	54,229	67,544	93,177	131	423

Organization of troops in the Department of the Cumberland, commanded by Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, February 28, 1865.

FOURTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. DAVID S. STANLEY.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM GROSE.

First Brigade.

Col. ISAAC M. KIRBY.

21st Illinois, Lieut. Col James E. Calloway.
38th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Edward Colyer.
31st Indiana, Col. John T Smith.
81st Indiana, Lieut. Col. Oliver P. Anderson.
90th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Samuel N. Yeoman.
101st Ohio, Capt. John M. Latimer, jr.

Second Brigade.

Col. JESSE H. MOORE.

96th Illinois, Capt. John K. Pollock.
115th Illinois, Lieut. Col. George A. Poteet.
35th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Augustus G. Tassin.
21st Kentucky, Lieut. Col. William R. Mulward.
23d Kentucky, Maj. William Boden.
45th Ohio, Lieut. Col. John H. Humphrey.
51st Ohio, Lieut. Col. David W. Marshall.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN E BENNETT.

75th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William M. Kilgour.
80th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Erastus N. Bates.
84th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Charles H Morton.
9th Indiana, Col Isaac C. B. Suman.
30th Indiana (seven companies), Lieut. Col. Henry W. Lawton.
36th Indiana (one company), Capt. John P. Swisher.
84th Indiana, Lieut. Col John C. Taylor.
77th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas E. Rose.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WASHINGTON L. ELLIOTT.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. JOHN RUSSELL.

36th Illinois, Capt. George W. Mossman.
44th Illinois, Capt. Alonzo W. Clark.
73d Illinois, Maj. Wilson Burroughs.
74th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Thomas J Bryan.
88th Illinois, Lieut. Col. George W. Smith.
125th Ohio, Capt. Daniel A. Stinger.
24th Wisconsin,* Capt. Edwin B. Parsons.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FERDINAND VAN DERVEER.

100th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Charles M. Hammond.
40th Indiana, Maj. Anthony E. Gordon.
57th Indiana, Capt. Thomas D. Ridge.
28th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. J Rowan Boone.
26th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William Clark.
97th Ohio, Capt. George S. Davis.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH CONRAD.

42d Illinois, Maj. Frederick A. Atwater.
51st Illinois, Capt. Merritt B. Atwater.
79th Illinois, Col. Allen Buckner.
15th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Theodore Meumann.
64th Ohio, Capt. Samuel M. Wolff.
65th Ohio, Maj. Orlow Smith.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL BEATTY.

First Brigade.

Col. ABEL D. STREIGHT.

89th Illinois, Col. Charles T. Hotchkiss.
51st Indiana, Capt. David W. Hamilton.
8th Kansas, Maj. Henry C. Austin.
15th Ohio, Lieut. Col. John McClenahan.
49th Ohio, Capt. Joseph R. Bartlett.

Second Brigade.

Col. HENRY K. MCCONNELL.

59th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Clayton Hale.
41st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Robert L. Kimberly.
71st Ohio, Capt. John W. Moody.
93d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Daniel Bowman.
124th Ohio, Lieut. Col. James Pickands.

Third Brigade.

Col. GEORGE F. DICK.

79th Indiana, Capt. William A. Abbett.
86th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Jacob C. Dick.
3d Michigan, Col Moses B. Houghton.
4th Michigan, Col. Jairus W. Hall.
13th Ohio (four companies), Maj. Joseph T. Snider.
19th Ohio, Capt. Calvin F. Chamberlin.

* Detachment 15th Wisconsin attached.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Capt. ALEXANDER MARSHALL.

Kentucky Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Theodore S. Thomasson.
1st Ohio Light, Battery G, Lieut. Nathaniel M. Newell.
Ohio Light, 6th Battery, Capt. Aaron P. Baldwin.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery B, Capt. Jacob Ziegler.

DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE.

Maj. Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

FOURTH DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM P. LYON.

73d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Alfred B. Wade.
18th Michigan, Lieut. Col. John W. Horner.
102d Ohio, Maj. John Huston.
13th Wisconsin, Capt. Charles S. Noyes.

Second Brigade.

Col. EDWIN C. MASON.

142d Indiana, Col. John M. Comparet
45th New York, Lieut. Col. Adolphus Dobke.
176th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William B. Nesbitt.
179th Ohio, Col. Harley H. Sage.
45th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Gumal Hesse.

Unassigned.

61st Illinois, Maj. Jerome B. Nulton.
83d Illinois (eight companies), Capt. Joshua M. Snyder.
83d Illinois (two companies), Capt. James Moore.
29th Michigan, Col. Thomas Saylor.
11th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. John Ball.
42d Missouri, Lieut. Col. Thaddeus J. Stauber.
47th Missouri, Col. Amos W. Maupin.
58th New York, Maj. Michael Esembaux.
59th Ohio (two companies), Capt. Elbert M. Sargent.
106th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Gustavus Tafel.
115th Ohio, Col. Thomas C. Boone.
173d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Calvin A. Shepard.
175th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Daniel McCoy.
182d Ohio, Col. Lewis Butler.
75th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Alvin V. Matzdorff.
78th Pennsylvania (three companies), Lieut. Col. Augustus B. Bonnaffon.
43d Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Byron Paine.
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery D, Lieut. George W. Kniss.

POST FORCES, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Brig. Gen. JOHN F. MILLER.

17th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William R. Shafter.
44th Wisconsin, Col. George G. Symes.
U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion (detachment), Col. Frank P. Cahill.
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery B,* Capt. Lyman A. White.
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery D,* Capt. Edgar H. Cooper.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery F,* Lieut. George R. Richardson.
Indiana Light Artillery, 2d Battery,* Capt. James S. Whicher.
Indiana Light Artillery, 12th Battery,* Lieut. Isaac Hamilton.
Iowa Light Artillery, 1st Battery,* Capt. William H. Gay.
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery C,* Capt. John L. Matthaei.
Ohio Light Artillery, 3d Battery,* Capt. John Sullivan.
Ohio Light Artillery, 4th Battery,* Lieut. Louis Zimmerer.
Ohio Light Artillery, 10th Battery,* Lieut. Joseph B. Gage.
1st Tennessee Light Artillery, Battery C,* Lieut. Joseph Grigsby.
1st Tennessee Light Artillery, Battery D,* Lieut. James H. Kyle.
2d U. S. Light Artillery, Battery F,* Lieut. Lemuel Smith.

* Constituted the garrison artillery under Maj. John J. Ely.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Col. ARTHUR A. SMITH.

2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery H, Capt. Henry C. Whittemore.

COLUMBIA, TENN.

Indiana Light Artillery, 21st Battery, Capt. Abram P. Andrew.

DECATUR, ALA.

1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery F, Capt. William H. Pease.

FORT DONELSON, TENN.

Lieut. Col. ELIJAH C. BROTT.

2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery C, Capt. James P. Flood.

GALLATIN, TENN.

Col. JAMES GILFILLAN.

1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery A, Capt. Charles W. Scovill.
40th U. S. Colored Troops (five companies), Col. James Gilfillan.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.

Brig. Gen. HORATIO P. VAN CLEVE.

Indiana Light Artillery, 4th Battery, Capt. Benjamin F. Johnson.
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery D, Lieut. Jesse B. Fuller.
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 8th Battery, Capt. Henry E. Stiles.

STEVENSON, ALA.

Col. WLADIMIR KRZYZANOWSKI.

1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery K, Capt. Lewis Heckman.

SPRINGFIELD, TENN.

Maj. GEORGE T. ARMSTRONG.

15th U. S. Colored Troops, Capt. Fielding L. Davies.

TULLAHOMA, TENN.

Lieut. Col. THADDEUS J. STAUBER.

New York Light Artillery, 13th Battery, Capt. Henry Bundy.

TROOPS ON THE NASHVILLE AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Col. CHARLES R. THOMPSON.

12th U. S. Colored Troops, Capt. Henry Hegner.
13th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. John A. Hottenstein.
100th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Henry Stone.
110th U. S. Colored Troops (one company), Capt. Edward H. Chase.
111th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Joel A. Dewey.

RESERVE BRIGADE.

Col. HEBER LE FAVOUR.

9th Michigan, Lieut. Col. William Wilkinson.
22d Michigan, Lieut. Col. Henry S. Dean.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Maj. JOHN MENDENHALL.

1st Illinois Light, Battery A, Lieut. Edward P. Wilcox.
1st Illinois Light, Battery E, Lieut. Orrin W. Cram.
Indiana Light, 13th Battery, Capt. Benjamin S. Nicklin.
Indiana Light, 20th Battery, Lieut. William J. Allen.
Kansas Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Marcus D. Tenney.
1st Michigan Light, Battery H, Lieut. Benjamin Kinney.
1st Michigan Light, Battery I, Capt. Luther R. Smith.
1st Ohio Light, Battery E, Lieut. Frank B. Reckard.
Ohio Light, 12th Battery, Capt. Frank Jackson.
Ohio Light, 18th Battery, Capt. Charles C. Aleshire.
5th United States, Battery K, Lieut. David H. Kinzie.
Wisconsin Light, 6th Battery, Capt. Thomas R. Hood.

UNASSIGNED INFANTRY.

1st Battalion Ohio Sharpshooters, Capt. Gershom M. Barber.
1st U. S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers, Col. William E. Merrill.

UNASSIGNED ARTILLERY.

Indiana Light, 10th Battery, Capt. William A. Naylor.
Indiana Light, 25th Battery, Capt. Frederick C. Sturm.
1st Michigan Light, Battery E, Capt. Peter De Vries.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Lieut. JEHU L. HOLLOPETER.

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*Abstract from return of the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, Bvt. Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of February, 1865.**

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....	Gravelly Springs, Ala.
Escort (McIntyre)	7	292	356	588	.....	.....	Do.
First Division (Croxton)	128	3,568	4,340	6,711	.....	4	Waterloo, Ala.
Second Division (Long)	172	4,560	5,752	7,647	.....	4	Gravelly Springs, Ala.
Fourth Division (Upton)	113	3,160	4,280	5,883	.....	4	Do.
Fifth Division (Stewart)	119	3,505	4,670	7,087	.....	4	Eastport, Miss.
Sixth Division (Johnson)	154	3,421	4,235	6,575	.....	4	Pulaski, Tenn.
Seventh Division (Knipe)[a]	120	3,027	3,815	5,480	.....	4	
Total	822	21,623	27,466	39,980	.....	24	

[a] From return for the month of January.

* For abstract of the Third Division (Kilpatrick's), see Vol. XLVII, Part I, p. 43.

Organization of troops in the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, commanded by Bvt. Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. Army, February 28, 1865.

ESCORT.

4th U. S. Cavalry, Capt. James B. McIntyre.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. CROXTON.*

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. CROXTON.

8th Iowa, Col. Joseph B. Dorr.
4th Kentucky Infantry (mounted), Lieut. Col. Josephus H. Tompkins.
6th Kentucky, Maj. William H. Fidler.
2d Michigan, Maj. Marshall J. Dickinson.

Second Brigade.

Col. OSCAR H. LA GRANGE.

2d Indiana (battalion), Capt. Roswell S. Hill.
4th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Horace P. Lamson.
4th Kentucky, Col. Wickliffe Cooper.
7th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. William W. Bradley.
1st Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Henry Harnden.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 18th Battery, Capt. Moses M. Beck.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ELI LONG.

First Brigade.†

Col. ABRAM O. MILLER.

98th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Edward Kitchell.
123d Illinois, Capt. William E. Adams.
17th Indiana, Col. Jacob G. Vail.
72d Indiana, Maj. Lawson S. Kilborn.

Second Brigade.

Col. ROBERT H. G. MINTY.

4th Michigan, Capt. John C. Hathaway.
3d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Horace N. Howland.
4th Ohio, Lieut. Col. George W. Dobb.
7th Pennsylvania, Col. Charles C. McCormick.

Artillery.

Illinois Light, Chicago Board of Trade Battery, Capt. George I. Robinson.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. EMORY UPTON.

First Brigade.

Col. EDWARD F. WINSLOW.

3d Iowa, Col. John W. Noble.
4th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John H. Peters.
10th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Benteen.

Second Brigade.

Col. ISRAEL GARRARD.

5th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Harlon Baird.
1st Ohio, Col. Beroth B. Eggleston.
7th Ohio, Maj. Solomon L. Green.

* Temporarily commanding during the absence of Brig. Gen. Edward M. McCook.
† Mounted infantry.

Artillery.

4th United States, Battery I, Lieut. George B. Rodney.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD HATCH.*

First Brigade.

Col. OLIVER WELLS.

3d Illinois (seven companies), Lieut. Col. Robert H. Carnahan.
11th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Abram Sharra.
12th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Richard H. Brown.

Second Brigade.

Col. DATUS E. COON.

6th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John Lynch.
7th Illinois, Maj. Henry C. Forbes.
9th Illinois, Maj. William McManis.
2d Iowa, Maj. Gustavus Schnitzer.
12th Tennessee, Capt. John F. Graham.

Artillery.

1st Illinois Light, Battery I, Capt. John C. Neely.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD W. JOHNSON.

First Brigade.

Col. THOMAS J. HARRISON.

14th Illinois, Col. Francis M. Davidson.
16th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Robert W. Smith.
8th Michigan, Col. Elisha Mix.
6th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William J. Smith.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES BIDDLE.

5th Indiana, Maj. Moses D. Leeson.
6th Indiana, Maj. William W. Carter.
3d Tennessee (three companies), Maj. Benjamin Cunningham.

Fayetteville, Tenn.

5th Tennessee,† Maj. John F. Armstrong.

Waukatchie, Tenn.

15th Pennsylvania,† Col. William J. Palmer.

Artillery.

1st Tennessee Light, Battery A, Lieut. Thomas J. Murphy.

SEVENTH DIVISION.‡

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH F. KNIPE.

First Brigade.

Col. GEORGE W. JACKSON.

9th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Eli Lilly.
10th Indiana, Maj. George R. Swallow.
2d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William R. Cook.
10th Tennessee, Maj. James T. Abernathy.

Second Brigade.

Col. GILBERT M. L. JOHNSON.

12th Indiana, Col. Edward Anderson.
13th Indiana, Lieut. Col. William T. Pepper.
19th Pennsylvania, Capt. Frank Reeder.
4th Tennessee, Maj. Meshack Stephens.

Artillery.

Ohio Light, 14th Battery, Capt. William C. Myers.

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* On leave from January 17; Col. Robert R. Stewart, 11th Indiana Cavalry, temporarily in command.

† Constituted, in orders, as the Third Brigade.

‡ En route to the Military Division of West Mississippi.

Abstract from return of the Department of Kentucky, Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of February, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....
First Division (Hobson)	167	3,629	4,829	6,633	.....	.....
Second Division (Ewing)	116	2,574	3,168	4,203	.....	.....
District of Western Kentucky (Meredith)	95	2,224	3,071	3,562	.....	.....
Post of Newport Barracks (Burbank)	10	250	328	343	.....	.....
Total	391	8,677	11,399	14,744	.....	.....

Organization of troops in the Department of Kentucky, commanded by Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer, U. S. Army, February 28, 1865.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD H. HOBSON.

Bardstown.

23d U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company B, Capt. William H. Horton.

Campbellsville.

30th Kentucky,* Col. Francis N. Alexander.

Camp Nelson.

Brig. Gen. SPEED S. FRY.*

1st Kentucky Cavalry (three companies), Capt. Philip Roberts.
5th U. S. Colored Cavalry, Lieut. Col. L. Henry Carpenter.

Covington.

24th Kentucky (one company), Lieut. James H. Wilson.
55th Kentucky,* Lieut. Col. Weden O'Neal.
1st Ohio Heavy Artillery (two companies), Capt. William Carroll.

Frankfort.

30th Wisconsin (three companies), Maj. John Clowney.

Lexington.

46th Indiana, Col. Thomas H. Bringhurst.
49th Indiana (six companies), Maj. James Leeper.
79th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Lieut. David G. Falconer.
1st Kentucky Light Artillery, Battery E, Capt. Llewyllyn E. P. Bush.
1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Company B, Capt. Charles W. Hyde.

Louisa.

Col. DAVID A. MIMS.

14th Kentucky (four companies), Capt. Henry G. Gardner.
39th Kentucky,* Lieut. Col. Stephen M. Ferguson.

* Mounted infantry.

Mount Sterling.

1st Kentucky Light Artillery, Battery C, Lieut. Richard W. McReynolds.

New Castle.

54th Kentucky,* Col. Harvey M. Buckley.

Paris.

53d Kentucky,* Lieut. Col. William C. Johnson.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. WALTER S. BABCOCK.

52d Kentucky (three companies), Capt. Francis Houchin.
17th Kentucky Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Samuel F. Johnson.
5th U. S. Colored Cavalry, Third Battalion, Capt. Isaac Gray.
12th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery (four companies), Maj. Nathaniel H. Foster.

Not brigaded.

27th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John H. Ward.
23d U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company D, Lieut. George W. Kingsbury.
9th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Capt. Adolphus von Dachenhausen.
11th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Lieut. Gottlob Hummel.
40th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Capt. Patrick Dwyer.
67th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), } Capt. Samuel Chad-
157th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), } wick.
68th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Lieut. Usher F. Kelly.
77th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Lieut. Thomas Clark.
83d Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), } Lieut. Samuel H. Mor-
84th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), } rison.
141st Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Lieut. Noah W. Yoder.
30th Wisconsin (detachment), Lieut. Col. Edward M. Bartlett.
Indiana Light Artillery, 24th Battery, Capt. Alexander Hardy.

NEWPORT BARRACKS.

Col. SIDNEY BURBANK.

2d United States, Col. Sidney Burbank.
13th United States, Lieut. Col. George L. Andrews.
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery H.

DISTRICT OF WESTERN KENTUCKY.

Brig. Gen. SOLOMON MEREDITH.

Paducah, Ky.

Col. JOSHUA J. GUPPEY.

49th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William P. Moore.
7th Tennessee Cavalry (four companies), Lieut. Col. Isaac R. Hawkins.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery B, Lieut. James M. Pence.
8th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. James D. McBride.

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* Mounted infantry.

Smithland, Ky.

13th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery (three companies), Maj. Jacob E. Ganen.

Columbus, Ky.

Col. STEPHEN G. HICKS.

4th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Col. James N. McArthur.

Abstract from return of the Northern Department, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of February, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	14	.....	14	14	.....	.....
Camp Chase, Ohio (Richardson)	17	568	937	1,137	.....	.....
Camp Thomas, Ohio (Van Voast)	4	40	60	72	.....	.....
Camp Dennison, Ohio (Doehn)	5	35	45	50	.....	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio (Willich)	19	154	422	472	.....	.....
Sandusky and Johnson's Island, Ohio (Hill)	37	955	1,617	1,957	.....	7
Gallipolis, Ohio (Allen)	9	125	189	218	.....	.....
District of Indiana (Hovey)	55	1,689	2,479	3,161	.....	.....
District of Illinois (Cook)	169	3,240	4,945	7,115	.....	6
District of Michigan (Hill)	39	1,185	1,496	1,692	.....	.....
Draft and recruiting rendezvous (Cutler)	20	222	324	437	.....	.....
Total	388	8,163	12,528	16,325	.....	13

Organization of troops in the Northern Department, commanded by Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army, February 28, 1865.

CAMP CHASE, OHIO.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON.

37th Iowa (detachment), Lieut. Col. George R. West.
88th Ohio, Col. George W. Neff.

CAMP THOMAS, OHIO.

Maj. JAMES VAN VOAST.

18th United States (detachment), Maj. James Van Voast.

CAMP DENNISON, OHIO.

Capt. WILLIAM VON DOEHN.

126th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Capt. Joseph O'Neil.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Brig. Gen. AUGUST WILLICH.

37th Iowa (detachment), Col. George W. Kincaid.
192d Pennsylvania (one company), Capt. Thomas McLeester.

SANDUSKY AND JOHNSON'S ISLAND, OHIO.

Col. CHARLES W. HILL.

128th Ohio, Col. Charles W. Hill.
6th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. Frederic S. Palmer.

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

Maj. LYMAN ALLEN.

37th Iowa (detachment), Maj. Lyman Allen.
Trumbull (Ohio) Guards, Capt. Charles W. Smith.
66th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Lieut. Marcus S. Hopkins.

DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. ALVIN P. HOVEY.

Burnside Barracks.

Col. AMBROSE A. STEVENS.

43d Indiana, Lieut. Col. John C. Major.
5th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Col. Ambrose A. Stevens.
21st U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company G, Lieut. George Duff.

Evansville.

25th, 92d, 106th, and 120th Companies U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Capt. Edward Tombler.

Indianapolis.

17th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Col. Adoniram J. Warner.
94th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Lieut. Francis Otwell.

Madison.

20th, 91st, 93d, and 103d Companies U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Lieut. Germain Dettweiler.

New Albany.

45th, 73d, and 158th Companies U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Capt. John P. Reynolds.

DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.

Brig. Gen. JOHN COOK.

Provost Guard.

42d Wisconsin, Company B, Capt. Ransom J. Chase.

Camp Butler.

Col. CHARLES M. PREVOST.

146th Illinois (detachment), Capt. George W. Maguire.
14th Iowa (detachment), Capt. Orville Burke.
24th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Albert M. Edwards.
42d Wisconsin (detachment), Capt. Acors S. Porter.

Camp Douglas.

Col. BENJAMIN J. SWEET.

48th Missouri, Col. Wells H. Blodgett.
8th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. Lewis C. Skinner.
15th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. Martin Flood.
Ohio Light Artillery, 24th Battery, Capt. John L. Hill.

Cairo.

Col. EZRA T. SPRAGUE.

42d Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. William W. Botkin.

Quincy.

146th Illinois, Col. Henry H. Dean.
98th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Lieut. Stearns F. Cooper.

Rock Island.

Col. ANDREW J. JOHNSON.

108th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. John S. Bishop.
4th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Maj. Benjamin F. Harris.

DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN.

Lieut. Col. BENNETT H. HILL.

30th Michigan, Col. Grover S. Wormer.
19th United States (detachment), Maj. Pinkney Lugenbeel.
2d U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. Fabian Brydolf.
137th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Capt. Charles J. Hunt.

DRAFT RENDEZVOUS, JACKSON, MICH.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. LYSANDER CUTLER.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 1, 1865—10.30 a. m.*
(Received 12.05 p. m.)

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

In view of the fact that Forrest is about Jackson, Miss., it will be well for Wilson to start before the Vicksburg forces. The latter may not be able to make their way across Pearl River until Wilson has created a diversion in their favor.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March 1, 1865—2 p. m.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

Your telegram of 10.30 a. m. to-day is received. I will send your order to General Wilson to get off at once.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, March 1, 1865.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to request that the force of Tennessee troops now serving in this State, known as the Governor's Guard, and which has hitherto been under the exclusive control of Governor Johnson, by virtue of orders from the Secretary of War, be assigned to my command, and be, in all respects, placed upon the same footing as the troops serving in this department.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 54. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., March 1, 1865.*

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XII. Batteries F and G, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, will proceed to Chattanooga and report to the commanding officer of the post, for duty with the garrison thereof.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

HENRY M. CIST,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, March 1, 1865.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding the department directs me to request that while stationed at Huntsville you will confine yourself to the command of the Fourth Army Corps and not supersede or interfere with the commanding generals of the Districts of Tennessee or Northern Alabama in the exercise of their authority as such commanders, and that you will abstain from all administration upon civil affairs, except so far as it may be necessary to control the selling of liquor in Huntsville or such other matters necessary to preserve the discipline of your command. The officers named have been assigned to the command of their districts, with power to settle all questions arising with the people or refer them to these headquarters for decision, while you were ordered there with your corps for the purpose of preparing it for a speedy resumption of active operations.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *March 1, 1865—8 a. m.*
(Via Johnsonville and Eastport.)

Maj. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Comdg. Cav. Corps, Mil. Div. of the Miss., Gravelly Springs, Ala.:

The following telegram, just received from Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, is forwarded for your information.* Major-General Canby has been informed that your expedition will start from Eastport about the 5th instant, the same time his cavalry force will leave Vicksburg. The major-general commanding desires that you will commence your movement at the time specified above. Your cipher operator should accompany you, so that if you wish to communicate either with General Canby or the major-general commanding you can do so in cipher.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Canby to Thomas, February 22, p. 757.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, March 1, 1865—12 noon.

Maj. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Comdg. Cav. Corps, Mil. Div. of the Miss., Gravelly Springs, Ala.:

The following telegram is just received, and is forwarded for your information and guidance.* The major-general commanding directs that you will get your expedition off at once, in obedience to the directions of Lieutenant-General Grant.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Eastport, Miss., March 1, 1865.

Brevet Major-General WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps, Gravelly Springs:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 28th ultimo. The steamers are at your service at any hour you may desire to cross your command. I do not think it practicable to attempt a crossing at this place at this time. There is not space of ground out of water sufficient to hold one division of cavalry. The backwater is quite too deep to get to the hills in the rear of Eastport. If you prefer to cross at Chickasaw you will have no difficulty in landing at that point, and ground sufficient for your whole command. I have three large steamers loaded with hay, which I have retained on board until the river falls a little, or to land at Chickasaw if you should decide to cross at that place. It is not safe to land the 3,000 bales of hay at this landing, and I wish to hold it on board of transports, so as to place it quickly at the place you conclude crossing the river, for the benefit of your stock. There are ten steamers in port for your service, not including the Iron City. No steamers that have arrived here since I learned your command was to cross have been permitted to leave here. I regret to inform you that the large stock barge, capable of carrying 300 horses, sunk on the night of the 27th ultimo. Please inform me when and where you will cross your troops. The river rose two inches last night.

Respectfully, &c.,

A. J. MACKAY,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Cumberland.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., March 1, 1865.

Colonel MACKAY,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day. I intend to land two divisions (the Fourth and Second) at Chickasaw as soon as it is possible to get the troops to the landing on this side of the river. General Upton's (Fourth) division will commence the crossing. Please furnish transportation at his request, and direct it to continue crossing night and day until all our troops are over.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

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* See Grant to Thomas, 10.30 a. m., March 1, p. 805.

WATERLOO, ALA., *March 1, 1865.*

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

MAJOR: Colonel Coon offers to turn over to me all his Spencer guns, in view of the fact that his brigade is dismounted, and will have to go to Louisville to obtain horses, and will doubtless have no difficulty in obtaining arms also. This is Colonel Coon's voluntary suggestion, and if it meets General Hatch's approval I shall be pleased to have it done, as it seems plain to me while the First and Fifth Divisions have between them arms and horses for only one division, they should not be divided between them, but used to place one on a war footing. River not falling yet.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., March 3, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Hatch to know if he is willing that Colonel Coon part with the Spencers. They will undoubtedly add to the efficiency of the First Division. General Hatch's wishes will, however, decide the matter.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:
E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Eastport, Miss., March 7, 1865.

Respectfully returned.

If an order can be obtained to send the command to the rear to remount, as much as I should dislike to lose the only good arm this division has, I should consent, on the receipt of that order, to turn the arms over for the good of the service.

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Gravelly Springs, March 1, 1865.

Brevet Major-General UPTON,
Comdg. Fourth Div., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: General Wilson desires that you will send a staff officer down to Waterloo Landing to ascertain whether it is practicable to embark the troops of your command at that place. If the steam-boat landing can be reached by wading without its being too deep, the general wishes to have the crossing commenced at once. Please send a staff officer at an early hour in the morning.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 26. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH, *Chattanooga, Tenn., March 1, 1865.*

I. By direction of the major-general commanding Department of the Cumberland, the Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, Eighteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, Forty-second U. S. Colored Infantry, and the Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry are hereby organized into a brigade to be known as the First Colored Brigade, Army of the Cumberland, Col. T. J. Morgan, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry (senior officer of the brigade), commanding. Reports and returns required by existing department orders will be made direct to these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

III. Hereafter the garrison artillery, together with such detachments of infantry and cavalry not having regimental organizations as may be on duty at Chattanooga, will be reported through these headquarters. All returns, reports, and communications will be transmitted through that channel.

By command of Major-General Steedman:

S. B. MOE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 51. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE, *Nashville, Tenn., March 1, 1865.*

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XI. The One hundred and eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry will proceed by rail to Tullahoma and report to Maj. Gen. R. H. Milroy, commanding troops on Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

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By command of Major-General Rousseau:

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March 1, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. R. H. MILROY,
Tullahoma:

Is there any Federal force operating in the vicinity of Sparta or Calfkiller River?

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, *March 1, 1865.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I know of no Federal forces assembling in the vicinity of Sparta or on Calfkiller River. I have about 200 men of the Twenty-ninth Michigan and Forty-second Missouri at McMinnville under a very efficient officer, who are actively engaged in scouting and sending guerrillas and their friends to hell. They have made several scouts down Collins River and over into White County recently in the direction of

Sparta. Captain Lewis, the officer in command at McMinnville, reports that some of Lyon's men are in the mountains east of Sparta, and are said to have some artillery with them, and it is rumored that Wheeler's vagabonds are crossing the Tennessee River in squads and expect to unite somewhere for a raid, but he (Lewis) is ready for them. I go over to Fayetteville to-morrow to be absent three days.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *March 1, 1865—3 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

Your telegram of 27th received yesterday. You cannot be more anxious to have me get off than I am to go. The delay has been due entirely to the difficulty in collecting together the troops, which were very much scattered over Kentucky, and to the deficiency in horses to replace those entirely broken down and lost on their last trip into Virginia. The regiments have been sent forward as fast as mounted. The last is now being fitted out and will be ready by day after to-morrow. All will go by railroad and water, as this will be much the quickest route; will prevent the horses from being broken down by a long march over the mountains at this season of the year; will enable them to procure plenty of forage en route; will obviate the necessity of taking a wagon train or pack-mules for supplies, and will disguise from the enemy our objects and destination, and will enable us to make up for the unavoidable delay in vigor and dash. I gave orders a month ago to collect all the forage and subsistence possible from East Tennessee, for all animals to be subsisted from the country outside of Knoxville. I leave for Knoxville to-morrow.

GEO. STONEMAN.
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *March 1, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

I leave here to-morrow for Nashville.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 60. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., March 1, 1865.*

1. The following organization of the Sixteenth Army Corps is hereby announced:

First Division: First Brigade—Seventy-second Ohio Infantry, Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry, Tenth Minnesota Infantry, Thirty-third Illinois Infantry (Terre Bonne), Twenty-sixth Indiana Infantry (Thibodeaux). Second Brigade—Eleventh Missouri Infantry, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, Fifth Minnesota Infantry, Ninth Minnesota Infantry, Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry. Third Brigade—Ninety-third Indiana Infantry. Twelfth Iowa Infantry, Seventh Minnesota Infantry, Thirty-third Missouri Infantry, Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry. Light artillery—Second Iowa Battery, Third Indiana Battery.

Second Division: First Brigade—One hundred and nineteenth Illinois Infantry, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Infantry, Eighty-

ninth Indiana Infantry, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry. Second Brigade—Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, Fifty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Tenth Kansas Infantry, Sixth Minnesota Infantry (New Orleans), One hundred and seventy-eighth New York Infantry. Third Brigade—Thirty-fourth New Jersey Infantry, Fifty-second Indiana Infantry, One hundred and seventeenth Illinois Infantry, Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry (Brashear City). Light artillery—Second Illinois Battery, Seventeenth Ohio Battery (New Orleans).

Third Division: First Brigade—Fortieth Missouri Infantry, Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry, Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry. Second Brigade—Forty-ninth Missouri Infantry, Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, Forty-fourth Missouri Infantry. Third Brigade—Seventy-second Illinois Infantry, Eighty-first Illinois Infantry, One hundred and twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry (Vicksburg), One hundred and eighth Illinois Infantry (Memphis), Eighth Iowa Infantry (Memphis). Light artillery—First Indiana Battery (New Orleans), Fourteenth Indiana Battery.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 43.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near New Orleans, La., March 1, 1865.

I. Col. Risdon M. Moore, One hundred and seventeenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Third Brigade of this division.

By order of Brig. Gen. K. Garrard:

J. B. SAMPLE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEPARATE CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Carrollton, La., March 1, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the troops composing this command have all arrived and are in camp at Carrollton. I would also state that the Second New York Veteran Cavalry is in readiness to march, their preparations for the field being completed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. LUCAS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 1, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 15th ultimo. The policy indicated in that letter has been adopted with regard to all property that falls into our hands as the

result of military operations. The same rule will be followed with regard to Pensacola, which may become an important auxiliary base of operations. The proclamation of the President making it a free port and market for products has not been made effective by the appointment of the necessary Treasury officer, and I have refused permits and clearances except for Army and Navy supplies, and no trade or intercourse will be allowed pending military operations in its neighborhood.

Very respectfully, yc ır obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 1, 1865.
(Via Cairo. Received 8th.)

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Nashville:

The incessant rains we have had for the last month, and which show no signs of abatement, make it impracticable to carry into effect the projected expedition from Vicksburg. I have ordered Knipe's cavalry down here, but the main movement from Mobile Bay and the other co-operative movement which I referred to in my telegraph of the 22d of February will take place, with the modifications necessary in consequence of the withdrawal of the cavalry from Vicksburg. I send you this information in order that you may make such modifications in your own operations as you may deem necessary.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 1, 1865. (Received 6th.)

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Memphis:

In consequence of the late severe rain-storms, which show no signs of abatement, the intended expedition from Vicksburg must be given up, and I have ordered Knipe's cavalry down to this place, and I send you this information in order that your instructions for the movement from Memphis may be modified accordingly, and the troops committed no farther than is necessary and practicable under the circumstances.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., March 2, 1865.

Capt. A. MORDECAI,
Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of the Cumberland:

CAPTAIN: In accordance with your request I have the honor herewith to transmit a list of new regiments lately arrived within the department; also the places to which they have been assigned, and the number and paragraph of special field orders assigning them: One hundred and forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, ordered to Chattanooga to report to General Steedman, Special Field Orders, No. 50, paragraph

XXI; One hundred and forty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, ordered to report to Major-General Milroy, Special Field Orders, No. 52, paragraph IV; One hundred and forty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, ordered to Chattanooga to report to Major-General Steedman, Special Field Orders, No. 43, paragraph XII; One hundred and fiftieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, ordered to Bridgeport to report to Major-General Steedman, Special Field Orders, No. 46, paragraph XII; One hundred and fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, ordered to report to Major-General Milroy, Special Field Orders, No. 50, paragraph XX; One hundred and fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, ordered to report to Major-General Milroy, Special Field Orders, No. 52, paragraph VII; One hundred and forty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, ordered to report to Major-General Milroy, Special Field Orders, No. 52, paragraph VIII; One hundred and forty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, ordered to Chattanooga to report to Major-General Steedman, Special Field Orders, No. 47, paragraph IV; One hundred and eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, ordered to report to Major-General Milroy, Special Field Orders, No. 52, paragraph XI; Forty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, assigned to Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps, Special Field Orders, No. 45, paragraph XV.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., March 2, 1865.*

I. In order to aid the people of Tennessee in their efforts to restore the laws of the State, it is hereby ordered that the court-houses and jails in the counties of Montgomery, Robertson, Sumner, Smith, Mason, and Jackson, in which civil courts have been organized, be immediately turned over to the sheriffs of those counties. Also, that the court-houses and jails which may be occupied in any other counties of the State, in which courts may be organized hereafter, shall be turned over, in like manner, upon notification being given to the military commander of the district in which they are located of such organization by the constituted civil authorities.

II. Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, U. S. Volunteers, is, in accordance with orders from the Headquarters of the Armies of the United States, assigned to the command of the District of West Tennessee; headquarters at Memphis.

By command of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, March 2, 1865. (Received 7th.)

Capt. R. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Raining again here. River still over its banks and not falling. Mobile paper of 16th says: Part of rebel Army of Tennessee, probably Lee's corps, at Demopolis. Canby had evidently not begun to move when Colonel Parkhurst left Rienzi.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., March 2, 1865.

Col. A. J. MACKAY,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: Yours of to-day has just been received. In view of the rapid rise of the river and the heavy rain now falling I do not think it advisable to turn either men or horses out of comfortable quarters. Nothing can cross at Waterloo now because of the backwater, and I only suggested Baker's Point in anticipation of the river falling soon, and thereby hoping to save time. As a matter of course, I will have any quantity of fuel that can be obtained prepared and furnished to the transports. I will send an order to General Long directing him to see to the matter at once, but if the river continues to rise I must confess I don't see how rails can be obtained in sufficient quantities. I am very sorry circumstances seem so much against us. The command is now ready to march whenever the weather will permit it or the river allow us to cross. I will send instructions to Captain Carling directing him to watch the river carefully, and make all arrangements to take advantage of the first opportunity to cross. Please hold the boats in readiness for our use. Have the boots and underclothing yet arrived?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., March 2, 1865.

Capt. E. B. CARLING,
Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Corps:

CAPTAIN: I send herewith a reply to Colonel Mackay.* Read it and forward. Please watch the river closely and advise me of the very first chance to cross it. Webster reports the Waterloo crossing impracticable. Nothing will move till the rain ceases and the river will allow it. Keep me posted in regard to the rapidity of the rise. Send to General Long for any detail you may require to furnish wood, and have all the boats supplied, so they can work when the time comes. You are also authorized to call upon Hatch for assistance. If this rain continues may we not get out of rations and forage before the troops move from their present camps? You must try and devise means of landing supplies so they can be reached. Would it not be well to direct the construction of some scows by each division? Have the horses at Chickasaw and issue what are required by the four batteries. Turn balance over to Upton, Long, and Croxton in the order named. Want all of these divisions as nearly mounted as possible.

Very truly, yours,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., March 2, 1865.

Brevet Major-General UPTON,
Commanding Fourth Division:

GENERAL: You will detail six officers and 200 men from the best disciplined regiment in your command for special service to scout the coun-

* See next, *ante*.

try for guerrillas, deserters, &c. The men will carry two days' rations, two days' forage, blankets, &c., on their horses. The officer in charge will at once report to Maj. E. B. Beaumont for instructions. The detachment will move as soon as it can be put in readiness.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

LEVI T. GRIFFIN,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Waterloo, Ala., March 2, 1865.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

MAJOR: I saw General Hatch to-day relative to the Spencer arms. He is willing, and would rather let me have them than see us march off into the enemy's country armed as we are. While I am exceedingly anxious to have the armament of the command improved, and at the same time utterly despair of obtaining any arms from Louisville, and think every Spencer carbine here ought to go, still I regard the generosity of Colonel Coon and General Hatch in the matter altogether without precedent as well as undeserved.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

P. S.—The Spencers they have will enable me to arm the whole division with arms requiring metallic cartridges. If any order is made I prefer it should be to turn them over to me instead of the division ordnance officer, who is now absent.

J. T. C.

CHATTANOOGA, *March 2, 1865.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

General Cruft's command is here ready to move.

JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

DALTON, *March 2, 1865.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Large force going from Virginia toward Bull's Gap. The horses been stealing are not sent to Augusta, but to Walhalla, S. C., at which place and Greenville they are collecting supplies.

JAS. G. BROWN.

NASHVILLE, *March 2, 1865.*

Brigadier-General TILLSON:

Do your scouts report any force of the enemy moving toward Bull's Gap? How far are our troops advanced along the railroad toward Virginia?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

KNOXVILLE, *March 2, 1865.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch received. There is no considerable force of the enemy moving toward Bull's Gap or in East Tennessee. Deserters who left Vaughn's command in Southwest Virginia Sunday last state that he was about moving to Salisbury, N. C., to repel a threatened raid on that place. This is confirmed by reliable Union men just in from upper East Tennessee. Our forces occupy the railroad only to Strawberry Plains. We have large foraging party near mouth French Broad River.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY, *Louisville, Ky., March 2, 1865.*

Col. Eli H. Murray, now in this department, is directed to assume command of all the troops in the Second Military District of Kentucky, with his headquarters at such point as he may select. Major Wolfley, of the same regiment, now in this department, will report to Colonel Murray for duty. The quartermaster and commissary departments will supply the troops under Colonel Murray's command, upon requisitions approved by him. Colonel Murray will break up the cavalry posts in the part of Kentucky occupied by his troops, and establish such posts as he may judge necessary for the defense of the country and for the supply of his mounted force, to be held by infantry; and will, with his cavalry, energetically pursue and destroy the guerrillas and robbers who infest the country. It is particularly enjoined that discipline be enforced, and pillaging and disorder amongst the troops be prevented by the employment of all proper means. All prisoners will be sent to these headquarters, and other than prisoners of war, with charges and names of witnesses.

By command of Major-General Palmer:

J. P. WATSON,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY, *Louisville, Ky., March 2, 1865.*

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9. The commanding officer One hundred and eighty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry will proceed at once with his regiment to Eminence, Ky., and from that point report by telegraph to Brig. Gen. E. H. Hobson, commanding First Division, Department of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation by railroad.

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By command of Major-General Palmer:

J. P. WATSON,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., March 2, 1865.

Maj. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Kentucky:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith special report of my command of this date (aggregate effective strength 3,384 men) serving at different points in my division: My mounted force is inadequate to perform the duties required of them, there being only 448 mounted men to protect all the country east of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to the Tennessee and Virginia State line, down the Ohio River to Louisville. Quite a number of the troops serving in my command have just been organized, and are in consequence undisciplined. I have time after time asked and made requisition for horses and horse equipments, which have not been furnished by the proper departments. For immediate use and for the purpose of repelling invasion I require 3,000 horses and horse equipments, and if they are not furnished very soon I fear we may have great trouble; if not by the enemy in force, by marauders, guerrillas, and partisan bands which are now giving me great trouble, no means or facilities having been furnished me to prevent and counteract their operations and movements. I am satisfied that rebel troops under command of General Basil Duke, and in considerable force, are now concentrating at Abingdon, Va. I am satisfied also, from information accidentally obtained from parties accompanying flag of truce in charge of rebel Col. Howard Smith, that it is the intention of General Basil Duke to invade Kentucky at an early period. If we do not put ourselves in readiness, and that very speedily, we may expect great destruction and loss of property to the citizens of Kentucky, besides materially changing the military situation. I trust that the general commanding will immediately have me furnished with everything necessary in the way of horses, horse equipments, and arms, that I may without delay have my command in condition to concentrate them and meet any apprehended raid or invasion on the part of the enemy. I desire very much to be in readiness for any emergency.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *March 2, 1865.*

Brigadier-General HOBSON:

The guerrillas are again active on the Lebanon railroad. Can't we do something? The One hundred and eighty-fifth Ohio, 900 strong, are subject to your orders.

J. M. PALMER,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *March 2, 1865.*

Colonel MIMS,
Louisa, Ky.:

Keep scouts out in the direction of Pound Gap. Advise me of movement of enemy. Am satisfied rebels are concentrating at Abingdon and other points. It is important that you be vigilant and keep your command in hand for emergency.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington:

SIR: Your dispatch of 23d of February has been received and the necessary action taken accordingly.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 61. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 2, 1865.

1. Capt. S. H. Lunt, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, will report without delay to the commanding general and to the chief quartermaster of the Sixteenth Army Corps for assignment to duty with the First Division of that corps.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., March 2, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 2d day of March, 1865:

Statement of Richard Roe, formerly member of Robinson's battery.

Left Mobile three weeks ago via Meridian, Jackson, and line of New Orleans and Jackson Railroad to Pass Manchac and New Orleans. French's division of Hood's army is at Mobile, about 4,000. Two brigades of Mississippi troops (infantry) are at Meridian. Chalmers' old brigade, now commanded by General Sharp, small. Walthall's brigade, now commanded by General Brantly, exact number unknown. Third Louisiana Cavalry is around Lake Pontchartrain in quest of deserters. Two large flats, or launches, of capacity to carry 100 men each, have been lately transported to or near the Mississippi River. Heard there were two more, six oars on a side. First Louisiana Heavy Artillery are to man and work them. Think they were taken to Pearl River and then to Rodney, where they have been ferrying across the river. A small garrison only at Jackson, Miss. One brigade of Forrest's cavalry was near them, just over Pearl River, en route for some point unknown. Stewart's and Cheatham's corps of Hood's army have gone to Branchville, S. C. Was told by a railroad agent that transportation for 20,000 men, Hood's late command, was furnished from Tupelo to Meridian. There is said to be a camp of instruction for colored soldiers on the Alabama River. The gun-boats Huntsville and Tuscaloosa, of four guns each, are both heavily plated with railroad iron. An estimated force of 15,000 men, it is thought, can be concentrated in Mobile in case of necessity. Great preparations have been made there to meet the Union troops.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. EATON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I send you a copy of a telegram just received.* I do not apprehend that these rams will ever reach Mobile Bay, but we must of course be prepared for any desperate expedient that may be adopted by the rebels. Admiral Thatcher sends over his instructions to Captain Greene by the Glasgow this evening. I will come over myself to remain on Saturday. In the meantime any assistance that may be needed will be furnished to the extent of your ability. Navy will not be ready before the middle of next week. The heavy storms that we have had have extended up the river and rendered the country south of Vicksburg impenetrable, and I have ordered the cavalry to this place for transfer to the neighborhood of Mobile. We are now getting transportation in hand, and will be able to have everything over in season if we have reasonably fair weather.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF WEST FLORIDA AND SOUTH ALABAMA,
Fort Gaines, Ala., March 2, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward, for the information of the commanding general, an official copy of a confidential letter of instructions this day sent Maj. Gen. F. Steele, commanding U. S. forces, Pensacola Bay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. DIST. OF WEST FLORIDA AND SOUTH ALABAMA,
Fort Gaines, Ala., March 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Pensacola Bay, Fla.:

GENERAL: I desire you, without delay, to order Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews, with his two brigades of the Thirteenth Army Corps, to occupy the town of Pensacola. A small force of cavalry—say 150—should accompany his command. The object of this movement is to repair one of the wharves at that point as speedily as possible, for the purpose of landing the cavalry there upon its arrival from New Orleans, and also to form a depot for railroad material, workmen, &c., for opening the railroad to Pollard. Locomotives, cars, rails, workmen, &c., have been ordered from the North to Pensacola, and are expected to arrive soon, hence the necessity for repairing the wharves, store-houses, &c., at an early date. The central wharf is most easily repaired, and you will please direct your quartermaster to furnish the necessary material, and also instruct General Andrews to push forward the work

* See Halleck to Canby, February 23, p. 761.

on the wharf with great vigor. By holding Pensacola much smuggling will be prevented, and constant intercourse with the enemy—by which they obtain early and accurate information of all our movements—cut off. From this date until our march commences all egress through the lines from Pensacola and Barrancas should be suspended, except for military purposes. All sail-boats, fishing smacks, &c., plying in Pensacola Bay, should be diligently watched, and not allowed to ascend the bay above Pensacola. Smugglers, traders, hucksters, and the like should be kept away from Pensacola for the present. I think it perhaps advisable to send the pontoon train to Pensacola. The boats, chess, planks, balks, &c., can be towed around by steamers, and the wagons sent by land as soon as the mules arrive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *New Orleans, La., March 2, 1865.*

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VI. The Sixth Minnesota Infantry Volunteers is hereby assigned to the Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and will forthwith report to Brig. Gen. K. Garrard, commanding division, for orders.

VII. The Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers is hereby assigned to the Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and will forthwith report to Brig. Gen. K. Garrard, commanding division, for orders.

By command of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., March 2, 1865.

Col. E. D. OSBAND,
Commanding Cavalry Division, Department of the Mississippi:

COLONEL: By direction of the major-general commanding, I have the honor to convey to you the following instructions: You will proceed to-morrow morning with all your effective force of cavalry in the direction of Grenada for the purpose of making a demonstration to distract the attention of the enemy from operations which are ordered from Vicksburg and elsewhere, and for the purpose of destroying his railroad and telegraph lines, and of otherwise inflicting on him as much damage as possible. The following general instructions will govern you, but they will be varied by you according to the necessity of the case from circumstances as they arise: Moving out by the State Line road as far as Collierville or La Fayette, as you may elect, you will leave such guards as you consider necessary at points along the road, and will establish a base at the railroad terminus, and from there either go yourself or (as your health is believed to render that unadvisable) send your second in command on the 5th instant, with not less than 3,000 effective men, toward Grenada, via Wyatt, New Albany, or a point farther west. It is uncertain whether the enemy is in any force north of Columbus; but it will be your object to induce him to bring up his forces from below, and if a fair opportunity offers to

punish him wherever found with such severity as to cripple him, at least temporarily. You will destroy all supplies which you do not need for your own use and which may by any means aid the enemy; break up his railroads on either side whenever you [can] do so with comparative safety, and inflict on him all possible loss, damage, and annoyance.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WARREN MILLER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 3, 1865—2.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Nashville or Eastport:

General Hobson asks that 1,500 horses and equipments be sent to Lexington immediately. Are these horses more required at Lexington than elsewhere in your command, and shall General Hobson have the preference?

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 56. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., March 3, 1865.*

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VIII. Company H, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, Capt. James B. Atkinson commanding, is hereby assigned to the garrison of Chattanooga, and will report at once for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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X. Paragraph XI, Special Field Orders, No. 52, current series, from these headquarters, assigning the One hundred and eighty-fourth Ohio Infantry to General Milroy's command, is hereby so amended as to direct it to proceed to Chattanooga, Tenn., and report to General Steedman for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

HENRY M. CIST,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRAVELLY SPRINGS, ALA., *March 3, 1865.*
(Received 7th.)

Major-General THOMAS:

The river is rising rapidly; reaches the bluffs on either side. It is still raining very hard.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. SECOND MIL. DIST. OF KENTUCKY, *March 3, 1865.*

In compliance with orders from Major-General Palmer, commanding Department of Kentucky, dated Louisville, Ky., March 2, 1865, I hereby

assume command of all troops in the Second Military District of Kentucky from and including the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to the Cumberland River. Commanders of regiments, detachments, and companies unassigned will at once report to these headquarters at Russellville the station, condition, and strength of their respective commands.

E. H. MURRAY,
Colonel Third Kentucky Cavalry, Comdg. Second Military District.

MEMPHIS, *March 3, 1865.*
(Received 6th.)

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

GENERAL: I have received the following dispatch from the War Department, and shall assume the command of the District of West Tennessee to-morrow, and shall be glad to receive any order from you:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 21, 1865.*

Major-General WASHBURN,
Memphis or Vicksburg:

If not now at Memphis you will go there immediately and assume command, reporting to Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

The force at Memphis has been greatly reduced lately by order from Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, and with exception of cavalry is very small. Do you understand that General Dana is to take the cavalry with him to Vicksburg? It is much wanted here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 62. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 3, 1865.

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7. Capt. H. B. Goodrich, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, will report to the commanding general Sixteenth Army Corps, for assignment to duty with that corps.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., March 3, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 3d day of March, 1865: Several deserters and refugees who left Mobile February 23, 1865, give the following information: The gun-boat Morgan has two 6-inch

rifled guns and two Brooke guns, 6 and 7 inch rifled. The Nashville has two Brooke 6-inch rifles and two Brooke 7-inch rifles. One of them is on pivot forward and another aft. She is pierced with six ports; she is clad only at each end. There are four blockade-runners doing picket duty—the Red Gauntlet, the Virgin, the Mary, and the Heroine. The Mary and Heroine have a small brass gun each. The Morgan has seventy-five men and draws eight feet of water. The Nashville has forty-two or forty-three men and officers and draws eleven feet. The Tuscaloosa draws between seven and eight feet. The Huntsville draws about the same as the Tuscaloosa. Capt. G. W. Harrison commands the Morgan; Captain Bennett commands the Nashville. A round battery mounting two 11-inch guns is sunk flush with the water in the Appalachee River. It has six port-holes; it is said to be of little account. There are two large, square floating batteries mounting two 9 or 11 inch smooth-bore guns each. One near the city, the other near the upper part of Spanish River, aground. They are built in the shape of a ram, with forty-five degrees slant of sides and little covering overhead. One informant states that a Confederate colonel told him that there were 20,000 men in Mobile and 10,000 more within twelve hours' march. Another informant states that there are only 8,000 or 9,000 men in Mobile, and that he witnessed a review of them. It is reported that there are two heavily fortified bluffs on the Alabama River; also that Selma is well fortified. The inhabitants of Mobile expect it to be taken, but not without a fight; it will not be evacuated. The two divisions of Hood's army which came to Mobile on the 20th of January last were scattered about Mobile and Pollard when the informant left.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. EATON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 9.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, La., March 3, 1865.

I. The One hundred and eighth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, having reported for duty with this corps, is hereby assigned to the Third Division, and will forthwith report to Col. J. B. Moore, commanding, for orders.

II. The Eighth Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers, having reported for duty with this corps, is hereby assigned to the Third Division, and will forthwith report to Col. J. B. Moore, commanding, for orders.

III. So much of Special Orders, No. 5, current series, from these headquarters, as assigned the Thirty-third Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers and Twenty-sixth Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers to the Third Division, is hereby revoked and the above named regiments are hereby assigned to the First Division and will report to Brig. Gen. J. McArthur, commanding, for orders.

IV. So much of Special Orders, No. 5, extract 2, current series, from these headquarters, as assigns the One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers to the First Division, is hereby revoked, and the above-named regiment is hereby assigned to the Third Division and will forthwith report to Col. J. B. Moore, commanding, for orders.

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By command of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., March 3, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

The expedition ordered in cipher dispatch from the major-general commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi, of the 22d instant [ultimo], marched at 6 o'clock this morning. Herewith I inclose copy of instructions given to the commander.* The rain has been falling in torrents for two days and a half, and is still pouring down with great violence. The two streams below here (the Nonconnah and Coldwater) are far over their banks, and the latter entirely impassable, so that a direct march to Grenada is out [of the question].

Respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General, Commanding Department of the Mississippi.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March 4, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

I can spare the detachments of Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps with me. Shall I send them to General Sherman, and which way?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March 4, 1865—9.30 a. m.*
(Received 12 m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

General Hobson's division will require to be entirely remounted, the horses belonging to it having been taken to remount the division which General Wilson takes with him. General Hatch should be remounted first. The horses which come in afterward might be divided between Johnson's cavalry, in Middle Tennessee, and Hobson's, in Kentucky.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

MARCH 5, 1865.

Cavalry Bureau will issue horses in the order asked for by General Thomas.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

INDIANAPOLIS, *March 4, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

The One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers left this rendezvous this p. m., 895 strong. They will report to you.

H. B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General.

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* See Miller to Osband, March 2, p. 820.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 57. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., March 4, 1865.*

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VI. The One hundred and fifty-first Illinois Infantry, Col. F. B. Woodall commanding, will proceed without delay to Chattanooga, Tenn., and report to Maj. Gen. J. B. Steedman, commanding District of the Etowah, to whose command it is assigned.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRAVELLY SPRINGS, [*March*] *4, 1865—6 p. m.*
(Received 7th.)

Major-General THOMAS:

Telegrams of the 1st instant received. The rain-storm just ended was the most violent of the season. The Tennessee is now higher than for many years and rising rapidly. It will be utterly impossible to get off to-morrow, though I shall use every possible effort to expedite the movement. My command is in splendid condition and will start at the earliest possible moment after it can cross the river. It is fair to presume this rain has been generally diffused and will delay General Canby's movements, those from Memphis and Vicksburg certainly, as much as mine. I will keep you daily informed of all that transpires.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., March 4, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army:

SIR: I have the honor to recommend and request that Bvt. Brig. Gens. E. F. Winslow and A. J. Alexander be assigned to duty with rank, pay, and emoluments of their brevet rank. This request is made as a reward to meritorious officers, and because the interests of the service require that they shall be assigned to commands over officers less worthy, but of superior actual rank.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Gravelly Springs, Ala., March 4, 1865.*

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III. Brigadier-General Hatch, commanding Fifth Division, Cavalry Corps, and Col. Datus E. Coon, commanding First Brigade, Fifth Division, having voluntarily consented to turn over to the troops in the field about to operate actively against the enemy, the Spencer carbines belong

ing to the troops of the Fifth Division, Brigadier-General Hatch will cause the Spencer carbines of his division to be delivered to Brigadier-General Croxton, commanding First Division, Cavalry Corps, together with the ammunition for the same, and will receive in exchange a corresponding number of such arms, with ammunition, as are possessed by that portion of General Croxton's command with which the exchange is made.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March 4, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. J. B. STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

About what time will the Provisional Division start for General Sherman's command? I ask for information merely.

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *March 4, 1865.*

Maj. S. HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Provisional Division of General Cruft's command is ready to move on the receipt of orders from the major-general commanding department.

JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY, *Louisville, Ky., March 4, 1865.*

The post commandant of Louisville will at once suppress all slave-pens and other private establishments for the confinement of persons in the city, and will discharge persons confined. He will report the execution of this order.

By command of Major-General Palmer:

J. P. WATSON,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. SECOND MIL. DIST. OF KENTUCKY, *Russellville, Ky., March 4, 1865.*

As a matter of grave importance not only to the troops but to the welfare of the State, the colonel commanding in assuming command within this district desires fully to impress and enjoin upon the officers the necessity of strict discipline and subordination on the part of the troops. In many cases the actions of Federal officers here have been disgraceful, bringing discredit not only upon themselves and the regiments to which they belong, but also unnecessary seizure of horses and property of all kinds, and by the unwarranted abuse of good citizens. These are positively forbidden, and can not and will not be tolerated. While it is expected that with care and precision and judgment all orders will be carried into effect and the interest of the State and Fed-

eral Government earnestly guarded, at the same time these unwarranted acts of officers and soldiers must cease. The practice of commanding officers sending out scouting parties without rations for so long has been indulged in as to have become a tax upon the people and an injury to the soldiers. Supplies must in every instance be carried with expeditions, and the soldiers not allowed to waste them, with the knowledge that they will be allowed to eat in private houses. Officers actually commanding troops both at posts and on active duty are required to remain with their commands. The habit of boarding at private houses so much indulged in has resulted in much harm. The safety of camps should not be intrusted to patrol guards. Picket-lines should be established and at night invariably held. Loyal citizens have a right to claim our protection, which should be cheerfully given them. Those disloyal or, in other words, at enmity with the Federal Government, have no proper abiding place within Kentucky; therefore those found in active sympathy with the enemies of the Federal Government must be sent within the narrow scope of the enemy's lines. Officers will be held strictly accountable for the proper executions of all orders and the conduct of their respective commands. Any depredations committed by them will be ferreted out and the officer found guilty dismissed the service. It is earnestly desired that both officers and soldiers will be energetic and watchful, and ever bear themselves in such a manner as to merit the approbation of their superiors, and demand the good-will and co-operation of all good and loyal citizens, and with this co-operation, which certainly is expected on the part of all citizens with the military authorities, we may confidently expect that the lawless and roving bands which now infest the country will soon be either annihilated or expelled, and prosperity again reign within the borders of Kentucky.

E. H. MURRAY,
Colonel Third Kentucky Cavalry, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, *March 4, 1865.*

Col. A. DUNCAN,
Seventy-second U. S. Colored Infantry, Covington, Ky.:

You will retain command of Covington and Newport until further orders.

By command of Major-General Palmer:

J. P. WATSON,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Brigadier-General Hobson, Lexington.)

LEXINGTON, KY., *March 4, 1865.*

Major MAHONEY,
Commanding Lebanon, Ky.:

I have ordered two companies of One hundred and eighty-fifth Ohio Infantry to relieve your two companies at Lebanon. When you are relieved, move with your men and protect Lebanon Branch Railroad. Scout country thoroughly on line of railroad.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., March 4, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Mil. Div. of the Mississippi, Nashville, Tenn.:

I telegraphed you yesterday of my arrival here and that, pursuant to orders from the War Department, I would assume command to-day. I have sent you to-day a copy of the last tri-monthly, showing the number of troops reporting to the district commander to be about 4,000. I also sent you a copy of the last report of the cavalry to the department commander. This cavalry has not, since General Dana took command of the Department of Mississippi, reported to the district commander, but directly to him. He desired that it should not report to me until General Canby could be heard from, as he was anxious to take one of the brigades, at least, with him to Vicksburg. When General Dana came from Vicksburg to Memphis he brought a brigade of cavalry with him, and if it was necessary for it to be here while he remained here it is equally necessary now. There is no necessity for it at Vicksburg, or at least there is no more need there than when I was there, and, indeed, much less, for General Knipe is now in that department with a division of 4,000 of your cavalry. This is a point from which cavalry can be used to good advantage, and I hope that you will hold on to it, unless it should be more wanted somewhere else. I shall be glad to have from you, as soon as possible, your views of the policy to be pursued in this district. There is now no organized force of the enemy in West Tennessee. The people are heartily sick and disgusted with the war, and with a little encouragement I think that they may be quieted down and induced to go about their business once more. I think that I may safely define our lines of military occupation as covering the whole district, and permit the people such necessary supplies as will enable them to cultivate their farms and plantations; also to bring in and dispose of the products of their labor without being subjected to the system that has prevailed lately, under which they have been subjected to great imposition. I think, too, that rebel soldiers who belong in West Tennessee may be invited to go home with the assurance that they will not be molested if they will take the oath and remain there quietly.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 63. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 4, 1865.

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16. Capt. Lawrence Rhoades, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, will proceed without delay to Barrancas, Fla., and report to Maj. Gen. F. Steele for assignment to duty.

17. Capt. E. S. Jones, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, will proceed without delay to Mobile Bay, Ala., and report to the commanding general and chief commissary of the District of West Florida and South Alabama for assignment to duty.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, March 4, 1865.

Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron:

ADMIRAL: I have just learned that there are several mortar-boats in your fleet that are probably not needed. They may be of essential service to us if the operations at Mobile are at all protracted, and I have the honor to request that you will send to this city as many (four or five) of them as are not required by you. They will be used simply for the army mortar batteries, and will require no men for the service of the mortars.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., March 4, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 4th day of March, 1865. E. A. Peyton makes the following statement in regard to the resources of Mississippi and East Louisiana:

There is now enough corn, pease, potatoes, &c., to subsist at least 10,000 cavalry until the crop now being planted matures. The Government supplies are stored at the principal stations on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad and Southern road running east. The principal depots are Summit, Brookhaven, Hazlehurst, Jackson, Canton, and Grenada. This road runs about fifty miles east of the Mississippi River and parallel with it. The principal depots on the Southern road are Brandon, Lake, and Meridian, where the Mobile and Ohio Railroad crosses. There are thousands of bales of cotton, both public and private, in this State. The section of country lying on the river and twenty-five miles east is not included in this report. Some loyal men own cotton in this district. The State is divided into three military districts, Northern, Central, and Southern, commanded by Brigadier-Generals Chalmers, Adams, and Hodge. Major-General Martin at Jackson, Miss., and General Forrest at Macon, the present State capital. The headquarters of districts are Grenada, Jackson, and Liberty. Their effective force is about 6,000, divided equally between the commanders. The State has some 5,000 or 6,000 militia scattered over the State, commanded by Brigadier-General Brandon, headquarters at Enterprise. All the effective or reliable force is now in the field, with a growing sentiment of dissatisfaction at the leaders of the rebellion. A deserter from the Sixteenth Louisiana Infantry, now at Mobile, who left Washington Parish, La., February 27, reports the Third Louisiana Cavalry, Colonel Amacker, conscripting in that parish, and that they number about 200 or 300. He reports that they are moving all the troops possible to Mobile. Another deserter from the same parish estimates the strength of the Third Louisiana Cavalry at 600 or 700. A report from Major-General Washburn, dated February 5, states that all the Mississippi, Tennessee, and Arkansas troops of Hood's army were being furloughed; those from Mississippi and Tennessee for fifteen and those from Arkansas for sixty days. About 600 of these furloughed men came on the cars from Meridian to Jackson about the 1st of February, declaring that they would not return. Another report from General Washburn, dated February 22, states that six large launches, each armed with a 12-pounder howitzer and manned by fifteen men, were brought from Mobile to Jackson, Miss., and three of them were thought to have been sent across to the Yazoo River. General Washburn thinks they are designed to operate against transports. Captain Whybark reports from Salem, Mo., under date of February 18, that Colonel Freeman was conscripting near Batesville, Ark. It was rumored that he was going south with his force, which numbers about 800, with no artillery, but plenty of ammunition for small guns.

Accompanying this report are submitted copies of statements from deserters and refugees at Barrancas, Fla. The attention of the commanding general is particularly called to the statement of Adam Hollinger, sergeant, First Alabama Cavalry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Spurling, Second Maine Cavalry.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. EATON,

Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

[Inclosures.]

Statement of Sergt. John J. Strickland, First Florida Cavalry.

FEBRUARY 16, 1865.

Just returned from Cow Ford, on the Choctawhatchee River, Washington County, Fla.; states that there are two pickets at Miller's, on Holmes Creek; three at Douglas[ville]; one company of cavalry at Hickory Hill; one company of cavalry at Marianna, and one piece of artillery at Marianna. He saw some of the deserters from the First Florida Cavalry, who stated they would return if pardoned. He heard that there was a company of Union men drilling in Holmes County, thirty strong, in command of Judge Jewett.

Statement of Captain Dycus, who came within our lines this day.

FEBRUARY 16, 1865.

Left Milton on the 14th of February; saw Dr. Jones and Mr. Creigler same date; they left Mobile the 12th instant. They say they are running cotton and corn out of Mobile, which looks as though they intend to evacuate the place. All of General Hood's army, with the exception of one division, has passed through Pollard on their way to South Carolina. The remainder of the division intend to pass through in about two weeks. Hood's army is in a very demoralized condition, and his men are deserting in large numbers. Clothing and rations scarce. There are now stationed at the head of Pond Creek, eight miles distant from Milton, 130 men under the command of Captain Keyser; 100 are mounted, the remainder dismounted; are expecting a re-enforcement of seventy men. The streams or creeks are very much swollen by recent rains. The force at Pollard consists of about 2,000 men, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, under command of General Clanton.

Statement of Perry Ryales, from Mobile, Ala.

FEBRUARY 16, 1865.

I am a shoemaker by trade, and having been exempt from the military service from disability and age, continued my trade during the war, thus supporting my family of wife and seven children. Left Mobile Tuesday morning, the 14th instant, at 7 o'clock; went by steam to Tensas Landing, and from there by railroad to Pollard, arriving there at 3 p. m. I left the town in the evening, and following the Pensacola Railroad arrived at Pensacola this forenoon at 9 o'clock, from whence I was sent here by the commander of the guard-ship. Mobile is garrisoned at present by one brigade of infantry from Hood's army, numbering from 1,500 to 2,000 men; a city battalion of home guards,

*For Spurling's report see p. 49.

mostly foreigners, numbering about 300 men and commanded by Colonel Cayce; a regiment of boys called the First Alabama Reserves, about 600 strong, commanded by Colonel Withers [Huger], and a battalion of the First Louisiana Heavy Artillery; do not know its strength. Maury's cavalry of 800, and Brooks' cavalry company, from 80 to 100 strong, doing provost guard duty. Off the city, above the obstructions, are the iron-clads Nashville (six guns), Huntsville (three guns), one other iron-clad similar to the Huntsville (three guns), and three small blockade-runners built in Europe (Scotland), with light artillery on board. There is one 15-inch gun at the light-house battery, nine guns at the Pinto Battery, and at least nine guns in the Spanish Fort; batteries Huger and Tracy, on the Appalachee River, are mounted; do not know the number of guns. Below the batteries are obstructions from shore to shore. The forts on Blakely River are not finished, and no guns mounted. If the batteries on the Appalachee River are reduced, boats of four-feet draft can ascend to the Tensas, and coming down that river in rear of the Spanish Fort, ascend the Spanish River, enter the Mobile River, and descend to the city without meeting any land batteries. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is not guarded for five miles from the city. Tensas Landing, the terminus of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad, is not guarded, nor is the machine-shop, half a mile from the river. The first rebel force I met on the railroad toward Pollard was a regiment of cavalry at Canoe Station, from which place there is not a soldier until you arrive at Pollard. Pollard was guarded only by a small force of infantry, the larger portion of General Clanton's troops having left lately toward Montgomery. Hood's army, 12,000 strong, passed Mobile up to Montgomery; some say that they went to South Carolina, others that they are at Montgomery. Dick Taylor was in command; Hood has resigned. Two steamers leave Mobile daily for Tensas Landing at 7 a. m. and 12 m., reaching Tensas at 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. Trains leave at 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., and arrive at Pollard at 2.30 and 8.30 p. m. Flour, $500 per barrel; shoes, $150 to $275 per pair; homespun, worn before the war by negroes, $25 per yard; whisky, $175 to $200 per gallon.

FEBRUARY 20, 1865.

James Taylor, quartermaster-sergeant Company C, First Florida Cavalry, reports as follows: George Thomas informs me that a contraband trade is going on between the people of Warrington and Woolsey and the rebels in Walton County, Fla. A refugee named Lauray, living on the mainland this side of East Pass, receives in skiffs ammunition and a large quantity of things. Calvin Holley, a refugee who has taken the oath of allegiance here and returned to rebeldom, has established a regular wagon train carrying those goods from Lauray's place into Coffee County, Ala. They are paid in hard money, and also receive in exchange factory thread in five-pound bundles.

Statement of Adam Hollinger, sergeant, First Florida Cavalry.

FEBRUARY 18, 1865.

Left Blakely, Ala., on the 16th instant and came by Greenwood, fifteen miles this side Blakely, to the Perdido Mills, where he crossed the river on logs. There are 500 infantry at Blakely, a battalion two miles this side on the road to the Perdido Mills, and 500 cavalry at Greenwood, with pickets at Widow Sticks' and the Perdido Mills. One battalion of cavalry is guarding the railroad at Canoe Creek Station.

Does not know the strength of the present force at Mobile and Pollard, but was told that they are continually moving Government property from Mobile toward Montgomery, and that the rebels are fortifying Selma and Greenville. Best road from Pensacola to Stockton and Blakely: From Pensacola you have to take the old stage road. The first good camping ground is at Twelve-Mile Station (Widow Waters'), with good water, and the second at Fifteen-Mile Station, with good water; the third is at Mrs. Latkin's, Twenty-Mile Station, with good water. Two miles above Latkin's house you leave the main road, taking the left road for Williams Station. The fourth camping ground is at McCastle's place, with plenty of water, twenty-seven miles from Pensacola. The fifth camping ground is at the head of Little Pine Barren, thirty-one miles from Pensacola. The sixth camping ground is at Port Williams, with a mill and good water, thirty-nine miles. Nine miles farther is Williams Station, on the Mobile and Pollard road (forty-eight miles). Here, after crossing the railroad, you take the road to the left, three miles to And. Hall's plantation (fifty-one miles), where there is good water. Three miles farther (fifty-four miles) is Manak's place (his son is in the First Florida Cavalry); no water. Two miles to Widow McKay's; good camping ground and water (sixty-four miles). Three miles to Waterford's place (sixty-seven miles). From Waterford's to Stockton, on the Tensas River, is twenty miles (eighty-seven miles); good road, but not much water, except eight miles this side of Stockton, where there are many springs beyond a high ridge. From Stockton to Tensas Landing, the terminus of the railroad, is twelve miles; abundance of water (ninety-nine miles). From Tensas Landing to Blakely is twelve miles; good road and several streams (111 miles). Given by Nicholas Roucher, living next to Lexanier's. Another road is from Port Williams. Take the road to the left to Andrew Hall's plantation; to the Perdido River twelve miles, where a crossing can be safely made, but the country becomes more hilly and not well adapted to the heavy wagons. The road continues in distance from one to three miles from the railroad to Tensas Landing, but it is very dangerous for heavy wagons.

Statement of Thomas Morgan, of Woolsey.

FEBRUARY 21, 1865.

There was at Pollard, Ala., last Saturday evening a part of one regiment under the command of a major; there are also at Bluff Springs about forty men, who do picket duty as far down as Pine Barren Creek. The picket at the bridge generally consists of eight men; the same at the ford. The bridge is entirely destroyed. There was one rebel spy by the name of Brewton down in the vicinity of Big Bayou the first of last week, and carried back information that there was to be a raid made from Pensacola in the direction of Pollard in a few days. The road at certain points between Pine Barren Creek and Pollard is in rather bad condition for heavy teams. In case Mobile is attacked by a heavy force, and they have to evacuate the place, they intend to tear up the railroad from Tensas Landing to Greenville.

Statement of Benjamin F. Stearns, sergeant, Company A, First Florida Cavalry.

FEBRUARY 22, 1865.

My mother was at Pensacola City day before yesterday, 20th instant, with Captain Gibson of the Navy, and was informed by Miss Waters

that a scout of Colonel Maury's regiment was there on the 19th instant, stating that the whole regiment, about 1,000 strong, had arrived at Pollard, and that 100 vanguards are stationed at Bluff Springs with pickets at Pine Barren bridge and a rebel force of 4,000 at Greenville, Ala. (from Hood's army). She told me that a rebel courier is stationed permanently at Perdido Mills in connection with the rebel cavalry at Greenwood.

Statement of Mr. D——, of Baldwin County, Ala.

FEBRUARY 21, 1865.

SIR: There is at this time in Mobile about 14,000 men; in Montgomery they have a strong force, and receiving re enforcements daily. They are expecting an attack and are preparing for it. There are two brigades at Blakely and one at Greenwood. What the force is at Pollard it is hard to say, from the fact of their moving to and from there all the time. Hood has resigned. Dick Taylor is now in command of the Army of Tennessee. A portion of the Army of Tennessee is in Alabama. I will try and get you another report in a few days, though I am afraid to come over there without a pass from you. I will send you all the late papers I can get.

Statement of James G. Hines and Nelson Wakefield, refugees from Tallahassee, Tallapoosa County, Ala.

FEBRUARY 24, 1865.

Left our home on the 12th instant. On that day we saw a wagon train of over 200 four and six mule teams belonging to Hood's army moving to Branchville, S. C. We passed Montgomery on the 13th and 14th instant, and left the city on the 15th instant. There was only one infantry regiment there. Heard of no intention of the rebel authorities to concentrate a force at Montgomery, but believe that their main object is to send as many as possible to South Carolina. The railroad communication is reopened from Montgomery to Augusta. The track between Augusta and Branchville is destroyed, but from the latter to Richmond communication is open. Know nothing of affairs at Pollard or Mobile.

Statement of John A. Ozelto, private, Sixtieth Alabama Infantry.

FEBRUARY 24, 1865.

Deserted at Petersburg last August and left my home in Santa Rosa County, Fla., on the 18th instant. Know of no force near my home except a company of militia at McGown's Bridge, in Crescent County.

Statement of Sergt. Allen Campbell, Company B, First Florida Cavalry (returning from the interior of West Florida).

FEBRUARY 24, 1865.

There is no force this side of the Choctawhatchee River, but at Marianna the e are from 500 to 600 men fortifying the place this side, with six pieces of artillery. The place can, however, be easily approached across the Chipola bridge. Tallahassee is also garrisoned, but I do not know the number of men. The rebels are fortifying at Saint Mark's with the view of recovering the harbor.

Statement of James H. Cobb, Company A, First Florida Cavalry, sent out from these headquarters.

FEBRUARY 21, 1865.

My news is from day before yesterday. Opposite the Perdido Mills there are eight mounted men as picket. There is no courier now. At Greenwood there are 300 cavalry; at Blakely about 6,000, with batteries toward the bay. This force can be increased in half a day by 4,000 more from Mobile, which, however, could not be done if Mobile and Blakely should be attacked at the same time. I do not know what force they have at Mobile. It is the general report that they will not fight much to hold the city, but withdraw to Montgomery, tearing up the railroad behind them. Nearly all the Government stores are already removed. The Mobile and Pollard Railroad is guarded only at Williams and Canoe Stations. At Pine Barren bridge and at the ford above the bridge are pickets, and at Bluff Springs a small force—I do not know the number. They say that Maury's regiment is again at Pollard, but I am of the opinion that there is only a small force there.

Statement of Private J. G. Childs, Company B, Sixth Alabama Cavalry.

FEBRUARY 25, 1865.

The colonel commanding regiment at Carson Station sent an order to officer commanding picket-post at Budd Williams' house to send three men out as scouts to approach as near the enemy's lines as it would be safe, and get what information we could, and to see if there was to be an advance soon. At Mobile they have not enough men to defend the place against an attack. I do not know exactly what force they have at Mobile, but am sure that the Fifteenth Confederate Cavalry and the Eighteenth Alabama Infantry are there. It is the general impression that the Confederates will leave Mobile as soon as attacked and withdraw toward Montgomery, destroying the railroad from Tensas Landing to Pollard. I know nothing about the force at Blakely or Greenwood, but heard that Armistead's brigade was at the latter place. At Canoe Station is the Sixth Alabama Cavalry, about 700 strong, Col. C. H. Colvin commanding; the Eighth Alabama Cavalry, about 600 strong, Colonel Livingston commanding, and two companies of a Mississippi cavalry regiment. Left Canoe Station February 22. Does not know the force at Pollard. There are three companies of militia near the Little Escambia bridge, and, I think, between 400 and 500 infantry at the Big Escambia bridge. They have fears that a raiding party of about 15,000 men will leave Barrancas as soon as the roads will permit. The majority of Hood's army was sent to South Carolina, but many deserted at the railroad stations between Pollard and Montgomery; and at Montgomery a whole brigade of Cheatham's division (Alabama men) left the train en masse and went to their homes, determined not to return. The Mobile papers of the 22d give the news of the evacuation of Charleston and Columbia by the Confederates and occupation by the Federal forces, and also that Sherman is advancing in the direction of Richmond. The informant desires to take the oath of allegiance and remain within our lines during the war.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Fort Gaines, Ala., March 4, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

2. Col. Henry Bertram, Twentieth Wisconsin Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters for duty, will without delay assume command of the First Brigade, Second Division.

By order of Major-General Granger:

F. W. EMERY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Barrancas, Fla., March 4, 1865.*

In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 1, dated headquarters U. S. Forces, Barrancas, March 4, 1865, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. The following officers are announced on the staff of the brigadier-general commanding: Surg. Victor H. Coffman, Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteers, surgeon in charge; Capt. George Monroe, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Arden R. Smith, commissary of subsistence; Lieut. Ezra T. Champlin, Third Minnesota Veteran Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Heman D. Pettibone, Third Minnesota Veteran Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Lieut. John McAndrew, Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteers, acting assistant quartermaster; Lieut. John Macy, Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, acting ordnance officer.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Barrancas, Fla., March 4, 1865.*

In pursuance of General Orders, No. 2, dated headquarters Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, Barrancas, Fla., March 4, 1865, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. The staff will be announced hereafter. In addition to the reports already required, consolidated morning reports of their commands will be forwarded by regimental commanders on Monday and Thursday of each week.

W. T. SPICELY,
Colonel Twenty-fourth Indiana Vol. Infty., Comdg. Second Brigade.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 4, 1865.

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, Chalmette, La.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that 2,000 troops of your command be held in readiness to embark early to-morrow morning on the Guiding Star for Mobile Bay. The troops will be selected from the best disciplined, and the officers in command will be particu-

larly instructed to take every measure to prevent any damage being done to the steamer by the troops. The commanding general desires that his wishes in this respect be strictly carried out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, March 4, 1865.

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby directs that you will send 1,500 men of your command with their means of land transportation to Hickox Landing as early after daybreak to-morrow morning as possible. Transportation is now waiting for about that number.

By order of Lieut. Col. C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of West Mississippi:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. L. HEATON,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chalmette, La., March 5, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. John McArthur, commanding First Division, who will send the within required number of men. They will be supplied with five days' rations. As soon as embarked the boats will be ordered to proceed to Dauphin Island and the detachment to be reported to Maj. Gen. G. Granger. They will take also such of their land transportation and camp and garrison equipage as can be transported.

By order of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chalmette, La., March 4, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. MCARTHUR,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you embark on board steamer Belvidere 600 men from your command. The steamer is ready now. The steamer Guiding Star with capacity for 2,000 men will be ready early to-morrow morning. The steamer Cromwell will be ready some time to-morrow afternoon.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM G. MEAD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, La., March 4, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. MCARTHUR,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires me to state to you that a steamer will report at Chalmette at about 3 p. m. to-day capable of carrying about 600 men. You will embark on her such of your command as she may carry, using the Victory as a ferry-boat. When embarked, give the commanding officer the same orders as the First Brigade had when they left.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 46. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Chalmette, La., March 4, 1865.*

Col. W. R. Marshall, Seventh Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, having returned from leave of absence and being the senior officer in rank of the brigade, is assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, his authority as brigade commander to date from the 2d day of March, 1865, the date he reported for duty, relieving Lieut. Col. W. H. Heath, Thirty-third Missouri Infantry Volunteers.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. McArthur:

W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chalmette, La., March 4, 1865.

Col. L. F. HUBBARD,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: The general commanding division directs that you hold your command in readiness to embark early to-morrow morning on the Guiding Star for Mobile Bay. You will instruct your officers to use every precaution to prevent any damage being done to the steamer by the troops, and you will please see that they carry out your instructions. The major-general commanding military division nas given special instructions in reference to the care of the steamer, and the general commanding division desires there be no cause for complaint on this account. The steamer will be ready to receive troops at 5 a. m. to-morrow. All transportation will be left behind in charge of a proper officer, to be taken to the lake. The Thirty-third Illinois will be detailed as a guard to all the transportation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Chalmette, New Orleans, La., March 4, 1865.

Col. W. R. MARSHALL,
Commanding Third Brigade:

COLONEL: You will please embark on board a steamer that will report here to-night about 600 of your command. They will be provided with

five days' rations, their camp and garrison equipage, leaving their transportation to follow with the balance of the division. They will proceed as soon as embarked to Dauphin Island, Ala., and report on their arrival to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger for orders.

J. McARTHUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, March 4, 1865.

Capt. F. W. EMERY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Thirteenth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit for the information of the major-general commanding copy of a letter from Brigadier-General Hawkins to myself and my reply. The artillerists intended to garrison the forts have not yet arrived, and the guns at the mouth of Bayou Grande and on the new line of works below the redoubt, seventeen altogether, require also to be served. Of not less importance, it seems to me that the line of works from Fort Barrancas to the beach be completed and an adequate force of infantry left to guard post Barrancas after the advance of the troops. Under the circumstances I would request the commanding general's instructions whether I shall turn over the Twenty-fifth, Eighty-second, and Eighty-sixth Regiments of Colored Infantry to General Hawkins at once, as desired by him, thus depriving the forts of their garrisons and leaving the connecting lines unfinished and unguarded, or continue these regiments on their present duties, pending the daily expected arrival of Major-General Canby, and his final orders in the matter.

Very respectfully, captain, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Answer General Steele, that one of the regiments referred to may be taken at once and the other two as soon as the regiment ordered from the Department of the Gulf for garrison duty at Pensacola arrives.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, U. S. COLORED INFANTRY,
Near Barrancas, Fla., March 3, 1865.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH,
Commanding District of West Florida, Present:

GENERAL: By the inclosed order the division of colored troops organized for my command comprises two regiments at this place, the Twenty-fifth and Eighty-sixth. I would respectfully request that these regiments be relieved from duty and be ordered to report to me, so that they can be placed in camp and be fitted in their equipments for the field.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. HAWKINS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, March 4, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HAWKINS,
Commanding First Division, U. S. Colored Troops:

GENERAL: In regard to your desire that the Twenty-fifth and Eighty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry Regiments be relieved from duty and ordered to report to you at the camp of your division, I beg leave to give the following explanation: First. Special Orders, No. 54, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, dated February 23, giving the number of regiments intended for the organization of your division comprises in the First Brigade three regiments stationed here for the last year, namely, the Twenty-fifth, the Eighty-second, and the Eighty-sixth Regiments. Second. The Twenty-fifth Regiment is garrisoning Fort Pickens, Barrancas, the redoubt, and guarding Gun-boat Point, at the mouth of the Bayou Grande above the navy-yard. The Eighty-second and Eighty-sixth are busily engaged in completing the line of fortifications between the beach and Fort Barrancas, Barrancas and redoubt, and redoubt and Bayou Grande, and it is important that this work is done before the troops take the field. Third. I have no other troops at my disposal to relieve with and replace these three regiments in the several forts and on the line of fortifications. Fourth. I have received no orders to relieve those three regiments from duty with this district, which would leave all the forts without garrison, and prevent the completion of the line of fortifications.

Under these embarrassing circumstances I consider it the best expedient that these regiments continue to remain at their present duties, and that the Seventy-third U. S. Colored Infantry, just arrived, be encamped near the Eighty-second and Eighty-sixth, in order to have the regiments of the First Brigade of your division united as much as possible preparatory to their taking the field. I feel inclined, general, that you will agree to these my views, pending the daily expected arrival of Major-General Canby, commanding, and his final orders in the matter.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 4, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
Comdg. Cavalry Forces, Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that the following-named regiments have been ordered to be relieved from their present duties and directed to report to you, with a view of being equipped for service in the field: Third Michigan Cavalry and Tenth Illinois Cavalry, now in Department of Arkansas; Fourth Illinois Cavalry, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, First Iowa Cavalry, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, Eleventh New York Cavalry, Second New Jersey Cavalry, now in Department of the Mississippi; Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry and First Texas Cavalry, now in Department of the Gulf. These regiments number in all about 7,000 effective men. All officers and enlisted men on detached service have been ordered to

join their respective commands, and their present department commanders have been ordered, so far as practicable, to mount every effective man by drawing horses from the cavalry left behind and replacing the animals so taken from the supplies expected from Saint Louis. The commanding officers of these regiments will stop at Morganza on their way down the river and telegraph to you, care of these headquarters, for instructions. The Fourth Wisconsin and First Texas Regiments will remain at Baton Rouge, subject to your orders, until a good camping ground has been selected in the vicinity of this city. With these regiments, General Lucas' brigade, and the best portion of General Knipe's command, you will have fully 12,000 effective men for service in the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 58. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., March 5, 1865.*

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XI. The Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. William J. Palmer commanding, is hereby transferred from the Sixth Cavalry Division to the command of Major-General Stoneman, to whom Colonel Palmer will report for duty.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

HENRY M. CIST,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *March 5, 1865—4 p. m.* (Received 7th.)

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

The flood in the Tennessee has begun to subside, but it will be several days before I can begin to cross my command. The Tennessee is higher than ever known to be before. I will keep you advised of my movements and shall get off just as soon as possible. If the floods are the last there will be no difficulty, but more rain will of necessity compel additional delay.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Gravelly Springs, Ala., March 5, 1865.*

The commandant of the cavalry depot at Edgefield, Tenn., is charged with the following duties, viz:

I. Collecting and forwarding to their commands all men returning from furlough, hospitals, or detached duty, all deserters and stragglers. To make persistent efforts to have returned to their regiments all officers and enlisted men belonging to the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, on detached duty.

II. Drilling and instructing the recruits and others who may from time to time be assembled there, and co-operating with the officers of the Cavalry Bureau in mounting, equipping, and forwarding the same to the field.

III. Carrying into execution the sentences of courts-martial, where men are sentenced to hard labor, or where men are directed from these headquarters to be punished by hard labor for neglect of horses, or other misdemeanors.

IV. The collection and recuperation of horses and issue of same.

V. Providing storage of surplus camp and garrison equipage, arms and accouterments, baggage of officers, surplus clothing of soldiers, official papers and desks, and other property belonging to the United States and to the officers and soldiers of the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, not needed in active campaign.

VI. Carrying out the duties laid down in the U. S. Army Regulations and the customs of service for troops in permanent camp, regular hours for roll-calls, drills, &c., and the customary signals sounded.

VII. In performance of the duties under this order the commandant of this depot is not to usurp the functions of the special inspectors of cavalry, acting under orders from the War Department, but will co-operate with and be governed by them in all cases where the interest of the service requires it.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 43.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., March 5, 1865.

I. Maj. J. Morris Young, Fifth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty as provost-marshal of the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, and will return to duty with his regiment.

II. Maj. M. H. Williams, Tenth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, is assigned to duty as provost-marshal of the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., March 5, 1865.

Capt. LOT ABRAHAM,
Commanding Detachment Fourth Division, Cavalry Corps:

CAPTAIN: Cypress Creek must have fallen sufficiently by this time to allow of your fording it. You had better, therefore, return to camp at once. If the crossing at the factory is not practicable, the one at Mrs. Jackson's house must be. I sent rations by the steamer last night and hope you received them. I expected you would have returned to-night.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., March 5, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON,
Commanding Sixth Division, Cavalry Corps, Pulaski, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding acknowledges receipt through you of the report of W. J. Clift, lieutenant-colonel commanding Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, dated February 7, 1865, with reference to the extermination of guerrillas and robbers. He directs that Lieutenant-Colonel Clift be permitted to act upon the suggestions contained in his report and clear the country of those men according to his ideas as expressed therein.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CHATTANOOGA, *March 5, 1865.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE:

Unless otherwise ordered, I will start troops of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Army Corps so soon as the road is repaired. Will General Cruft accompany them?

J. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March 5, 1865—11.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. B. STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Do not start the detachments of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps until you get orders. General Cruft will go with them, probably to return.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General.

MARYSVILLE, *March 5, 1865.*

Capt. W. W. DEANE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps:

SIR: I have been wandering or scouting through this region for the last three or four days. The country north of the Little Tennessee River is clear of guerrillas, at any rate; and what may be on the south of the river I have no means of knowing, as the river is impassable at present, and will be for many days to come. Were it not for my stock I would reach Sweet Water by the way of Knoxville, but wishing to improve that (which, by the way, I am doing every day), I shall not attempt it unless so directed. The river will not be fordable in several days and there is no boat. I would respectfully suggest that a steamer be ordered to Morganton to put us across the Little Tennessee, and then I fancy I can take care of myself, as the country seems to yield about all we need. If this suggestion meets your approbation please notify me by return courier, and I will be at the place of crossing at the time appointed. My command is in good condition and fine spirits; only one trouble, and that is that the paymaster may come in our absence. The Union people are more than glad to see and feed us, but many of

those galvanized chaps look down in the mouth and beg and plead, and when that fails they complain of a Government that don't protect them. Some Union men were murdered in the vicinity of Baker and Nine-Mile Creeks about one week ago by the guerrillas commanded by a man by the name of Porter. I hope to catch some of the gang, but may not be able.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. STANDISH,
Major, Commanding Tenth Michigan Cavalry.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 64. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., March 5, 1865.*

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5. Asst. Surg. J. T. Brown, U. S. Volunteers, will report without delay to the commanding general Thirteenth Army Corps for assignment to duty.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 52. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA, *Barrancas, Fla., March 5, 1865.*

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6. Lieut. Col. A. B. Spurling, with 200 dismounted and 30 mounted men from the Second Maine Cavalry, well armed and with one day's cooked rations, will embark on an expedition to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock on the steamer Matamoras. Lieutenant-Colonel Spurling will receive his instructions from the commanding general.

By command of Brigadier-General Asboth:

J. WM. HAIGHT, JR.,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. SECOND DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS, *Barrancas, Fla., March 5, 1865.*

1. To carry into effect the provisions of Special Orders, No. 43, extract 3, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, the senior officer present with each brigade of this division will assume command of the same.

2. In addition to the reports already required, consolidated morning reports of their commands will be forwarded by brigade commanders to these headquarters on Monday and Thursday of each week.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews:

GEORGE MONROE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. FIRST BRIG. (DETACHMENT), SECOND DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS, *Mobile Point, Ala., March 5, 1865.*

In accordance with Special Orders, No. 6, extract 2, dated headquarters Thirteenth Army Corps, Fort Gaines, Ala., March 4, 1865, the

undersigned hereby assumes command of the First Brigade, Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, with headquarters at Navy Cove, Ala.

HENRY BERTRAM,
Colonel Twentieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Barrancas, Fla., March 5, 1865.*

In pursuance of General Orders, No. 2, extract 1, headquarters Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, Barrancas, Fla., March 5, 1865, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. The following-named officers are announced as staff officers of the brigade: First Lieut. C. C. Morse, Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. William H. H. Rike, Eighty-third Ohio Infantry, acting aide-de-camp; Second Lieut. Archibald H. Adams, Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster.

F. W. MOORE,
Colonel Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chalmette, La., March 5, 1865.

Capt. H. A. MCKELVEY,
Commanding Pioneer Corps:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding directs that you have your command in readiness, with their means of transportation, to proceed to Hickox Landing as early after daybreak this morning as possible, reporting to Colonel Marshall, commanding Third Brigade, for orders as soon as ready to move. You will draw for your command five days' rations. You will embark with the Third Brigade at the landing under the orders of Colonel Marshall.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chalmette, La., March 5, 1865.

Col. W. R. MARSHALL,
Commanding Third Brigade:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you proceed with the remainder of your command (not embarked) with their means of land transportation to Hickox Landing as early after daybreak this morning as possible. The pioneer corps is ordered to report to you, and will proceed with you to the landing, where transportation is awaiting you. Your command will draw five days' rations. As soon as embarked on board the transports you will proceed to Dauphin Island and report with your command to Maj. Gen. G. Granger. You will take with you on the transports such of your land transportation and camp and garrison equipage as can be transported.

I have the honor, colonel, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chalmette, La., March 5, 1865.

Colonel LIPPINCOTT,
Commanding Thirty-third Illinois Infantry Volunteers:

SIR: The general commanding division directs that you hold your command in readiness to proceed to Dauphin Island, via Lake Pontchartrain, at shortest notice. You will accompany the transportation left behind of this division, and furnish such details and assistance as will facilitate the movement of the transportation to Dauphin Island. Captain Lunt, assistant quartermaster, will be left in charge and will give you notice when to move.

I have the honor, sir, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near New Orleans, La., March 5, 1865.

Maj. J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixteenth Army Corps:

MAJOR: I have the honor to request that the Second Brigade of my division may consist of the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-second Iowa, the One hundred and seventeenth Illinois, the Sixth Minnesota, and the Tenth Kansas; and the Third Brigade of the Fifty-second Indiana, One hundred and seventy-eighth New York, Thirty-fourth New Jersey, Eleventh Wisconsin, and the Fifty-eighth Illinois. This differs a little from the assignment made from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, but is rendered necessary in order to have the senior colonels second in command of my brigades, and to have in two brigades five regiments, instead of six in one and four in the other two. The numerical strength of the brigades is not materially affected by this transfer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
K. GARRARD,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, La., March 5, 1865.

Brig. Gen. K. GARRARD,
Commanding Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that transportation will be ready for your entire command at an early hour to-morrow morning. He desires that you take five days' rations, including to-morrow. It will be necessary to leave a regiment of your command to take charge of your land transportation. All ammunition over the forty rounds in cartridge-boxes, which each man must carry, and ten boxes additional to each regiment, can be placed on board the Victory for transfer to the city and thence to the lake by the same route as the wagons and artillery. A guard should be sent with it. The steamers for your command will be in the river opposite your camp, and are sea steamers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29. } HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Chalmette, La., March 5, 1865.*

The following is announced as the organization of the brigades of this division:

First Brigade: Twenty-first Missouri Volunteers, Eighty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, One hundred and nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Volunteers.

Second Brigade: Sixth Minnesota Volunteers, Tenth Kansas Volunteers, Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteers, Thirty-second Iowa Volunteers, One hundred and seventeenth Illinois Volunteers.

Third Brigade: Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers, Thirty-fourth New Jersey Volunteers, Fifty-second Indiana Volunteers, Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, One hundred and seventy-eighth New York Volunteers.

By order of Brig. Gen. K. Garrard:

J. B. SAMPLE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 47. } HDQRS. SECOND DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS, *Near New Orleans, La., March 5, 1865.*

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II. The Eleventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, having been assigned to this division, is attached to the Third Brigade. Col. Charles L. Harris, of that regiment, by virtue of his rank, will assume command of the brigade.

By order of Brig. Gen. K. Garrard:

J. B. SAMPLE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, 16TH ARMY CORPS, *Near New Orleans, La., March 5, 1865.*

The First Division of this corps having moved, the Second Division will be the next in order, and will probably receive marching orders to-morrow or next day. The transports will be assigned the brigades, and they will embark in the following order: Second Brigade, Third, and First. As it will not be practicable to move any land transportation with the troops, all their baggage will be taken, that the teams may be left empty.

By order of Brig. Gen. K. Garrard:

J. B. SAMPLE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, 16TH ARMY CORPS, *Chalmette, La., March 5, 1865.*

The transports will be ready for the embarkation of this division at an early hour to-morrow morning; the troops will be held in readiness to embark, taking five days' rations, including to-morrow. All officers and enlisted men will be kept in camp, as the entire command will embark to-morrow. The commanding officer of the First Brigade will

designate one regiment from his command to remain with the land transportation of the division. The commanding officer of the regiment will report to these headquarters for instructions.

By order of Brig. Gen. K. Garrard:

J. B. SAMPLE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BARRANCAS, FLA., *March 5, 1865.*

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: May I ask the favor that you submit the statement in which this is inclosed to the commanding general and do what you think proper in suggesting my assignment to the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps? I am not disposed to be querulous or find fault with the commands intrusted to me, but I respectfully submit that I am entitled to a better command than seems likely to fall to me in the present arrangement. Assured by your uniform kindness that you will do what in your judgment is demanded by justice and the interest of the service,

I am, lieutenant-colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. A. PILE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

[Inclosure.]

BARRANCAS, FLA., *March 5, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor respectfully to state to the major-general commanding that three of the regiments assigned to First Brigade, First Division, U. S. Colored Troops (Twenty-fifth, Eighty-second, and Eighty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry), are doing garrison duty at this post. General Asboth declines to relieve them. They have made no preparation for the field; their arms are reported very defective and a large part of their equipment condemned as worthless. If these troops are to go to the field within ten or fifteen days it will be impossible, after consuming the necessary time, to get orders from military division headquarters to properly prepare them for active service. Brigadier-General Hawkins, commanding division, deems it inexpedient for him or myself to take any supervision of these troops until relieved from garrison duty and officially turned over to him. I am very anxious to go to the field, but do not desire to command a brigade of four small regiments with no opportunity to properly organize and equip them. In view of these facts I respectfully ask if there is not a division in the command that is going to field to which I can be assigned the command, and if so, earnestly request that the assignment be made.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. A. PILE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

CAMP PARAPET, *March 5, 1865.*
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

In reply to your dispatch of this morning I have the honor to report as follows upon the state of my command: The Second New York Vet-

eran Cavalry has embarked already, excepting the Third Battalion, which is ready. The First Louisiana Cavalry and Thirty-first Massachusetts (mounted) Infantry will be ready to-morrow night. The Second Illinois Cavalry will be ready Tuesday, 7th instant. I desire to change the arms of this regiment, if possible, and obtain Sharps in the place of Burnside carbines. Shall I order the troops to embark upon transportation being received, without further orders? I sent an orderly to your headquarters last evening, who brought receipt for returns sent in. Will send another this morning for papers.

Very respectfully,

T. J. LUCAS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 6, 1865—8 p. m.*
(Received 9.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

In view of the large number of men sent to General Thomas, I think it will be better to send all new organizations yet left in the States where they were raised, as follows: Those from Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin to Missouri; from Illinois to General Thomas, and from Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan to the Middle Military Division.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 6, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

As directed by you, all new regiments east of Ohio have been ordered to Middle Military Division. Since January 1 we have sent to General G. H. Thomas 22,583 men, which makes his army almost equal to what it was when he met Hood. Unless otherwise directed we shall continue to send to General Thomas all new troops from the northwestern States.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, March 6, 1865—10 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

We have had a very heavy storm which has retarded the commencement of operations in this department by swelling the streams and destroying railroad bridges, but I am in hopes Wilson has started by this time. Stoneman will reach Knoxville by Saturday next with his expeditionary force and will start from there immediately. I will then adjust the available infantry force to support Stoneman and repair the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad as far as the Watauga bridge for the present. It will be necessary for General Hatch to remain at Eastport for horses to mount his division, and as his force is strong enough to hold that point for the present I have not ordered any infantry there, but will await the development of events in Mississippi and Alabama.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., March 6, 1865.

Colonel VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The chief of staff requests that you inform him how many troops have been forwarded to Major-General Thomas since January 1, 1865. Your reports of the new organizations which have been forwarded have been received, but the number of troops was not stated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 6, 1865.

Respectfully returned. The troops forwarded General Thomas are as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
New organizations:		
Infantry	706	18,458
Artillery, heavy	40	1,129
Total	746	19,587
Old organizations:		
Drafted and substitutes	.....	916
Volunteers	.....	414
Total	.....	1,330
Grand total	746	20,917

Aggregate, 21,663.

The number for new organizations is taken from telegram reports to date; for old, from tri-monthly reports, to include February 20.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *March 6, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

I have finished my inspection. Shall I wait for you here or return directly to Nashville? Return, inspecting fortified places on the railroad lines, or go to Knoxville?

Z. B. TOWER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March 6, 1865.*

Brigadier-General TOWER,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

As I am unable to say when I can start for Knoxville, you had better return to Nashville, inspecting fortifications along the road as you come on.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

INDIANAPOLIS, *March 6, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

The One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers, 871 strong, left for Nashville this p. m. They will report to you.

HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, *March 6, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

The One hundred and fifty-third Indiana Volunteers, 920 strong, left to-day to report to you.

HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 59. } *Nashville, Tenn., March 6, 1865.*

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VII. The One hundred and fifty-first Illinois Infantry will proceed by march to Murfreesborough, Tenn., drawing from this post before leaving ten rounds of ammunition per man and the necessary transportation, not to exceed five wagons. It will proceed thence by railroad to Chattanooga, reporting upon their arrival to Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman, commanding District of the Etowah, for duty.

VIII. The Forty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry will proceed by march to Tullahoma, Tenn., and report to Major-General Milroy, commanding Defenses of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, for duty. Before leaving this post they will draw the necessary transportation, not to exceed five wagons.

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XIX. The One hundred and eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry will proceed by march to Murfreesborough, Tenn., drawing from this post before leaving ten rounds of ammunition per man and the necessary transportation, not to exceed five wagons. It will proceed thence by railroad to Chattanooga, reporting upon arrival to Maj. Gen. J. B. Steedman, commanding District of the Etowah, for duty.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, March 6, 1865.

Major-General WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps, Eastport, Miss.:

Your note of the 26th of February received. You remember the plan of operations you propose in your note was essentially what I mentioned to you last winter that I should adopt if permitted. But General Grant wants all my infantry held in readiness for operations in East Tennessee and has given directions accordingly. He expects Canby to take Montgomery and Selma and hold them afterward, and has directed your expedition as a co-operative one, which is also expected

to seize either Montgomery or Selma, or both, if you find it can be done when the enemy is opposing the progress of Canby. After Canby gets to Montgomery your command will then be relieved from further operations in that quarter.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., March 6, 1865.

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III. Bvt. Brig. Gen. A. J. Alexander, having reported for duty at these headquarters, is hereby assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Cavalry Corps, and will report to Brevet Major-General Upton for orders.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Eastport, Miss., March 6, 1865.

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville, and
Brevet Major-General WILSON,
Gravelly Springs:

Major Forbes, of my command, met flag of truce from Major-General Forrest near Iuka to-day. Dispatches for Colonel Parkhurst, provost-marshal-general, Department of the Cumberland, opened by myself under instructions from Colonel Parkhurst. The prisoners for exchange will not be at Iuka earlier than the 10th, probably not until the 12th, owing to breakage of railroad by high water. Information received from my scouts as follows:

A telegram received at Rienzi says: Longstreet in front of Sherman. Hardee on his right flank. Cheatham with his corps came up in the rear of Sherman, when General Sherman turned upon him, thoroughly using Cheatham up. Forrest has about 8,000 cavalry. Taylor commands the remains of Stewart's and Lee's corps, now at Selma and near Mobile. Roddey near Tuscaloosa collecting the forces of Northern Alabama.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *March 6, 1865.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I must apologize for not having seen you this morning before I left, but the truth is I was in such a hurry to get off that I am ashamed to say I forgot to call until I had [gone] several miles on the road. I leave at once on the train that takes the horses of the Eleventh Kentucky. The cars are not here for the Twelfth Kentucky, but have been sent for, and I hope the regiment will get off to-night.

GEO. STONEMAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY, *Louisville, Ky., March 6, 1865.*

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12. The commanding officer One hundred and fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry will proceed with his regiment to Russellville, Ky., and report to Colonel Murray, commanding the troops of the Second Division. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Palmer:

J. P. WATSON,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *March 6, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER THIRTIETH KENTUCKY, or
Captain LOTT,
Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Lebanon, Ky.:

Send fifty mounted men from Lebanon to New Haven. They will scout country on their way to that place. They will remain at that point but a few days. This order must be carried out promptly to-morrow morning. General Palmer directs it. Answer.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March 6, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis, Tenn.:

Paragraph 3, General Orders, No. 21, current series, War Department, defines the status of the troops of the District of West Tennessee stationed at Memphis, or any other point on the east bank of the Mississippi. General Canby has the authority, you will see, to give you orders in certain contingencies, but no other general officer has, except myself, Lieutenant-General Grant, General Sherman, who is still in command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, and the Secretary of War, and Major-General Halleck, chief of staff, U. S. Armies. I am not informed by General Halleck what troops would be left in Memphis subject to your orders. You had better telegraph him exact state of affairs, being better informed on that than I am, and ask for information of what troops were to be left. General instructions for your guidance will be forwarded you by mail.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Navy Cove, Ala., March 6, 1865.*

The First Brigade, Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, will move camp on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 8 a. m. Regimental commanders and commanders of detachments and batteries will report

their commands in marching order at that time, wagons loaded. A detail of one man from each company may be left to guard such things as cannot be carried the first load.

By command of Col. Henry Bertram:

A. J. ROCKWELL,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Barrancas, Fla., March 6, 1865.*

Capt. F. T. Lewis, Company G, Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, is hereby detailed as acting assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters and will at once report for duty.

W. T. SPICELY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Barrancas, Fla., March 6, 1865.*

The following officers are hereby announced on the staff of the colonel commanding: Surg. Charles S. Boynton, Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, chief surgeon; Capt. Fred. T. Lewis, Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. Noel Brosseau, Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteers, acting assistant quartermaster.

By command of Col. W. T. Spicely, commanding brigade:

F. T. LEWIS,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. U. S. FORCES AT MOBILE POINT, THIRD DIV., THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Fort Morgan, Ala., March 6, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. Charles A. Smith, Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, is hereby announced as acting assistant inspector-general and chief of staff for the Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, and temporarily for the U. S. forces at Mobile Point.

By order of Brigadier-General Benton:

FRANK ADAMS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Camp Chalmette, La., March 6, 1865.*

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 47, headquarters Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, dated near New Orleans, La., March 6, 1865, the undersigned assumes command of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

C. L. HARRIS,
Colonel Eleventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Camp Chalmette, La., March 6, 1865.*

The following officers are announced as constituting the staff of the brigade, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Capt. R. E. Jackson, Eleventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general; Surg. Edward Everitt, Eleventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry, senior surgeon, is assigned to duty as surgeon in charge of brigade; Lieut. Charles George Mayers, Eleventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster; Lieut. William A. Kobbe, One hundred and seventy-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, acting aide de-camp; Lieut. Joseph H. Compton, Thirty-fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, brigade commissary; Lieut. Harry Wright, One hundred and seventy-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, provost-marshal.

By command of Col. C. L. Harris:

R. E. JACKSON,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 7, 1865—9.30 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

I think it will be advisable now for you to repair the railroad in East Tennessee, and throw a good force up to Bull's Gap and fortify there. Supplies at Knoxville could always be got forward as required. With Bull's Gap fortified, you can occupy as outposts about all of East Tennessee, and be prepared, if it should be required of you in the spring, to make a campaign toward Lynchburg or into North Carolina. I do not think Stoneman should break the road until he gets into Virginia, unless it should be to cut off rolling-stock that may be caught west of that.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 60. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., March 7, 1865.*

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XI. The One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Col. G. A. Smith commanding, is assigned to duty in the District of Tennessee, and will proceed to Tullahoma and report to Major-General Milroy for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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XXIV. The One hundred and eighty-seventh Ohio Infantry, Col. A. R. Z. Dawson commanding, will proceed at once to Chattanooga, Tenn., and report to Maj. Gen. J. B. Steedman, commanding District of the Etowah, to whose command it is assigned. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRAVELLY SPRINGS, *March 7, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, U. S. Army:

Raining again here; river still over its banks and not falling. Mobile paper of the 16th says: "Part of rebel Army of Tennessee," probably Lee's corps, "at Demopolis." Canby had evidently not begun to move when Colonel Parkhurst left Rienzi.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH, *Chattanooga, March 7, 1865.*

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III. Col. C. J. Dilworth, Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, First Separate Division, Army of the Cumberland, relieving Lieut. Col. C. H. Grosvenor, Eighteenth Ohio Infantry Volunteers, who will turn the records of the brigade over to him.

IV. Colonel Sickles, commanding garrison at Dalton, Ga., will relieve with a detachment 100 strong the garrison at Ringgold from the One hundred and forty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, which on being relieved will join its regiment at Cleveland, Tenn. Transportation by rail will be furnished.

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By command of Major-General Steedman:

S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *March 7, 1865.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A flag of truce sent out from Decatur by Colonel Conrad returned last night. They report no rebels between Decatur and Courtland; 150 at or near Brown's Ferry, under command of Major Gilbert. Colonel Conrad reports that he this morning received reliable information that Roddey is again ordered to Selma. He has been sending his troops away in detachments. The last will go in a few days. General Walker, ex-Secretary of War, was at Roddey's headquarters last week. Can the general commanding not send me some cavalry? Much good work can be done if we could have it now.

CHARLES C. DOOLITTLE,
Colonel, Commanding District.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March 7, 1865.*

Col. J. R. HURD,
Johnsonville:

If you can do any good by sending out a detachment after guerrillas, you have authority to send it. It is desired that the guerrillas be exterminated, but it is not thought much can be done against them with infantry alone.

By command of Major-General Rousseau:

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEFENSES NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD,
Tullahoma, March 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

I have here in arrest two noted rebel women, Mrs. Dolly Battle and Miss Sallie Battle, who reside ten miles from Nashville, but came all the way to Wartrace, on horseback, two days ago, to recoffin and bury the body of Trummel, alias Van Houghton, who was killed at that place on the night of the 21st ultimo, while engaged, with nine other guerrillas, in robbing the telegraph office and stores. The daguerreotypes of these two she rebels were found on the body of this robber thief after he was killed, with letters from them showing great intimacy. They boast that they are rebels and have never taken the oath. Their father is an officer in the rebel army; their brother Bob is a guerrilla. This family have been spies and harborers of rebels and guerrillas since the beginning of the war. Their mother, as I was well informed last summer, boasts that they have done more good for the Confederate cause than a regiment of soldiers. I respectfully ask permission to send these two south of our lines.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *March 7, 1865.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Just arrived with first train. Find the supports to one of the spans of railroad bridge, third from this side, gone. Can, however, lead the horses over one at a time. Long Island is all under water and river still rising.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, Ky., March 7, 1865.

Hon. T. E. BRAMLETTE,
Frankfort, Ky.:

General Palmer left here for Frankfort this morning.

J. P WATSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEBANON, KY., *March 7, 1865.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Hobson's order to scout to New Haven will be promptly obeyed. We have but forty horses.

R. J. DYAS,
Captain, Commanding Detachment Thirtieth Kentucky.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Fort Gaines, Ala., March 7, 1865—5 p. m.
(Received 8.30 p. m. 19th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

For the last forty days we have had but seven of favorable weather. During all the rest of this time heavy easterly and southeasterly gales

and dense fogs have prevailed, rendering the transportation of troops and supplies both tedious and dangerous. Some material has been lost, but fortunately no lives. Twelve sound steamers selected for service in Mississippi Sound and Mobile Bay have been at the Passes of the Mississippi since the 26th ultimo, but have been unable to cross the bar. These steamers are capable of carrying 10,000 men, and two days of fair weather will enable us to bring over from New Orleans everything except the cavalry. About half of the Sixteenth Corps is now here, and the remainder will arrive within the next two days. Only a small part of the cavalry has been brought over, but it will arrive in season. The navy will not be ready for several days, but our movements for getting into position for co-operation will go on at once.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[MARCH 7, 1865.—For Canby to Halleck, in reference to the troops left in garrison on the Mississippi River, see Vol. XLVIII, Part I, p. 1107.]

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *March 7, 1865.*

The troops of this command will habitually keep on hand three days cooked rations, and be held in constant readiness to move by land or by water. In movements about Mobile Bay no land transportation will be taken, and the number of private animals will be limited to one for each officer. Officers are reminded that the spade and the pick are useful adjuncts to the musket and the rifle. As a rule, every regiment on reaching its position will at once, without waiting for orders, cover its front by such temporary works as may be necessary. This duty will not be intermitted on account of the supposed distance of the enemy, and superior commanders will see that it is observed, and will be responsible that their flanks and the intervals between adjacent commands are in like manner covered.

By command of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FIELD ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. ARMY AND DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *Fort Gaines, Ala., March 7, 1865.*

1. Maj. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus will proceed by first opportunity to Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, for the purpose of inspecting the Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. W. P. Benton. On the completion of this duty General Osterhaus will return to these headquarters and submit a report of his inspection. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

2. Maj. J. E. Cowan, First Louisiana Cavalry, will, in addition to his duties in the inspector-general's department, act as engineer officer for the cavalry brigade commanded by Brig. Gen. T. J. Lucas.

3. Capt. Walter McFarland, Corps of Engineers, will report to the commanding general Sixteenth Army Corps as chief engineer of that corps.

4. First Lieut. A. H. Burnham, Corps of Engineers, will transfer the bridge trains and equipage now in his hands to First Lieut. J. W.

Hapeman, Ninety-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, and will report to the commanding general Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, as chief engineer of that division.

5. The following-named officers are hereby assigned to duty as engineer officers for the divisions of the Thirteenth Army Corps, and will report without delay to the division commanders: Capt. W. J. Edwards, Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery, for the First Division; Capt. William R. McComas, Eighty-third Ohio Infantry, for the Second Division; Capt. Arnout Cannon, Ninety-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, for the Third Division.

6. Division engineer officers will immediately inspect the pioneer companies of their divisions and take measures for their complete organization and equipment, as prescribed in General Orders, No. 21, from these headquarters. Maps will be applied for to the chief engineer of the military division.

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12. The portion of the Sixteenth Army Corps now at this point will report direct to these headquarters, and prompt notice will be given of detachments as fast as they arrive. The depot staff officers will furnish all necessary supplies upon proper requisition.

By order of Major-General Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
Dauphin Island, Ala., March 7, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. C. VEATCH,
Commanding First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps:

SIR: Have just received General Field Orders, No. 1, in which it is announced that in the movements about Mobile Bay no land transportation will be taken. Yet, in the same order we are reminded "that the spade and pick are useful adjuncts to the musket and rifle. As a rule, every regiment, on reaching its position, will at once, without waiting for orders, cover its front by such temporary works as may be necessary." Commanding officers are required to see that the terms of the order are observed. Will you be kind enough to say to me if any arrangements are made for our drawing spades and picks? If so, what number? Again, how are we to transport them? Presume we can carry enough for all practical purposes—say, one spade to every ten men, if they can be obtained. If they are to be had, the brigade quartermaster can draw them. Do not presume it is General Canby's idea that the pioneer corps of the division will do all the work. Will be pleased to get your idea of it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. R. SLACK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Gaines, March 7, 1865.

Col. H. BERTRAM,
Commanding, Navy Cove:

The major-general commanding directs that as soon as you arrive in camp to-morrow you will push the scouts on to Magnolia and Green-

wood, to examine thoroughly the crossings of Fish River, and ascertain condition of roads and such information of the enemy as may be practicable. General Benton's engineer will accompany the scouts.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. EMERY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. SEPARATE CAVALRY BRIGADE, *Carrollton, La., March 7, 1865.*

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V. The commanding officer of the Thirty-first Massachusetts (mounted) Infantry will move with his command remaining at Carrollton (including recruits) from his present camp at 7 a. m. 8th instant, with all transportation, baggage, &c., pertaining to his regiment, as allowed by existing orders, and with three days' cooked rations and forage, to Hickox Landing, when he will proceed to embark for Pensacola, Fla., on board steamer assigned to him upon reaching that point.

VI. Upon arriving at Pensacola he will report to Col. M. H. Chrysler, Second New York Cavalry, who will designate to him a place for a camp.

VII. The commanding officer of the Second Illinois Cavalry will cause 250 men and horses of his command to proceed to Hickox Landing at 7 a. m. 8th instant, with three days' cooked rations and forage, there to embark on steamers which will be assigned to receive them for Pensacola, Fla.

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By command of Brigadier-General Lucas:

E. V. HITCH,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
New Orleans, March 7, 1865.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Commanding Department:

GENERAL: I have this day received the following information from Mobile relative to movements of the enemy, from party who has given information before which proved reliable: Lieut. Gen. Dick Taylor is in command of Department of East Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. There are about 40,000 men in his command. General Forrest commands all the cavalry. Has closed the line and issued orders to shoot any person attempting to pass without order or pass from himself. General S. D. Lee is at Tupelo with one army corps. Two army corps have been sent to Selma (Hardee's old corps, Hindman supposed to be in command, and Stewart's corps). General Frank Gardner has been relieved and is to be tried by court-martial for drunkenness. General Martin commands his department. General Maury is in command of Mobile. The city is to be defended to last extremity, but if compelled to fall back, stores and all cotton to be burned. General A. P. Hill has been sent from Virginia with his corps to stop General Sherman, who they think is going to Wilmington. A force of about 5,000 men are at Pollard (some fifteen miles from Pensacola). General Dick Taylor

expects an attack from Pensacola. They think the Federal forces will move in two columns, one from Cedar Point (west side Mobile Bay) and one from Pensacola. A man named Stewart has been arrested in Mobile charged with being a Federal spy.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

F. A. STARRING,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
March 8, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded. The statements as to Taylor's strength are exaggerated.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 8, 1865—1.45 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

On the 31st of December last General Crocker was ordered from New Mexico to report to you. Please telegraph his arrival.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 8, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

The Secretary of War directs that as soon as Brig. Gen. M. M. Crocker reports to you under Special Orders, No. 477, you order him to report in person to the Adjutant-General. Acknowledge receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 61. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., March 8, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

XXIII. The Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry is hereby relieved from duty with the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and assigned to the Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, reporting to Brig. Gen. Samuel Beatty, commanding.

XXIV. Company L, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, will proceed to Chattanooga, Tenn., and report to the commanding officer of the post for assignment to duty with the garrison artillery thereof. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, March 8, 1865—5 p. m.

General WILSON,
Gravelly Springs:

I send you the following telegram, just received from General Canby, for your information.* It will not, therefore, be necessary for you to hurry to get off, but you can wait until the rise in the Tennessee subsides within its banks.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF SPECIAL INSPECTOR,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Louisville, Ky., March 8, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Comdg. Cav. Corps, Mil. Div. of the Miss., Gravelly Springs, Ala.:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication received by the hands of Captain Wilson, and your dispatch received yesterday, I have the honor to state that I gave orders near two months ago to have the stabling capacity of the cavalry depot at this place increased so as to shelter from 7,000 to 8,000 animals, and directing that steps be taken to inspect all cavalry horses now in pasture, and to have transferred to the stables all that were capable of recuperation; the others to be sold. This I am still urging forward, and hope by the 1st of April to have this class of horses all under shelter, when everything will be done to have them recuperated as rapidly as possible. I have also requested of Major-General Thomas the publication of an order to have all of this class of stock to be found in the Department of the Cumberland sent to the cavalry depot at Nashville. I presume that in making the suggestion that horses be sent from this point to Nashville for recuperation, you were under the impression that no facilities for this purpose existed at the depot at this place. I have to state that there are ample means here, and that I shall soon have the horses under shelter. I agree with you fully as to the wisdom of taking charge of this class of stock, and of devoting the means and energies of the two depots to its recuperation. I do not think it necessary or wise to send stock from Louisville to Nashville for this purpose, inasmuch, all other considerations being equal, as such a course would necessitate the shipping of forage from here to Nashville, when the stock can be as well recuperated here, thus saving time, labor, and the cost of transporting forage from Louisville to Nashville. You may rest assured that all will be done possible to push this matter forward. I hope in a very short time to be able to mount Hatch's division. But for the order to mount Gillem's command I could do so now—at least could commence the work. Major Price informs me that 1,000 Spencer carbines have been ordered here for Hatch. I hope others will follow soon, all of which will be sent to your command.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. CHAMBLISS,
Maj. and Special Insp. of Cavalry, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

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* See Canby to Thomas, March 1, p. 812.

CINCINNATI, *March 8, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Can I join my command at Eastport by going to Paducah, or shall I come to Nashville for orders? Answer, Louisville Hotel. I go there to-night.

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. FOURTH DIV., CAVALRY CORPS, MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Gravelly Springs, Ala., March 8, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

II. Bvt. Brig. Gen. A. J. Alexander having reported for duty at these headquarters will, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 44, extract III, headquarters Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, assume command of the Second Brigade of this division.

By order of Brevet Major-General Upton:

TOM C. GILPIN,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March 8, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. R. H. MILROY,
Tullahoma:

Did the Battles boast to you that they had never taken the oath of allegiance to the United States? The mere fact of their desire to bury their friend decently is not an act of disloyalty. The evidence which you report, however, creates a suspicion that they may have been taking advantage of their position as women and become the colleagues and associates of guerrillas—the most diabolical of all political criminals. If such be clearly the fact they must be sent beyond our lines.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *March 8, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Are the officers and men belonging to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Army Corps, also Seventeenth and Twentieth Army Corps, on duty here by department detail, to accompany General Cruft's command?

JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, March 8, 1865.

Col. WILLIAM E. MERRILL,
Chief Engineer, Department of the Cumberland, Chattanooga:

COLONEL: The general directs me to say that by direction of Major-General Thomas the Fourteenth, Eighteenth, Forty-second, and Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Regiments have been organized into a brigade,

commanded by Col. T. J. Morgan, Fourteenth Regiment, and that all applications for details from them will be made through these headquarters. The Sixteenth U. S. Colored Infantry has been ordered to discontinue details for duty on barracks, and can furnish their available strength for detail for work on fortifications.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *March 8, 1865.*

Col. A. A. SMITH,
Clarksville:

Relieve the portion of Fifteenth Colored Regiment from duty on Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad as far as Bowling Green Junction.

W. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *March 8, 1865.*

Colonel YORK,
Springfield:

Colonel Smith has been ordered to relieve that portion of your regiment guarding railroad from Clarksville to Bowling Green Junction. When relieved you can strengthen the guard on the portion of the road this side of the Junction.

W. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 8, 1865—10.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. M. PALMER,
Commanding Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.:

Information from Richmond indicates that a naval party have gone to the Ohio River for some mischievous purpose. Look out for them, and if caught in disguise hang them up as fast as caught.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY, *Louisville, Ky., March 8, 1865.*

I. Maj. G. M. Bascom, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty at these headquarters, and will report to Maj. Gen. George Stoneman for duty.

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By command of Major-General Palmer:

J. P. WATSON,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *March 8, 1865—10 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

The following is sent for your information:

CITY POINT, *March 2, 1865.*

General HALLECK:

I think orders should go to General Canby to put Maj. Gen. F. Steele in command of the new corps formed, which properly should be numbered Thirteenth, and A. J. Smith's Sixteenth.

U. S. GRANT.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., March 8, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 8th day of March, 1865: A report from Port Hudson, March 6, states that the rebel force in that vicinity is concentrated at Whitestown under Colonels Powers and Griffith, numbering about 500 men. It is reported that the rebels have a hand telegraph, by which they take off all dispatches passing on the line between Baton Rouge and Morganza. A deserter from the Second Louisiana Cavalry states that there are two companies of the Seventh Louisiana Cavalry at Saint Martinsville, and that all rebel troops this side of the lakes in the vicinity of Plaquemine have been ordered to Alexandria. A communication from Brigadier-General Asboth states he has received information that on the 2d instant a rebel cavalry force, about 2,000 strong, with three pieces of artillery, was near Pensacola, 150 of them entering the town. Rebels are concentrating at Pollard, and 3,000 have left for that place from Mobile, Blakely, and Greenwood to meet any movement from Barrancas. A statement made by George W. Mader, which will be of immediate importance to the commanding general in the field, is submitted herewith.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., March 8, 1865.

George W. Mader, late of the C. S. Army Engineers, states that the best way to take Mobile is to take Spanish Fort, Batteries Huger and Tracy, first. Spanish Fort can be approached within 300 yards under cover of dense woods. The works consist of a line of rifle-pits, with a lunette in advance on each wing, and the old fort rebuilt in rear of the center of the line as a water battery. They are on high ground. In south lunette is one Brooke 7-inch rifle. No guns in the northern lunette. The fort (water battery) has three 7-inch Brooke and two 10-inch columbiads. Garrison, about 1,800; Colonel Patton, Twenty-second Louisiana, commanding the fort. This includes all the force in the Eastern Divis-

ion under Maj. Gen. M. L. Smith, including General Liddell's brigade and Colonel Baker's. Battery Huger (on the point between Blakely and Appalachee Rivers) can be easily shelled from Spanish Fort, being one mile distant and much lower; cannot be held long after Spanish Fort surrenders. Battery Huger has ten heavy guns, 7, 8, and 10 inch; also six field pieces and a garrison of 125 men. Has a bomb-proof, commanded by Captain Durrive, Twenty-second Louisiana. Battery Tracy (on right bank of Appalachee River, above Battery Huger) has two 7-inch Brooke guns, one 10-inch columbiad, and two 42-pounders. Garrison, sixty men, commanded by Maj. Washington Marks, Twenty-second Louisiana. There are ten rows of spiles across Blakely River, opposite Battery Huger, and seven rows across Appalachee River; 150 yards below these is a line of torpedoes across both rivers, the torpedoes two feet apart secured to the ends of a log, the other end being sunk by a weight, so that the torpedoes rise and fall with the tide. The spiles are driven two feet below the surface of the water. No obstructions or batteries on the rivers above those mentioned. No obstructions or batteries on the Mobile River above Mobile. Boats of eight or nine feet can go up Blakely River. There is another channel with about the same depth of water in Conway's Bayou, which runs nearly northwest from Big Bateau Bay into Tensas River (as called on most of the maps). The informant calls it Spanish River. The mouth of the Bayou is indicated by an old hulk sunk and projecting from the water. This is the only obstruction in this channel. It is thirty yards wide at the narrowest point. It is considered entirely practicable. If the first route is attempted the spiles could be easily drawn with the proper apparatus. There are no guns at Choctaw Bluffs or Selma mounted, and the gun-boats should go at once to Montgomery. The redoubts around the city are manned by the artillerists of Hood's army who lost their guns. The curtain is manned by citizens (militia). Two brigades from Hood's army (Manigault's and Gibson's) arrived in Mobile just before informant left, February 24. About 18,000 men in and around Mobile with plenty of provisions for a long siege. One-third of them are militia. The informant had charge of the works on the eastern shore up to the time of leaving.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 2.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
March 8, 1865.

To carry out the provisions of General Orders, No. 242, War Department, and General Orders, No. 42, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, series of 1864,* the following regulations in regard to the amnesty oath are established for the army in the field:

1. The officers authorized to order the amnesty oath to be administered are, general officers commanding divisions, separate brigades, districts, or posts, and higher commanding generals.

2. The applicant for amnesty must come within the provisions of the general orders above referred to. He shall file with one of the general officers authorized to order the amnesty oath to be administered a sworn petition setting forth clearly, completely, and distinctly the service or aid of any kind that he has in any way rendered to the rebel authorities,

* See Vol. XLI, Part II, p. 916.

and from the penalties of which treasonable acts he asks to be relieved, and further stating that this application is made with the true intent and purpose on his part of faithfully and loyally supporting the Government of the United States, and without any reservation.

3. Upon such petition the said general officer, being satisfied that the application is in good faith and that the applicant is within the provisions of the amnesty proclamation and orders relating thereto, shall indorse his order directing his provost-marshal to administer the amnesty oath.

4. Upon such order the provost-marshal shall administer to the applicant the prescribed oath and shall give him a certificate stating that such person is admitted to amnesty for the specific acts set forth in such a petition of such date, filed and numbered in his office, and for no other acts whatever.

5. All such petitions, orders, and oaths will be forwarded to the provost-marshal-general at the end of each month, to be forwarded to the provost-marshal-general at New Orleans, there to be numbered, filed, and registered. The provost-marshal will keep a record of the persons to whom he shall administer the amnesty oath.

6. Any material false statement or omission in such petitions will invalidate the protection of the amnesty at any time when discovered, and subject the party making such false statement to trial for his former treasonable acts.

7. The oath and certificate will be executed in duplicate, one copy to be delivered to the person admitted to amnesty and one to be sent to the provost-marshal-general as above directed.

8. Proper forms will be furnished by the provost-marshal-general.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 55. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA, *Barrancas, Fla., March 8, 1865.*

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3. Lieutenant-Colonel Spurling, with 100 dismounted men of the Second Maine Cavalry, will be in readiness to embark on the steamer Matamoras on a secret expedition at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, the 9th instant, well armed, with one day's rations. Lieutenant-Colonel Spurling will receive his instructions from the commanding general.

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By command of Brigadier-General Asboth:

J. WM. HAIGHT, JR.,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS, AND U. S. FORCES, *Dauphin Island, Ala., March 8, 1865.*

The following-named officers are announced on the staff of brigadier-general commanding the division, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Capt. R. G. Curtis, assistant adjutant-general; Surg. J.

L. Dicken, Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, surgeon-in-chief; Maj. S. O. Lewis, Eleventh Illinois Infantry, provost-marshal; Capt. C. H. Thompson, commissary of subsistence; Capt. E. P. Taylor, Second Arkansas Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster; Capt. Joseph Rankin, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. W. J. Edwards, Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery, acting engineer; Lieut. J. L. Baker, Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry, assistant commissary of musters; Capt. J. T. Reed, Twenty-fifth Indiana Veteran Volunteers, aide-de-camp.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch:

R. G. CURTIS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *New Orleans, La., March 8, 1865.*

The organization of the inspector-general's department within this corps is announced as follows, and the officers designated below are authorized to make inspections and recommend the disposal of public property within the command to which they are assigned, in accordance with existing regulations and orders:

Sixteenth Army Corps: Maj. J. J. Lyon, Twenty-first Missouri Veteran Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general; First Lieut. J. B. Comstock, Twenty-first Missouri Veteran Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general. First Division—Maj. H. B. Strait, Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. E. H. Kennedy, Tenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general. Second Division—Maj. R. W. Healy, Fifty-eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general; First Lieut. R. Rees, Twenty-first Missouri Veteran Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general. Third Division—Maj. C. B. Loop, Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. W. L. Scott, Thirty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general. Artillery Brigade—First Lieut. A. H. Mattox, Seventeenth Ohio Battery, acting assistant inspector-general.

By command of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HEADQUARTERS SEPARATE BRIGADE, *Carrollton, La., March 8, 1865.*

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II. The commanding officer Second Illinois Cavalry will cause sixty men and horses from his regiment, provided with three days' cooked rations and forage, to proceed at once to Greenville and embark on board the steamer General Sedgwick, lying there, for Pensacola, Fla.

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By order of Brigadier-General Lucas:

E. V. HITCH,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Fort Gaines, Ala., March 8, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to request that you will be pleased to order Brig. Gen. J. Bailey by telegraph to report to these headquarters by the earliest opportunity. I am further directed to say that you are authorized, in case you deem it necessary, to replace General Bailey by another general officer: to retain either Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr or Brevet Brigadier-General Littlejohn, now daily expected at New Orleans. Be pleased to inform Captain Dyer accordingly.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 9, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

General Canby asks that construction corps, 800 experienced workmen, with material and stock to rebuild seventy miles of railroad from Pensacola to Pollard and from Pensacola to Barrancas, may be sent from the North. The iron alone would cost, in New York, $875,000. The other material and labor would carry the cost to $2,000,000, subject to some deductions for rolling-stock which General Canby hopes to get from the Mobile and Ohio road. We are embarrassed to provide transportation to North Carolina for railroad stock and material to prepare to meet General Sherman, and the fitting out of an expedition to establish a new railroad construction center at Pensacola would be a serious tax upon the resources of the commercial marine and upon the Quartermaster's Department. If we begin this railroad construction at Pensacola it will inevitably extend and result in the expenditure upon railroads in that region of several millions. Consulting General Halleck, he advises me to telegraph to you and ask your views upon the subject. Whatever is approved will be attempted and executed if possible, but I have doubts as to the necessity or expediency of commencing this great expenditure. The Alabama River is generally navigable and the Mississippi can furnish all needed steam-boats. The southwestern rivers are reported in good navigable condition.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 9, 1865—11.30 p. m.*

Major-General MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.:

You need not send an article of railroad material or a man to Canby. We have no time for building railroads there now.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 9, 1865—4 p. m.*

General GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Nashville:

It is reported that the rebel navy has been relieved from duty on the coast and sent to Western rivers to destroy river transports.* Great vigilance must be exercised to prevent such depredations.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to General Pope, Saint Louis; General Washburn, Memphis; General Dana, Vicksburg; General Reynolds, Little Rock; General Canby, New Orleans; General Hooker, Cincinnati; General Allen, Louisville, Ky.)

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March 9, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

There are 3,000 men at Chattanooga belonging to the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps which can now be spared. Shall I send them to New Berne, N. C., to be forwarded thence to General Sherman's army?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March 9, 1865—1.30 p. m.*
(Received 6.20 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

General Canby telegraphs me March 1 from New Orleans that in consequence of the continuous rains during the month of February that he cannot start the cavalry expedition from Vicksburg, as he intended, and has ordered General Knipe to New Orleans. These heavy rains, having extended as far north as this State, have also swollen the streams to an impassable condition, and General Wilson will be somewhat delayed thereby, but will be able to move in time to co-operate with General Canby in his operations against Mobile, Selma, and Montgomery. Have just heard from my provost-marshal-general, Colonel Parkhurst. He received a telegram from Forrest, stating that owing to high waters, bad roads, and damage by high waters to their railroads, that he will not be able to commence delivering our prisoners before the 10th or 12th of this month. He claims to have about 7,000 of our men. Colonel Parkhurst believes that he ascertained pretty definitely that Cheatham's and Lee's corps started for South Carolina, but that afterward Lee's corps was with Stewart's ordered to Selma and Mobile, where they now are, and that Forrest has between 8,000 and 10,000 cavalry in Mississippi and Alabama, stationed at Okolona, Verona, Tuscaloosa, and Selma. General Hatch sends information, obtained through his scouts, that a telegram received, date not given, at Rienzi, says: Longstreet in front of General Sherman, Hardee on his right flank. Cheatham with his corps came up in Sherman's rear, who turned upon Cheatham and completely used him up.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

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* See Grant to Halleck, 10.30 a. m., Vol. XLVI, Part II, p. 903.

NASHVILLE, *March 9, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The following copy of a telegram just received is furnished for the information of the major-general commanding:

JOHNSONVILLE, TENN., *March 8, 1865.*

Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. L. DONALDSON,
Assistant Quartermaster:

The dispatch you refer to as having left Nashville March 3, was received by me about 1 o'clock yesterday, March 7. All dispatches have been forwarded. The delays heretofore were caused by the refusal of boat to land when signaled.

R. P. JOHNSON,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

The dispatch above referred to was the one about delays at Johnsonville, concerning which the general is informed. Captain Johnson was yesterday empowered to use all necessary authority to compel boats to land for telegrams.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. DONALDSON,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., March 9, 1865.

Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Washington:

DEAR GENERAL: I want you to read the inclosed to General Allen, and inclose it in a private letter. It is a brief résumé of things here, and is not without items of interest to you. We are going on as usual. The influx of troops is working the department up again, and if we penetrate to the Virginia line we shall have a longer railroad than ever. I hope, however, that the rebels will be disastrously used in Virginia and North Carolina, so that the thing may be finished up next summer.

Very truly,

J. L. DONALDSON,
Quartermaster.

[Inclosure.]

CONFIDENTIAL.] CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., March 8, 1865.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT ALLEN,
Chief Quartermaster, Louisville, Ky.:

GENERAL: I had a conversation with General Thomas last night, and he informed me that twenty-two additional regiments have been ordered to his department. This will raise the number of troops to some 70,000 men, with a proportionate number of animals, and, as the troops are already arriving, I have considered the subject of supplies for the present and the future.

First. Quartermaster's stores: Capt. W. A. Wainwright, assistant quartermaster, in charge of quartermaster's stores here, estimated on the basis of 150,000 men. On the reduction of the department he cut his estimates down one-half, and in view of future contingencies I think the reduction about right. You seemed to think his estimates extrava-

gant, and in some respects they were; but you must consider that the U. S. military railroads—a vast machine of itself—draw largely from us and that they absorb an enormous amount of all kinds of material. Then we supply the engineer, ordnance, and subsistence departments, to say nothing of the medical, with its numerous hospitals. I have protested against furnishing tools and material for the engineers in constructing block-houses, themselves an enormous item, dotting the entire lines of U. S. military railroads, but unavailingly, and I have contented myself with charging the expense to the Engineer Department. In a word, I have found that owing to the enormous operations of the department and railroads and the increasing and heavy demands from other staff departments, such as subsistence, medical, ordnance, and engineer, that I have never been able to come up to the demands upon me, imperative demands, too, that cannot be evaded or neglected. This much by way of explanation, as I am aware that I have been importunate at times.

Second. Forage: We want 150,000 sacks of grain per month and as much hay as you can send. The grain sent us this season is very poor, especially the corn, and the hay arrives covered with paulins or very poorly housed with boards. It is the simplest thing in the world to house hay in barges, and if this were done at the several points where it is shipped the cost would be saved over and over again. All the quartermaster has to do is to dispense with paulins and have carpenters make proper housing of timber which can be used again. Much of the difficulty and destruction of hay in barges takes place at Smithland and elsewhere before reaching Nashville, and perhaps the quartermaster at Smithland pays no attention to the security and preservation of the public property temporarily there. If so, he should be forced to do his duty or be removed. We are so dependent on the efficiency of those who are not fit to be intrusted with separate control that I have ceased to have any compunctions in handling such characters without gloves. I think the quartermasters both at Smithland and Paducah want overhauling.

Third. Horses and mules: We shall need 1,500 artillery horses and 4,000 mules to equip the army for the spring campaign. This is to include and supersede all previous estimates. Both kinds of stock are practically exhausted in this State, and we must look to the North for a future supply. I will send you in a day or two a requisition, and hope you will be able to supply me.

Fourth. The depot at Eastport: I communicate with the depot by telegraph to Johnsonville, and thence by our gun-boat and dispatch boat Newsboy, which I placed there for this purpose. Lieut. Col. A. J. Mackay, chief quartermaster Army of the Cumberland, telegraphs me that the depot there and surrounding country to the hills are ten feet under water at present, and some 10,000 to 15,000 sacks of grain have been lost; nothing else. I have telegraphed Colonel Mackay to give me timely notice of his want of grain and coal—two essential items. The great freshet in the Cumberland here still continues. The river is still rising and is over the levee, and flooding Edgefield to the hills opposite the river. We have lost nothing, although the steam-boats have their stage-planks into the lower stories of the warehouses on the levee. I fear the flood is not over, and that there will be a still higher rise.

Fifth. Johnsonville: My orders to the quartermaster at Johnsonville, after a personal inspection, was to erect no buildings except a store-house and office, and to make no accumulation of supplies there. From its position in a basin, with hills upon hills behind, Johnsonville is diffi-

cult to fortify, and will require a division at least to defend it. As a short line, however, to Eastport and the terminus of the Northwestern Railroad on the Tennessee, it is not without a certain value as an entrepôt for Nashville during low water in the Cumberland, and therefore we shall have to keep it up.

Sixth. Smithland and Paducah: In the present condition of things Smithland and Paducah are of great importance—one as the outlet of the Tennessee, the other of the Cumberland. First rate officers should be at both points, and if such are not available, a common head should be over both, to reside at one or the other points.

Seventh. Railroads: The road to Chattanooga has been damaged by the recent freshets at various points this side of Murfreesborough and in the great bridge across the Tennessee at Bridgeport. We hope to get the line in order in a week—that to Decatur in a fortnight, and that to Johnsonville in about the same time. In the meantime the quartermaster's department has not been caught napping either at Knoxville or Chattanooga, as we have this day at the former place some 34,000 sacks of grain and at the latter place 45,000 sacks of grain—a satisfactory supply, all things considered. We have also plenty of clothing and tentage at both of these points, and shall have an ample supply for the department when estimates now in are filled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. DONALDSON,

Bvt. Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of the Cumberland.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 62. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., March 9, 1865.*

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IV. Brig. Gen. H. M. Judah, U. S. Volunteers, will report to Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman, commanding District of the Etowah, for assignment to duty with the division now being formed.

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XXI. Brig. Gen. W. C. Whitaker, U. S. Volunteers, will report at once to Maj. Gen. J. M. Palmer, commanding Department of Kentucky, for assignment to general court-martial duty.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,

Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Gravelly Springs, Ala., March 9, 1865.*

Captain ROGERS,

Commanding Division of Mississippi Squadron:

CAPTAIN: I have received information that a number of rebel scouts have a rendezvous on Seven-Mile Island, at the lower end, from which place they are in the habit of communicating with the north and south banks of the river. As I have no facilities for capturing the party, I would respectfully request that the first boat you send up the river be instructed to examine the island and arrest any person found upon it.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,

Brevet Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March 9, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. E. M. McCOOK,
Louisville, Ky.:

Join your command at Eastport via Paducah, not Nashville.

W. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March 9, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. J. B. STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

Officers and men of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Army Corps, on duty in your district, by orders department headquarters, will accompany General Cruft's command, which will start as soon as we ascertain where it is to go.

W. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBIA, *March 9, 1865.*

Maj. S. HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

What day can the Forty-seventh Missouri Volunteers be relieved? They are becoming really very impatient, as their time has already expired and it will require several days to have them relieved and get ready to move when the order comes.

DAN. McCOY,
Lieutenant-Colonel 175th Ohio, Commanding Post.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March 9, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. DAN. McCOY,
Columbia, Tenn.:

The One hundred and forty-eighth Indiana starts to-morrow morning to relieve the Forty-seventh Missouri. They have been delayed on account of the rain; it will take them two days to march.

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *March 9, 1865—2 p. m.*

General WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General:

I arrived yesterday and assumed command to-day. The Eleventh and Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry have arrived in good condition. I would like to get control of the Tennessee cavalry as soon as practicable, in order to fit it for the field. The communications are all opened, bridge uninjured, and water fallen fifteen feet. Please tell Major Keogh to push on the cavalry as fast as possible without injury to the horses.

GEO. STONEMAN,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE, *Knoxville, Tenn., March 9, 1865.*

I. In accordance with Special Orders, No. 39, paragraph VII, dated headquarters Department of the Cumberland, Nashville, February 14, 1865, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of East Tennessee, headquarters at Knoxville, Tenn.

II. The status of Brig. Gen. Davis Tillson, U. S. Volunteers, and other officers will be that held by them previous to the relinquishment of the command of the district by Brigadier-General Ammen.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE, *Knoxville, Tenn., March 9, 1865.*

The following-named officers are hereby announced as members of the staff of the major-general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Maj. G. M. Bascom, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. M. W. Keogh, aide-de-camp; Maj. I. O. Smith, Tenth Michigan Cavalry, acting inspector-general; Capt. R. Morrow, assistant adjutant-general.

By command of Major-General Stoneman:

G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. SECOND MIL. DIST. OF KENTUCKY, *Russellville, Ky., March 9, 1865.*

I. For a more thorough organization of the troops to insure discipline and afford protection to the State within this district, the following directions are given, viz:

II. Col. John H. Ward, Twenty-seventh Kentucky Volunteers, with headquarters at Owensborough, will assume command of all troops stationed in the counties bordering on the Ohio River from the mouth of Salt River to that of the Cumberland, which shall constitute and be termed the Western Division of the Second Military District of Kentucky.

III. Col. O. H. P. Carey, One hundred and fifty-third Indiana Volunteers, with headquarters at Bowling Green, will assume command of all troops stationed in the counties of Warren, Muhlenberg, Todd, Logan, and such part of Simpson as is west of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Colonel Carey is charged with the protection of the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which shall constitute the Eastern Division of the Second Military District of Kentucky.

IV. Maj. Lewis Wolfley, Third Kentucky Cavalry, with headquarters at Hopkinsville, Ky., will assume command of all troops stationed within the counties of Christian, Hopkins, Caldwell, and such parts of Lyon and Trigg as lies east of the Cumberland River, which shall constitute and be termed the Southern Division of the Second Military District of Kentucky.

V. Lieutenant-Colonel Babcock, Twelfth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, with headquarters at Bowling Green, will assume command of the defenses of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad from Louisville to the county line of Simpson and Warren. Lieutenant-Colonel Babcock will

until further orders retain the command of the post of Bowling Green, and, so far as regards the post and that only, is subject to the orders of Colonel Carey.

VI. Colonel Carey is further charged with the protection of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad through Simpson County.

VII. Col. Samuel F. Johnson, with his Seventeenth Kentucky Cavalry, will report direct to these headquarters.

VIII. Colonels Ward, Carey, Johnson, and Lieutenant-Colonel Babcock and Major Wolfley will cause promptly to be forwarded to these headquarters monthly returns, monthly and tri-monthly reports, and a weekly report of station and effective strength. It is enjoined upon and will be expected that the above-named officers within their respective commands will have strict discipline on the part of troops, and strictly enforce General Orders, No. 3, from these headquarters.

By command of Col. Eli H. Murray, commanding district:

A. G. SLOO,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —. } HDQRS. SECOND MIL. DIST. OF KENTUCKY, *Russellville, Ky., March 9, 1865.*

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IV. The following-named officers are assigned to duty and announced as members of the staff of the colonel commanding: Capt. John L. Scott, One hundred and fifty-third Indiana Volunteers, provost-marshal; Lieut. John R. Cox, One hundred and fifty-third Indiana Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of E. H. Murray, colonel, commanding Second Military District of Kentucky:

A. G. SLOO,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 9, 1865—12 midnight.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
New Orleans, La.:

I am in receipt of a dispatch from the Quartermaster-General informing me that you have made requisition for a construction corps and material to build seventy miles of railroad. I have directed that none be sent. General Thomas' army has been depleted to send a force to you, that they might be where they could act in the winter, and at least detain the forces the enemy had in the West. If there had been any idea of repairing railroads, it could have been done much better from the north, where we already had the troops. I expected your movements to have been co-operative with Sherman's last. This has now entirely failed. I wrote to you long ago urging you to push forward promptly and to live upon the country and destroy railroads, machine-shops, &c., not to build them. Take Mobile and hold it, and push your forces to the interior to Montgomery and Selma. Destroy railroads, rolling-stock, and everything useful for carrying on war, and when you have done this take such positions as can be supplied by water. By this means alone you can occupy positions from which the enemy's roads in the interior can be kept broken.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

of good order and repression of disorders and abuses on the part of persons not in the military service within our lines, and the proper surveillance of all such persons.

2. Enforcement of General Orders, No. 22, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, current series, prohibiting persons not in the army and not necessary to its service from accompanying the army.

3. Execution of sentences of military courts devolved upon provost-marshals by proper authority, and the infliction of such moderate punishments upon enlisted men as may be necessary for the effective performance of the duties herein defined.

4. Enforcement of the order prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within our lines, and the proper punishment of persons disobeying, evading, or attempting to disobey or evade said order.

5. Charge and proper disposition of prisoners of war, deserters, refugees, and persons arrested or confined by proper authority.

6. Authorized searches, seizure of property, care and proper disposition of seized or captured property. (See General Orders, No. 34, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, series of 1864; also paragraph 13, Appendix to Army Regulations, 1863.)

7. Aiding the secret service by obtaining information of interest to the public service from prisoners, deserters, refugees, and others, sending to the proper officer for examination persons having such information, or when that is impracticable sending a statement of information elicited. Such information will always be communicated to the immediate commanding officer and to the provost-marshal-general.

8. Enforcement of orders respecting passes.

9. Keeping such records and making such returns and reports as the provost-marshal-general shall direct.

10. Effecting such arrests as may be ordered by proper authority.

11. Administering the amnesty oath when duly authorized so to do.

12. Observing such instructions as may from time to time be given by the provost-marshal-general.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 3.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
March 9, 1865.

1. First Lieut. C. J. Allen, Corps of Engineers, is hereby assigned to duty as assistant to the chief engineer in the field until further orders.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES AT MOBILE POINT,
THIRD DIVISION, 13TH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Morgan, Ala., March 9, 1865.

The following-named officers are hereby announced as comprising the staff of the brigadier-general commanding the Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps: Lieut. Col. Charles A. Smith, Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general and chief

of staff; Capt. Frank Adams, U. S. Volunteers, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. D. K. Hall, U. S. Volunteers, commissary of subsistence; First Lieut. William H. York, Twentieth Wisconsin Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster; Surg. Ben. Durham, U. S. Volunteers, surgeon in charge; Capt. Arnout Cannon, Ninety-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, acting engineer; Capt. John D. Rouse, Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry Volunteers, provost-marshal; First Lieut. John M. Shields, Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry Volunteers, acting ordnance officer; First Lieut. Fred. E. Starck, Twentieth Iowa Infantry, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. John A. Prindle, Seventh Vermont Infantry, aide-de-camp.

By command of Brig. Gen. W. P. Benton:

FRANK ADAMS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. SECOND DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
Barrancas, Fla., March 9, 1865.

The general commanding cannot omit to express to the troops that their exemplary soldiership has already won his admiration. Such troops cannot be contented with common success. They will seek rather to illustrate all it is possible for gallant men to achieve. In this stage of the war the blows we strike should be decisive blows. We should not be too confident—certainly not boastful; but we ought to nourish in our inmost hearts a determination to make every exertion and sacrifice rather than fail. Heroes from Shiloh and Vicksburg, noble-hearted representatives of the youth and manhood of States pre-eminent for spirit and culture, why should you not surpass any of the exploits in history? Great success can be obtained only by great exertions. Success is in proportion to preparations and exertions. If the path to victory were easy, all would be willing to travel it, and success would be cheap. But it is a difficult and perilous path. The heroic and constant only can keep it. To them belongs the glory. To be ever ready for the worst; never to be surprised, but rather to surprise and astound the surpriser; to be quick when rapidity is required; to be confirmed in those golden military principles—punctuality and unhesitating obedience; in a word, to have been faithful in attending to those simple requirements which constitute preparation—it is this which makes valor availing; this that insures substantial triumph. Be it the supreme object of this division, wheresoever it moves, whatsoever it confronts, to accomplish whatever is required of it. Let it be its next object to leave behind in its path the fewest possible of its numbers. Whether we are good soldiers, whether we have good discipline, will be seen in the number of men present for duty at the end of a campaign. For in war the greatest losses are not in battle.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews:

GEORGE MONROE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, March 9, 1865.

1. In accordance with General Orders, No. 20, issued at headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, and subject to the approval of the

major-general commanding Thirteenth Army Corps, the following-named officers are announced as the staff of this brigade, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: First Lieut. A. J. Rockwell, Twentieth Wisconsin Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general; Surg. Oren Peabody, Twenty-third Iowa Volunteers, senior surgeon; Capt. Howard Vandagrift, Twentieth Wisconsin Volunteers, provost marshal; First Lieut. F. A. Bird, Twentieth Wisconsin Volunteers, acting assistant quartermaster; First Lieut. J. E. Phillips, Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers, acting commissary of subsistence; First Lieut. N. C. Ridenour, Twenty-third Iowa Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general; Second Lieut. A. Scott Jordan, Nineteenth Iowa Volunteers, acting ordnance officer; Second Lieut. M. E. Eversz, Twentieth Wisconsin Volunteers, aide-de-camp.

2. The above-named staff officers will at once enter upon their duties, and see that their respective departments are supplied in accordance with the requirements of existing orders from department and corps headquarters, and in perfect order for active and immediate service in the field.

HENRY BERTRAM,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, La., March 9, 1865.

Capt. JOHN W. LOWELL,
Commanding Artillery Brigade:

CAPTAIN: The major-general commanding directs that you send the two batteries belonging to the First Division to Hickox Landing for embarkation. Captain Heaton, assistant quartermaster at the landing, will assign them transportation immediately on their arrival. They will be directed to take five days' rations from to-morrow. On arriving at Dauphin Island, they will be directed to report to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger for orders.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, La., March 9, 1865.

Col. J. B. MOORE,
Commanding Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you send one brigade of your command by the steamers Fairchild and Carter by river to the steamer Guiding Star, now waiting at its mouth. They will take their camp and garrison equipage, forty rounds of ammunition per man, ten additional boxes of ammunition to each regiment, but no horses or wagons. The troops will be provided with five days' rations on starting. The commanding officer will be instructed to use every care to prevent the steamer Guiding Star being injured or defaced in any manner. The troops will proceed to Dauphin Island and be reported to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger for orders.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, La., March 9, 1865.

Col. J. B. MOORE,
Commanding Third Division:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you send one brigade of infantry, with five days' rations, forty rounds of ammunition in cartridge-boxes, and ten boxes additional ammunition to each regiment, with their transportation and camp and garrison equipage, to the race course at the crossing of the canal and Canal street. At that point they will await notice that transportation is in readiness from Captain Heaton, assistant quartermaster, and will embark as rapidly as transportation can be furnished.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. SEPARATE CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Carrollton, La., March 9, 1865.

1. The commanding officer of the First Louisiana Cavalry will cause 400 men and horses of his command to proceed to Hickox Landing as soon as possible, with three days' cooked rations, and forage, there to embark on steamer which will be assigned to receive them for Pensacola, Fla.

2. Upon arriving at Pensacola, Fla., the commanding officer will report to Col. M. H. Chrysler, who will assign a position or place for encampment.

3. The balance of the First Louisiana Cavalry will ship immediately 150 men and horses, with three days' cooked rations, and forage and one wagon and mules, under charge of a good officer; will proceed to Greenville, there to embark on the Peabody for Pensacola, Fla. The remainder of the command, with all remaining transportation, will proceed to Hickox Landing, there to embark on steamer assigned to them for Pensacola.

4. On arriving at Pensacola, Lieutenant-Colonel Badger will report to Col. M. H. Chrysler, who will assign a place for encampment.

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By order of Brigadier-General Lucas:

E. V. HITCH,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 10, 1865—9 p. m.*
(Received 11th.)

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

You may send all troops in your command belonging to the army with Sherman that you can spare to New Berne.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Issue the order for them to go.

W. D. W.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 63. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., March 10, 1865.*

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II. The One hundred and eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry will report at once to Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau, commanding District of Tennessee, for assignment to duty with Brigadier-General Granger's command. The regiment will draw camp and garrison equipage before leaving, if it is not already provided with the same. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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VI. The One hundred and fifty-first Indiana Infantry will report at once to Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau, commanding District of Tennessee, for assignment to duty with Maj. Gen. R. H. Milroy's command.

VII. The One hundred and fifty-third Illinois Infantry will report at once to Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau, commanding District of Tennessee, for assignment to duty with Maj. Gen. R. H. Milroy's command.

VIII. The One hundred and eighty-eighth Ohio Infantry will report at once to Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau, commanding District of Tennessee, for assignment to duty with Maj. Gen. R. H. Milroy's command.

IX. Brig. Gen. A. C. Gillem, having reported at these headquarters in compliance with orders from Governor Andrew Johnson, will report with his command to Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, commanding District of East Tennessee, for duty.

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XVIII. Battery M, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, will proceed at once to Chattanooga, Tenn., and report to the commanding officer of the post at that place for assignment to duty with the garrison of artillery thereof. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WATERLOO, ALA., *March 10, 1865—12 m.*

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

I was notified two hours ago by Colonel Mackay that he would have steamers ready to-day to begin crossing the division to Chickasaw. Immediately ordered Colonel La Grange to be ready with his brigade at 3 p. m. The river came up yesterday, but is going down again. My apprehension is that before half of La Grange's brigade is over it will fall, so that the boats cannot come into the hills, and will not be low enough for a week longer to allow us to cross the bottom and get to the regular landing. Colonel Mackay informs me we cannot land at Eastport yet. If we should be able to land there before both brigades are across, shall I do so, or put the whole division at Chickasaw? Should the stage of the river or other circumstances interrupt the ferrying I will notify you promptly, so that the steamers may be otherwise used if desired. I started for corps headquarters this a. m., but failed to cross Second Creek. The quicksands are impassable. I do not believe it will be possible to get the Second and Fourth Divisions to Waterloo.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., March 10, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. T. CROXTON,
Commanding First Division, Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: General Wilson wishes you to continue crossing your division as rapidly as possible, landing them at Chickasaw or Eastport, as is most convenient. If the division is separated it can be reunited before we march. Chickasaw will answer as well as Eastport. Horses have been promised, but it is impossible to say when they will arrive. Captain Wilson, the quartermaster of the cavalry depot at Edgefield, promised to send horses, and they are doubtless on the way.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *March 10, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Commanding, &c.:

I propose to start on the 18th, or before, if my force all arrives. I now have force enough to protect the construction corps, and it can commence repairs. I would like to have the road repaired to Bull's Gap at once. The horses are arriving in very good condition, but we must get out in order to obtain long forage. Does Colonel Merrill report to me? If so, I would like to have him organize his brigade at once. Can't you come up before we leave?

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., March 10, 1865.

Brig. Gen. DAVIS TILLSON,
Comdg. Second Brigade (Reserve Artillery), &c., Knoxville:

GENERAL: Major-General Stoneman directs that you immediately withdraw all your force north and east of Strawberry Plains, together with all wagon trains and forage boats, to Strawberry Plains.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. MORROW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., March 10, 1865.

Col. W. J. PALMER,
Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry:

COLONEL: Major-General Stoneman directs that you make an inspection of the regiments of cavalry now arriving at this point, for the purpose of ascertaining what they need to complete their equipment for the field, and that you take such steps as you may desire necessary to facilitate and expedite their equipment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. MORROW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY, *Louisville, Ky., March 10, 1865.*

I. By an arrangement with the Governor of Kentucky, all the troops in the service of the State will be subject to the orders of the general commanding the department.

This arrangement does not interfere with the terms of enlistment of such troops, but is intended to render them more efficient and subject them to proper discipline. Hereafter officers in command of State troops will make the reports required by the general regulations of the army, to these headquarters, through the proper district commanders; and they will in all respects be subject to the rules and articles of war.

II. District commanders will, upon proper returns and requisitions, supply such troops as may come under their command by this order, and will see that duplicates of all such returns and requisitions are forwarded to the executive authorities of the State.

III. Applications by officers commanding regiments, separate battalions, or companies of State troops, to be mustered out of service, must be forwarded to the State authorities through these headquarters.

IV. Persons who have been authorized by the Governor to raise troops for the service of the State, will at once forward to these headquarters a copy of any written authority they may have, and a statement of the number of troops raised, where stationed, and kind of arms, if any. Such reports will be sent direct by mail.

By command of Major-General Palmer:

J. P. WATSON,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *March 10, 1865.*
(Received 6 p. m. 16th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

General Canby left here March 5 for Mobile Bay, where Granger's command and Smith's command now are, with the exception of 2,000 or 3,000 men who are now getting off. Steele with about 8,000 men is at Pensacola, probably to move on Blakely. Grierson is here and his cavalry coming. He goes, I am told, to Canby, and it will take him a week to get his command there. Much delay has been caused by a cipher clerk's blunder, which made Smith land at Vicksburg and discharge his steam-boats. Rebels are supposed to have 9,000 men at Mobile and as many at Blakely.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Brevet Brigadier-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, March 10, 1865.

Major-General CANBY,
Comdg. Military Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: Your request for a supply of workmen, material, and rolling-stock, for rebuilding the railroad from Pensacola for seventy miles north to Pollard, and for extending the road from Pensacola to Barrancas, addressed to General McCallum, director and manager of military railroads, U. S. Army, referred to this office for instructions.

We are embarrassed to ship such material to North Carolina to prepare to meet General Sherman's army, and to establish a new railroad construction corps at Pensacola would make new demands upon the marine transportation and upon the resources of this department difficult to meet. I have consulted Lieutenant-General Grant upon the subject, and he replies that we have no time to build railroads there now, and that the supplies called for for this purpose should not be sent.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General and Brevet Major-General.

WEST GULF SQUADRON, U. S. FLAG-SHIP RICHMOND,
Mobile Bay, March 10, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: Yours of the 8th instant is just received by the hand of Captain Barrett. I will go up with the light-draft boats to feel the enemy so soon as it moderates.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. K. THATCHER,
Acting Rear-Admiral, Commanding West Gulf Squadron.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, March 10, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. D. C. MCCALLUM,
Director and General Manager Military Railroads of the United States, Washington:

GENERAL: Upon General Canby's requisition for men and material to rebuild seventy miles of railroad from Pensacola north and to Barrancas, I have communicated with Lieutenant-General Grant, who directs that they be not furnished, deciding thus: "We have no time for building railroads there now."

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General and Brevet Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

OFFICE GENERAL MANAGER MILITARY RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, March 13, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby for his information. The within refers to letter and requisition of Capt. John C. Palfrey, acting chief engineer, &c., District of West Florida and South Alabama, near Mobile, of February 16, to furnish men and materials to build a road from Pollard, on the Mobile and Montgomery road, to Pensacola, approved by Major-General Granger, and also approved in part and forwarded by you to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. MCCALLUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General, &c.
Per W. H. WHITON,
In Charge.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Fort Gaines, Ala., March 10, 1865.

Capt. J. C. BRAMHALL,
Of the Schooner Wenona, off Fort Gaines, Mobile Bay:

MY DEAR SIR: In my own behalf, as well as in behalf of the officers of my staff, I desire to express to you, to your mate, Mr. James, and to your crew, my personal and official thanks for the humane, disinterested, and heroic efforts through which the lives of Captain Barrett and Doctor Waters, of my staff, and the persons accompanying them were saved, while they were attempting yesterday evening to cross the bay in a small boat, having in charge important dispatches for Admiral Thatcher. The boat had filled with water, and was fast drifting out toward the ocean; her late occupants had been clinging to her side for upward of half an hour, every wave passing over them and threatening them with destruction, when you saw them, and without hesitation or reflection acted upon the impulse of your generous heart. In the midst of a terrible storm and at the imminent risk of losing your property and even your lives, you sent your mate and four of your crew in the yawl boat, leaving only one man besides yourself to take care of the vessel, and it is my firm belief that but for the steadfast, heroic endurance which was exhibited by every man during these trying hours, several valuable lives would have been lost, not to speak of a most serious delay in the transmission of important public dispatches.

With a sincere wish for your well-deserved happiness and prosperity, I remain, my dear sir, very truly, your friend and obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Pensacola Bay, Fla., March 10, 1865.

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Commanding Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Pursuant to instructions from headquarters of the District of West Florida and South Alabama, you are ordered to occupy Pensacola for the purpose of repairing the central wharf, establishing a depot with store-houses, &c., to be used in future operations of our troops, and constructing a railroad. The central wharf is selected as the one that may be most easily repaired, and you are directed to push the work as rapidly as possible, for it is expected that cavalry from New Orleans and railroad material from the North will soon arrive, which must be landed there. The chief assistant quartermaster of this command has been directed to furnish any material that may be required and mechanics, if necessary; but it is presumed that you will find enough of them in your own command to complete this work. It is also enjoined upon you to prevent, so far as possible, all intercourse with the enemy by which they may obtain information in regard to our movements. A close espionage should be kept over all boats, fishing smacks, &c., plying on Pensacola Bay, and no crossing of the lines either way allowed except for military purposes. Hucksters and market people generally should be kept away from Pensacola for the present.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

F. STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Barrancas, Fla., March 10, 1865.*

I. To make successful marches in the enemy's country requires zeal, activity, and watchfulness on the part of every officer.

II. Officers will re-examine and, as far as practicable, adhere to what follows under the head of marches, convoys, and their escorts and camps, in the Revised Army Regulations.

III. Officers will have their commands in such readiness as to avoid hurry, confusion, and extra fatigue, both of men and animals, just before starting.

IV. On a march the men will not be called up earlier than one hour before marching, but the cooks will have breakfast in readiness immediately after reveille. Wood will be prepared the night previous. If necessary, in the artillery the men will be called up one hour and a half before marching.

V. As a general rule troops should march at daylight. Every command will be ready to move at the time specified. Neglect on the part of a very few sometimes delays and annoys a whole column. Those, therefore, who are guilty of neglect and tardiness in this respect will meet with rigorous and severe punishment. No matter what the weather is, there can be no excuse for tardiness. Commanding officers will every evening ascertain the standard time for the column.

VI. The order of march will be announced daily. Brigades will generally alternate as the advance and rear, and regiments will alternate as the advance and rear guard. Rear and advance guards will keep out patrols or scouts (to be frequently relieved) and should never suffer a surprise.

VII. Generally there will be a halt of ten minutes each hour. These halts will be regulated by the general commanding the division. The signal of "attention" by the bugle will precede the signal for "halt," and also the signal for "forward." These commands will be repeated along the column verbally, or by a roll of the drum or note of the bugle. The major or senior officer at the rear of the leading regiment will repeat the commands so that they may be heard at the head of the regiment, battalion, or battery next in the rear.

VIII. No man will leave the ranks without the permission of the commanding officer of his company, and such leave will not be granted without urgent necessity. Neither officers nor men will enter houses.

IX. The general commanding trusts that there is not a man in the division but will disdain to commit an act of plunder. He will not be surprised to learn that the heroic and generous men of his command have, in some instances, out of their own scanty fare, fed the poor and hungry along their routes, but will be surprised to learn that any one of them has done an act unbecoming to the humanity and the proud character of an American soldier.

X. Where the country affords it, all necessary subsistence will be taken under existing orders in a regular manner, so as to be issued to the troops equally.

XI. The music will play occasionally to enliven the march, and each regiment and battalion will march into camp with its band playing.

XII. Immediately after arriving in camp there will be a roll-call of every company, and immediately thereafter regimental commanders will forward through brigade headquarters a report of the result, stating the number absent in each company, the names of the missing, or who have absented themselves during the day, and the name of their captain or company commander.

XIII. The hour for tattoo will be fixed daily. The signal for taps will be quarter of an hour after tattoo, after which perfect silence will be observed.

XIV. At night a camp or alarm guard will be on duty in each regiment or battalion, the sentinels to be relieved at least every hour.

XV. All commissioned officers will give their personal attention to the enforcement of what is prescribed above. They will anticipate neglects, and by reasonable and prudent efforts prevent their occurrence.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews:

GEORGE MONROE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, 13TH ARMY CORPS,
Barrancas, March 10, 1865.

I. This command will march with camp and garrison equipage at daylight (5.30 o'clock) to-morrow morning. Reveille will be sounded at 4.30 o'clock; breakfast will be in readiness immediately after reveille.

II. The Second Brigade will march in the advance, and will furnish an advance guard. The artillery will march between the brigades. The Third Brigade, in the rear, will furnish one regiment as rear guard, which will be in rear of the supply train. The regimental wagons proper will follow the brigades to which they belong.

III. Regiments that have received orders for soft bread will exchange them for hard bread. Those who have received flour and have not portable bakeries, or means to bake in portable bakeries, will exchange their flour for hard bread at once.

IV. Teams sufficient to carry seven days' rations now on hand will be sent to each regiment, and the rations will be loaded at once. Three days' rations will be carried in the haversack.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews:

GEORGE MONROE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 57. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, March 10, 1865.

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10. Col. L. L. Zulavsky, Eighty-second U. S. Colored Infantry, having reported for duty and being the senior officer in the Third Brigade, First Division, will assume command, relieving Col. E. W. Woodman, Second Maine Cavalry, who will take command of his regiment pending the receipt of orders from Major-General Canby relative to the disposition of troops in this command.

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By command of Brigadier-General Asboth:

J. WM. HAIGHT, JR.,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, La., March 10, 1865.

Capt. J. W. LOWELL,
Chief of Artillery, Commanding Artillery Brigade:

CAPTAIN: The major-general commanding directs that you move with the balance of your brigade, with five days' rations and transpor-

tation, to the race course at the crossing of the canal and Canal street. At that point you will await notice that transportation is in readiness from Captain Heaton, assistant quartermaster, and will embark as rapidly as transportation can be furnished.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, La., March 10, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER PONTONIERS (114TH ILLINOIS INFTY.):

CAPTAIN: The major-general commanding directs that you move with your command, with five days' rations and transportation, to the Half-Way House, to-morrow morning, and there await notice that transportation is in readiness from Captain Heaton, assistant quartermaster, and will embark as rapidly as transportation can be furnished.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, La., March 10, 1865.

Col. J. B. MOORE,
Commanding Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you send one brigade of infantry to the race course, where Canal street crosses the canal, for embarkation as fast as transportation can be furnished by Captain Heaton, assistant quartermaster. They will take their camp and garrison equipage, and their transportation to the race course, and will be provided with five days' rations. On embarking, they will proceed to Dauphin Island, and report to Major-General Granger for orders.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chalmette, La., March 10, 1865.

Col. J. B. MOORE,
Commanding Third Division:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you retain, from your Second Brigade, which was ordered this evening to go to the crossing of Canal street and canal, troops sufficient to fill the two boats, Belvidere and Corinthian, whose capacity is 600 and 300, respectively.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY FORCES, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 10, 1865.

[Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:]

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that General Knipe's division has arrived at this point and awaits transportation to the scene of operations. I respectfully request that you designate the point you wish the cavalry to be disembarked. The Second New Jersey, from Natchez, has arrived, but none of the cavalry from Memphis or Little Rock; and I fear there will be much delay, especially in that from Memphis.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brevet Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
No. 31. } *Memphis, Tenn., March 10, 1865.*

I. The District of West Tennessee is hereby declared to be within the lines of Federal military occupation. There being now no longer any organized hostile force within the district, citizens will be allowed to come freely to Memphis and dispose of their products and take back a limited amount of family supplies. All adult persons coming to Memphis will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if they have not already done so, and all able-bodied men coming within the lines will be presumed to be rebel soldiers. On taking the oath, such as desire to go North will be sent there, and such as desire to remain in Memphis, who can find employment in the city, will be allowed so to remain. Those who wish to return to their homes in West Tennessee and North Mississippi will be allowed to do so on giving satisfactory security that they will not again take up arms against the Government of the United States, or give aid and comfort to its enemies.

II. It will be presumed that the products of the country brought to this market from within this district have been raised by free labor, for the reason that so many opportunities have been given to those whose labor was involuntary to escape from such servitude. Persons who desire to take out plantation supplies will be required to register their plantations, if they have not already registered them; and those persons who possess no plantations will be allowed to take out supplies in proportion to their limited wants.

III. In order to protect those persons who come to the city with the products of the country from the hungry swarm of sharpers who infest the lines, the picket-officers stationed upon the authorized roads leading to the city will be furnished with pass tickets, one of which will be given to each party bringing in products, who will drive at once to the plaza and report in person to Col. E. Bouton, at his office in barracks near the head of Madison street. Colonel Bouton will impart to persons so reporting all necessary information in regard to their rights and duties, will countersign their tickets, and allow them to proceed to any part of the city and dispose of their products and procure such supplies as may reasonably be permitted.

IV. The practice of sending out runners or agents to the picket-line to intercept people arriving from the interior must be discontinued, and all persons found interfering with people coming into the city before they have reported to the officer appointed in the third section of this

order will be forthwith arrested and placed upon the works at Fort Pickering for such length of time as may be ordered by the general commanding the Post and Defenses of Memphis, to whom all infractions of this order will be reported. Merchants are admonished against making out false or fictitious invoices of goods, and such as are found guilty of this species of rascality will suffer the closing of their stores and the confiscation of their stocks in trade.

V. The operation of this order will be continued only so long as the people manifest a loyal and friendly spirit toward the Government of the United States, and do not abuse the privileges hereby conferred. This order will take effect on Monday, March 13.

By order of Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn:

W. H. MORGAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant General.

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Mound City, March 11, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding U. S. Forces in the Field, City Point, Va.:

GENERAL: I request that I may be kept advised by copies of the orders on the subject being sent me of the limits of the different commands and of the names of the commanding generals of the military divisions and departments in the west. I transmit herewith a set of my General Orders issued since assuming command of this squadron, some of which indicate the necessity for the information I have requested.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LEE,
Acting Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, March 11, 1865.

Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE,
Mound City:

Have heard from various sources that the rebel navy has been relieved from duty on the Atlantic coast and sent to Western rivers to destroy the river transportation, &c. Some of their officers and men have already been captured on the Tennessee, just below Kingston.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 64. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., March 11, 1865.

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VII. In accordance with instructions received from the lieutenant-general commanding the Armies of the United States, Maj. Gen. J. B. Steedman, commanding District of the Etowah, will forward without delay all officers and men belonging to the army with Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman to New Berne, N. C. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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X. The Fourth Tennessee Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Col. J. H. Blackburn commanding, will report to Alexandria, Tenn., and take post at that place. Colonel Blackburn will exert himself to restore confidence to the people and destroy the guerrillas now infesting that region. All of the latter which his forces may capture will be turned over for trial to the civil authorities of the counties in which they are captured, provided that there are such civil authorities organized; otherwise they will be tried by military commission.

XI. The First Tennessee Mounted Infantry, now at Carthage, Tenn., will report by letter to Major-General Rousseau, commanding District of Tennessee, for duty on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

XII. The Second Tennessee Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Col. Owen Haney commanding, will report by letter to Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau, commanding District of Tennessee, to whose command it is assigned.

XIII. The following-named regiments will report by letter to Maj. Gen. J. B. Steedman, commanding District of the Etowah, to whose command they are assigned: Fifth Tennessee Mounted Infantry, Col. S. B. Boyd commanding; Sixth Tennessee Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Col. G. A. Gowin commanding.

XIV. The commanding officer Seventh Tennessee Mounted Infantry will report by letter to Major-General Stoneman, commanding District of East Tennessee, to whose command it is assigned. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, March 11, 1865—11.30 a. m. (Received 4 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps, Huntsville, Ala.:

Prepare one of your divisions and start it for Bull's Gap as soon as you can get railroad transportation, sending the division wagons and ambulances by road, with no loads except forage and rations for mules and guard. Your other divisions will follow in the same manner. Perhaps we can send new troops to Granger. A depot will be established at Knoxville for the accommodation of the troops in East Tennessee.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., March 11, 1865—5.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

Major-General Thomas' dispatch received at 4 p. m. General Kimball's division is ready to move. Mr. Smith has sent all empty cars to Nashville. A part of the division will probably get off on Monday. The rations and forage on the way here will be needed, as we are quite out of each.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, *March 11, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

Shall I take the pontoon train with the corps train? Shall I move the artillery by railroad? Would it be best to move the heavy part of the forage by railroad, the guns and caissons the same, and send the horses by dirt road?

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March 11, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Huntsville, Ala.:

Take the pontoon train with the corps trains. Move the artillery by railroad. Move the heavy parts of guns and caissons and forage by railroad, and send the horses by dirt road.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., March 11, 1865.

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to say that, by direction of Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas, this corps will move to Knoxville as rapidly as transportation can be furnished by the railroad. All safeguards will be called in immediately, commencing with those most distant. Measures will be taken as soon as possible to relieve the detached brigades of the Second Division. The division hospitals will be broken up, and the sick disposed of under the direction of Surgeon Heard, medical director. The hospital tents and stores will be shipped by railroad to Knoxville. The ordnance trains will be unloaded and the ammunition shipped by railroad. The trains will start from this place loaded with forage sufficient to last to Chattanooga and rations for the train guard to the same point. The horses of mounted officers and the pack-mules of the regiments will be shipped by railroad. Detailed instructions will hereafter be given for the movement of the artillery and pontoon train. One regiment from each division, with a good field officer, will be detailed as train guard. The divisions will move in the following order: First, First Division; second, Third Division; third, Second Division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 60. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE,
Nashville, Tenn., March 11, 1865.

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VI. The One hundred and fifty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry will proceed without delay by rail to Tullahoma and report to Major-General Milroy, commanding Defenses Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

By command of Major-General Rousseau:

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 49. } HDQRS. DEFENSES NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD, *Tullahoma, March 11, 1865.*

I. The following regiments will compose the Second Brigade of the Defenses Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, to the command of which Bvt. Brig. Gen. N. A. M. Dudley, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned, viz: Forty-second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Forbes commanding; One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Willsie commanding; One hundred and fifty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Stephenson commanding; One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Smith commanding. All reports and returns heretofore made to these headquarters will hereafter be made to Brevet Brigadier-General Dudley, and all official matter will be sent through brigade headquarters.

II. Col. William Forbes, Forty-second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty as commandant of the post of Tullahoma, at his own request. Colonel Forbes will transfer all books and papers pertaining to said command to Brevet Brigadier-General Dudley, U. S. Volunteers, who is hereby placed in command of this post and its garrison.

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By command of Major-General Milroy:

JNO. O. CRAVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, March 11, 1865.

Major-General STONEMAN,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

Your telegram received.* I will try to get to Knoxville early next week, but if not able to do so I will say that General Grant desires that you will not break the railroad until you get into Virginia, unless you have a chance to cut off rolling-stock. I will order a construction party to proceed at once to Knoxville and commence repairs on the railroad beyond. Will order one division of infantry to Bull's Gap, and eventually the whole of the Fourth Corps to that place and beyond. Colonel Merrill will remain in the District of the Etowah for the present.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 11, 1865.

Major-General PALMER,
Louisville:

The wives and children of slaves enlisted in the U. S. service, or who may hereafter enlist, are made free by act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March. A copy of the law will be sent you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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* See dispatch of 10th, p. 883.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY, *Louisville, Ky., March 11, 1865.*

Bvt. Brig. Gen. James S. Brisbin, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby announced on the department staff as superintendent of the organization of U. S. troops, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. General Brisbin will superintend the organization of white and colored U. S. troops in Kentucky, and will issue the necessary instructions to secure the enlistment of such troops as rapidly as possible. Commanding officers of troops in this department are directed to afford him every facility in their power. All communications and reports in reference to the organization of white or colored troops intended for these headquarters will be addressed to him. General Brisbin will establish his headquarters at Louisville, Ky.

By command of Major-General Palmer:

J. P. WATSON,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, March 11, 1865.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of West Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 4. The general desires that you revoke such existing orders of General Dana or other authority as may conflict with your views for the government of your district, the general policy to be conciliatory and to give encouragement to the people to return to their former modes of life. Trade within your district will be regulated by yourself and the Treasury agents. The cavalry found by you, on your assuming command, within your command will need orders from General Halleck to be removed, and should be the subject of a letter to him. The commanding general expects soon to visit you, when any open questions can be arranged. Inclosed please find General Orders, No. 126, from these headquarters, for your information.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 126. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Near Atlanta, Ga., August 24, 1864.*

I. In accordance with the provisions of Special Field Orders, No. 59, current series, from the headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, published herewith,* the district bounded as hereinafter described will be opened for trade in such supplies not contraband of war as are needed to supply the wants of the inhabitants living therein, who are loyal to the Government of the United States. Supply stores will be opened at such points within the district as in the opinion of the supervising special agent of the Treasury is advisable, and will be subject to the regulations of the Treasury Department and the requirements of the order above mentioned.

* Omitted, but see Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, p. 647.

II. The district within the department thus thrown open to trade shall be bounded as follows:

On the north, by a line drawn from Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, to Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland; thence up the Cumberland, as far as the boundary of the Department of the Ohio, or to the mouth of Caney Fork; thence up the Caney Fork to Sparta; thence in a southeasterly direction to Washington, on the Tennessee River; thence down the Tennessee to the point of starting, and including Chattanooga and Cleveland.

The points within the above-described district at which trade may be opened are Nashville, Columbia, Franklin, Pulaski, Chattanooga, Cleveland, Decherd, Shelbyville, Winchester, McMinnville, and Murfreesborough, Tenn.; Athens, Decatur, Huntsville, and Stevenson, Ala.

III. The value of the stock of goods to be permitted for each of the above-named places, or such other places as supply stores may be opened at, shall be such as may be agreed upon by the post, district, or department commander, and the supervising special agent of the Treasury.

IV. For the sale of articles not coming within the meaning of this order, permits will be required from these headquarters.

V. Purveyors at the headquarters of the different corps, divisions, and brigades of this army, will be permitted to bring to the army articles for the use of the officers and soldiers serving at such headquarters, upon special permits to be renewed each month, approved by the general commanding the corps, division, or brigade, and in quantities not to exceed in value for each month, $800 for the headquarters of a brigade, $1,000 for a division, and $1,500 for the headquarters of a corps.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 70. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 11, 1865.

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4. Capt. T. J. Montgomery, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, will proceed without delay to Fort Gaines, Ala., and report to Capt. W. W. Cantine, chief commissary of the District of West Florida and South Alabama, for assignment to duty.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., March 11, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 11th day of March, 1865: Thomas Morgan, a scout sent out from Barrancas, Fla., March 3, states that there are three regiments of cavalry at Canoe Station, on the railroad; also a force of 1,000 at Pollard, with a picket

of thirty-seven at Bluff Springs, and fifty at Williams', on the Claiborne road; about 3,000 men at Blakely and a regiment of cavalry at Greenwood scouting to Perdido Mills. Two bridges are completed across the Perdido, and a third constructing. There is no force of any account at Greenville or Montgomery. Lieutenant-Colonel Spurling, Second Maine Cavalry, reports a picket of fifteen men at Milton, Fla., as the only force on that side of the Escambia River, March 6. He reports only 2,000 men at Pollard with three pieces of artillery. The enemy is building stockades at all the bridges on the railroad between Tensas Landing and Greenville. Colonel S. gives a practicable route to Pollard to land two miles below Milton on the opposite side of the river at Creigler's Mills, and march from there by way of Andalusia, Ala. Roads are good, with no bridges to cross. George W. Mader makes an additional statement that in his opinion the best place to invest Mobile is to send a force from Cedar Point to the rear of the city to blockade Mobile River, and another column to Blakely, capturing that place, which has only an abandoned fort with no guns mounted, thus cutting off all supplies from the city to the eastern defenses, which have only a limited supply. There is a short route between Tensas and Mobile rivers by way of Raft River, four miles above Blakely. Lieutenant Chamberlin's report from Vidalia, March 6, states that Colonel Purvis with his regiment left Harrisonburg for Monroe, La., three weeks since, leaving only fifty men at Harrisonburg under Major McCall. Guerrillas infest the country between Vidalia, Trinity, Harrisonburg, and Monroe, La. A copy of a report* from M. P. Hunnicutt, scout, is forwarded herewith, which I respectfully request be returned to this office to be forwarded to Captain Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.
(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 11, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army and Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that Brig. Gen. J. Bailey has been ordered by telegraph to report to Major-General Canby at Fort Gaines, Ala., as directed in your communication of the 8th instant.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Fort Gaines, Ala., March 11, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: By this conveyance General Granger sends Captain Sargent, of his staff, to New Orleans for the purpose of expediting the

*Not found.

shipment of supplies required at this point and at other points in this neighborhood. I am instructed to request that you will be pleased to issue orders accordingly to the respective staff departments, and furnish any other facilities that may be necessary for this purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 67. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 11, 1865.

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10. In obedience to instructions from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, Brig. Gen. Joseph Bailey will at once report in person to Major-General Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, at Fort Gaines, Ala. He will be relieved from his present command by Brig. Gen. E. J. Davis, U. S. Volunteers.

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By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Fort Gaines, Ala., March 11, 1865.

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires that you proceed to this point by the earliest opportunity, leaving a general officer behind to superintend the embarkation of the balance of your troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, La., March 11, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER TWENTY-SIXTH INDIANA INFANTRY:

The major-general commanding directs that you move with your command, with five days' rations and camp and garrison equipage and transportation, to the crossing of Canal street and the canal to-morrow morning, and there await notice that transportation is furnished by Captain Heaton, assistant quartermaster, and will embark as rapidly as possible.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., March 12, 1865.

Governor R. E. FENTON,
State of New York:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the concurrent resolutions passed by the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, thanking me and the officers and soldiers of my command for our services during the recent invasion of the State of Tennessee by the rebel army under command of General Hood.* In behalf of the brave officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland and for myself please accept my sincere thanks for the compliment paid them by the Legislature of New York.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 65. } *Nashville, Tenn., March 12, 1865.*

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XII. The Forty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry will report at once to Major-General Rousseau, commanding District of Tennessee, for assignment to duty with Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger's command. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., March 12. 1865.

SOLDIERS OF THE THIRD BRIGADE:

Circumstances make it necessary that, at least for a time, I must be separated from you. Before leaving allow me to thank you, officers and men, for the high soldiery bearing you have manifested since under my command. No more gallant, brave, and willing soldiers for the performance of every duty need any commander ever desire. Parting with old comrades and associates that I have been with upon so many trying occasions, who have never failed to obey all orders and discharge their whole duty to their country, is with me no small matter. Sons of Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Indiana, and formerly in my command Ohio and Kentucky, have alike willingly vied with each other in the perils upon many bloody fields, seemingly to see which could most daringly be foremost in the fight and discharge most ardently their whole duty in the common cause for their Government. Many of them have been fallen heroes together, and await the final roll-call in the same tomb. From present indications the close of your dangerous toils and fatigues cannot be very distant if all perform well their part,

* See January 13, p. 576.

of which there can be do doubt, judging from the past, when peaceful homes, friends, and a happy people, with an established Government await to greet you. Finish your labors as you have performed them thus far, and you will rejoice that you were soldiers in so good a cause. I shall remember you and each of you kindly and gratefully through the remainder of my life.

WM. GROSE,
Brigadier-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. SECOND DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., March 12, 1865.

Brigade commanders will call in all safeguards, commencing with the most remote from camp. Preparations will be made to break up the division hospital, the sick to be disposed of as directed by the medical director of the corps. The tents and stores will be ready for shipment by rail. Ordnance trains will be unloaded and the stores shipped by rail. Trains will leave here loaded with seven days' forage and ten days' rations for one regiment to be detailed as train guard. In the approaching movement of the division the horses of mounted officers and pack animals authorized by General Orders, No. 1, headquarters Fourth Army Corps, January 12, 1865, except those of one regiment to be detailed hereafter as train guard, will be shipped by rail with the troops. Detailed instructions as to the time of movement will be given hereafter.

By command of Brigadier-General Elliott:

J. E. JACOBS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., March 12. 1865—9 a. m. (Received 14th.)

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

Your telegram with that from Major-General Canby is received.* Have got Croxton's across at Chickasaw, but can cross nothing else till water gets within its banks. A very intelligent railroad man from Mobile, January 26, Selma, February 20, says General Forrest's headquarters are at West Point, with about 7,000 men (cavalry), two regiments at Verona, one at Baldwyn. A staff officer told him all their artillery was at Columbus, and they thought their next movement would be by that place toward Tuscaloosa, to resist operations from the Tennessee River. There is a slight defense thrown up at Selma from river to river, with six redoubts, mounting one 24-pounder each, but no troops whatever for its defense. No troops at Demopolis, and only about 5,000 in all at Mobile. Everything reported abundant between Tuscaloosa and Selma. Railroad between Selma and Montgomery not finished. All kinds of foundries, machine works, and manufactories at Selma, and great anxiety from the fear of a movement by your army against it. I shall get away as soon as I can after getting to the other side of the river. Are there any prospects of horses for Hatch?

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

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* See 5 p. m. 8th, p. 861.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., March 12, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. T. CROXTON,
Commanding First Division Cavalry:

GENERAL: Please obtain all information you can in regard to roads, bridges, forage, and movements or position of the enemy while you are lying in camp. You must also take precautions to keep rebel scouts from you and to prevent information of our movement getting out. General Long will begin crossing to-day. Upton will follow as rapidly as possible. Please send me word in regard to the number of dismounted men you will have, and what regiment you intend to dismount entirely. We may get some horses yet, but how many is uncertain. Three hundred and fifty sent for Long's division left Nashville on the 7th instant, with the promise of more at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., March 12, 1865.

Brig. Gen. ELI LONG,
Comdg. Second Div., Cav. Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: Move your command to-night to Waterloo in order that it may commence crossing at an early hour to-morrow morning. Colonel Mackay, chief quartermaster, Department of the Cumberland, has promised to send steamer, and will probably be able to cross all your men before night. The difficulty of procuring forage at your present camp and the stage of water in the river necessitate the movement. Your wagons will probably be able to cross Second Creek by leaving the road and moving over the ridge in order to strike it higher up than the road crossing. If one brigade is at Waterloo at daylight it will be sufficient. The other can move more leisurely.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., March 12, 1865.

Col. R. H. G. MINTY:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs me to say to you that you will move your brigade to-night to Waterloo, in order that you will be there at daylight to commence crossing. The wagon train of your command and all the dismounted men will be gotten in readiness and move with these headquarters and other portions of the division on to-morrow. Colonel Mackay, chief quartermaster Department of the Cumberland, will have steamers ready at daylight at Waterloo to transfer your brigade.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SCOTT,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., March 12, 1865.

Col. A. O. MILLER:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs me to say to you that the entire command will move promptly at 7 a. m. to-morrow, including trains, &c. Have everything gotten in readiness to-night. All surplus stores which you desire to be left back can be separated after arriving at Waterloo, at which place the command will cross. The Second Brigade moves to-night.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SCOTT,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., March 12, 1865.

Brig. Gen. E. HATCH,
Commanding Fifth Division, Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 10th is just received. Whatever you determine to do in the matter of arms will be entirely satisfactory to me; but as a matter of course it is not expected in any case that you will disarm your command or any part of it without replacing their arms with others of some kind to do until the new Spencers can be obtained. Your disposition of the horse question is equally satisfactory. I have written to Chambliss at Louisville, requesting him to do all in his power toward furnishing you with a complete and good refit, sending everything to Eastport if possible, and as fast as may be. I am anxious to have you get ready for the field without going back, for if you once get to Nashville or Huntsville there will be a great temptation to detach you to hunt guerrillas and separate you from the corps. I am more than anxious to prevent this if possible. Fearing, however, that everything in the way of cavalry supplies would be diverted from us, I have written to Chambliss requesting him to fill up all his stables with the best of his recuperated stock and have them set aside for you. Since I saw you Major Price has written me, saying he would spare no efforts to put your division on the best war footing the latest improvements would permit. You will therefore in all probability have a long rest; but I am sure you will do all in your power to expedite matters and make the command all that either of us could desire. I am very much obliged to you for the willingness you manifest to put the marching divisions in good condition by stripping yourself. I am sorry, however, that the short-sighted policy of parties responsible for it has prevented us from having enough of everything needed for the entire command. Please make every effort to keep me informed of rebel movements in Northern Alabama and Mississippi. Canby's movement from Vicksburg has been abandoned because of the heavy rains. Everything will go from the Gulf coast. Please direct Chaplain De Foe to visit me here before he leaves for Illinois. He belongs to the Sixth Illinois Cavalry.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 61. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE, *Nashville, Tenn., March 12, 1865.*

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I. The One hundred and fifty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry will proceed by rail to Tullahoma, and report to Maj. Gen. R. H. Milroy, commanding Defenses Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

II. The One hundred and eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry is assigned to duty in Maj. Gen. R. H. Milroy's command, and will proceed by rail to Murfreesborough, and report to Brig. Gen. H. P. Van Cleve, commanding at that place.

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IV. The One hundred and eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry will proceed by rail to Huntsville, and report to Col. C. C. Doolittle, temporarily commanding District of Northern Alabama.

V. The Forty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry will proceed by rail to Huntsville, and report to Col. C. C. Doolittle, temporarily commanding District of Northern Alabama.

By command of Major-General Rousseau:

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH, *Chattanooga, March 12, 1865.*

I. In obedience to paragraph VII, Special Field Orders, No. 64, Department of the Cumberland, current series, Brigadier-General Cruft, commanding Provisional Division, Army of the Cumberland, composed of the officers, men on duty in the District of the Etowah belonging to the regiments, batteries, and detachments serving with Major-General Sherman, will proceed with his command to New Berne, N. C., reporting en route through Nashville to headquarters Department of the Cumberland for further orders. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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IV. Colonel Dawson, One hundred and eighty-seventh Ohio Infantry, having reported, in obedience to orders from the major-general commanding department, to the major-general commanding district for duty, will proceed with his command to Dalton, Ga., reporting to the commanding officer of that garrison for duty.

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XV. Colonel Wildes, One hundred and eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, will proceed by rail with his command to Cleveland, Tenn., reporting on his arrival at that place to Colonel Kueffner, One hundred and forty-ninth Illinois, commanding garrison, for orders. Reports and returns required by existing department orders will be made direct to these headquarters.

XVI. Col. F. B. Woodall, One hundred and fifty-first Illinois Volunteers, will proceed by rail with his command to Dalton, Ga., reporting on his arrival at that place to Colonel Sickles, commanding garrison at that place, for orders. Reports and returns required by existing department orders will be made direct to these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Steedman:

S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY, *Louisville, Ky., March 12, 1865.*

The general commanding announces to the colored men of Kentucky that by an act of Congress passed on the 3d day of March, 1865, the wives and children of all colored men who have heretofore enlisted, or who may hereafter enlist, in the military service of the Government, are made free.

This act of justice to the soldiers claims from them renewed efforts, by courage, fortitude, and discipline, to win a good name, to be shared by a free wife and free children. To colored men not in the army it offers an opportunity to coin freedom for themselves and posterity.

The rights secured to colored soldiers under this law will, if necessary, be enforced by the military authorities of this department, and it is expected that the loyal men and women of Kentucky will encourage colored men to enlist in the army; and, after they have done so, recognize them as upholders of their Government and defenders of their homes, and exercise toward the helpless women and children made free by law that benevolence and charity which has always characterized the people of the State.

By command of Major-General Palmer:

J. P. WATSON,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOUNT STERLING, KY., *March 12, 1865.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

We hear from reliable sources of several gangs of rebels, from thirty to sixty each, and we have not half enough mounted men to do any good. Send more, if possible, for the people are scared very much. I sent thirty men to Owingsville last night.

H. N. BENJAMIN,
Major.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Fort Gaines, Ala., March 12, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, &c., Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to recommend that Col. Henry Bertram, Twentieth Wisconsin, and Lieut. Col. A. B. Spurling, Second Maine Cavalry, be appointed brigadier-generals of volunteers. Both of these officers have been in the exercise of commands above their rank, and have manifested a capacity and fitness for still higher commands.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. SECOND DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS, *Pensacola, Fla., March 12, 1865.*

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X. Lieut. Col. W. S. Dungan, Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteers, having been assigned to duty as acting assistant inspector-general of the

Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, by order of Major-General Granger, commanding Thirteenth Army Corps, extract 4 of Special Orders, No. 1, from these headquarters, is hereby revoked.

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By order of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews:

GEORGE MONROE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 12, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The transportation between New Orleans and Mobile Bay is wholly insufficient for the demands upon it. I find, on inquiry, that there seems to be a great want of system in the movements. Lieutenant-Colonel Sawtelle, as chief quartermaster, mi itary division, has taken charge of the terminus at the lake, and put an officer there who reports only to him, and through whom directions are given as to what shall be taken in, and in what order. There is pressure from all sides for preference. Smith's (A. J.) troops are not all off. The cavalry is to be moved, quartermaster's and commissary stores, and the large requisition for coal. To press all these upon the limited transportation is to produce confusion. Many of the articles of supply sent for by Captain Sargent were duly issued and ordered a month since, and are now on board transports and on their way. When the forage comes to be estimated to supply the animals now there and on their way, the burden will be increased. Unless some single intelligent will controls all the questions, great suffering to men and animals will ensue. The quartermaster's depot here has been pretty nearly exhausted, and I fear that duplicate supplies will be likely to be sent, first by requisitions some time since made, and next by the same consolidated and repeated. I estimate that four good boats must leave Lakeport daily to keep up the commissary stores alone. There are positively no means adequate to sending forward the large amount of 7,000 tons of coal. A supply should be ordered at once by sea from the North. It is impossible, I fear, to furnish it from this city. On this subject I shall see Colonel Sawtelle and confer fully with him. With the heavy body of troops assembled, and especially the large proportion of animals for cavalry, artillery, and draft, immense tonnage is required to convey the bulky supplies, and of course corresponding amounts of fuel for the return trip. After the movement of troops is over the transports now in use, if no accident occurs, may possibly do the work of ordinary supplies, but scarcely more than this. I understand from Colonel Hinsdill that a very large amount of rations is still waiting transportation. Everything that can be done here by myself or any of my officers shall be done, but the lake transportation is not under our control.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Fort Gaines, Ala., March 12, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
Comdg. Cavalry Forces, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi,
New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th instant and to say that the cavalry referred to will be sent to this point as fast as transportation can be furnished.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, March 12, 1865.

Capt. F. W. EMERY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Thirteenth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inclose, for the information of the major-general commanding, statement of three deserters from Hood's old army and extract of letter in regard to a movement of rebel troops from Mobile to Pollard in anticipation of a raid from here to Montgomery.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Statement of Thomas G. Daniels and William Watson, Fifty-fourth Alabama Infantry, and Joseph F. Hicks, Thirty-third Alabama Infantry.

Deserted Hood's army at Montgomery in February when the army was moving toward South Carolina. They are all veterans, having served in the rebel army from the beginning of the rebellion, and now desire to serve in the Federal army and enlist in the First Florida Cavalry. They think that 9,000 of Hood's men have deserted and are now at their homes or in the woods. When they left Montgomery there was no permanent force there, and as they came through the woods they saw no rebel troops on their way down to Saint Andrew's Bay, except two companies of cavalry hunting deserters. From Saint Andrew's Bay they came down to East Pass along the beach.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Extract of a letter received March 12 from Mr. D. beyond the Perdido, in regard to rebel movements at Mobile and vicinity.

The rebels have heard by way of Pensacola that a raid was expected to start soon for Montgomery, and have sent all the forces they could muster, which consists of Bell's brigade, 3,000 strong. There are about 3,500 men at Blakely and three companies at Greenwood.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

MARCH 13 [12], 1865.

Mr. J. H. Weaver, from Mobile, February 27, 1865, states that under the act of Congress passed by the Confederate Congress for the destruction of all property liable to fall into the hands of the Federal army, stringent orders have been issued by the military authorities at Mobile

and Montgomery to destroy all cotton on the approach of the Federal troops. While he was in Mobile he was informed confidentially by the mayor, R. H. Slough, that he was bitterly opposed to the destruction, and would use all means in his power to prevent it when the time came; that he had brought the matter before the council informally at several meetings, and they had sustained him in it, and that he, the mayor, was confident that seven-eighths of the citizens would sustain him in it. Mr. Weaver states that there are over 100,000 bales of cotton in Montgomery belonging to the citizens of Alabama.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 13, 1865—7.30 p. m.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Were orders sent placing Steele in command of the Thirteenth Corps? I received a letter from Canby to-day of the 1st of March. At that time he said nothing about starting for Mobile. Although I wrote to him he must go in command himself, I have seen nothing from him indicating an intention to do so. In fact, I have seen but little from Canby to show that he intends to do or have anything done.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March 13, 1865—9.30 p. m.*
(Received 1.35 a. m. 14th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

Five thousand men under Brigadier-General Cruft started from Chattanooga at 1 p. m. to-day for General Sherman. I am on my way to Knoxville to arrange matters there.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *March 13, 1865.* (Received 14th.)

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff, &c.:

All the First Division excepting three regiments got off to-day. No more cars until Wednesday. We cannot start the wagon train until we receive forage by the cars. Can you hurry up the forage? Train off near Stevenson; one man killed.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., March 13, 1865.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

I wish you would transfer the Eighteenth Michigan to the Fourth Corps. It is the wish of the regiment. I desire greatly to have Brigadier-General Doolittle in the Fourth Corps.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., March 13, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. NATHAN KIMBALL,
Commanding First Division, Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Move your division by railroad to Knoxville. Consult with the commander of the district (General Stoneman) if he be at Knoxville, and if the troops can be supplied by railroad, *i. e.*, if the railroad is in running condition as far as Bull's Gap, move by cars at once to that point.

Your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., March 13, 1865.

Lieut. Col. J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Corps, Huntsville, Ala.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to request that the major-general commanding will call the attention of the major-general commanding the department to the small number of men in my division compared with the other two divisions of the corps, and to the number of recruits recently assigned to the division, if any regiments are to be assigned to the corps. The Second Brigade (Van Derveer's) numbers about 1,100 for duty and is the smallest brigade of the division.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

GRAVELLY SPRINGS, ALA., *March 13, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. WM. T. SHERMAN, U. S. Army:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your kind letter* of January 19 is received. I am just about starting to carry out your ideas in Central Alabama. I shall move, however, without the support of infantry and in conjunction with Canby from the Gulf. If everything is attracted toward him, I don't anticipate much difficulty. I have three divisions in splendid condition; you can guess how many men when I tell you they are all mounted. From all I can learn Forrest has his forces mostly about West Point, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; two regiments at Verona, and one at Baldwyn, with his artillery at Columbus. They have been expecting our movement all winter, and unless Canby gets off, as was expected, may annoy us somewhat; but once through the sterile region of North Alabama, I think I can get along pretty well. Having no infantry with us, I shall not be able to follow the route you indicate, but must move so as to cross Black Warrior high up. Delay might be fatal to us. We have numerous grapevine rumors here of your movements, but all give us no grounds for fear. I am very anxious, however, to have your column made invincible against the whole force the rebels can combine. Lee will doubtless do all in his power to concentrate a force sufficient to crush you, but I have every reason to think we ought to be able to excel him in concentration as well as other things. The

*Not found.

unheard-of rains in this region within the last two weeks have covered the face of the entire country as a sea. The Tennessee River is higher than ever known before. Our crossing is very difficult, though I hope to get everything over by the noon of to-morrow.

With the best wishes in the world for success, hereafter as heretofore, I am, dear general, very truly, your friend,

J. H. WILSON.

GRAVELLY SPRINGS, *March 13, 1865—8.30 p. m.*
(Received 16th.)

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

General Hatch has generously stripped his command of every Spencer carbine and horse to fit up Croxton. He has not left 2,000 serviceable carbines; has 5,000 men already here, and more arriving. Horses and arms should be supplied him at once, if possible; and, if not possible, he should be ordered to Louisville. He has not arms enough to guard the stores from a determined attack. The interests of the service as well as the conduct of the division during the late campaign entitle it to a thorough refit. I am averse, however, to its going to Louisville if it can be avoided. I have directed General Hatch to send an officer to confer with you. Please give him instructions and do what you can to send horses, arms, and accouterments. I have telegraphed Major Chambliss.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., March 13, 1865.

Maj. WILLIAM P. CHAMBLISS,
Special Inspector of Cavalry, Louisville, Ky.:

General Hatch has turned over every horse and Spencer carbine in his command to the First Division. The interests of the service demand that he should be immediately furnished with horses, Spencer carbines, and Blakely boxes for 5,000 men. He has only about 2,000 serviceable arms. Please represent these facts to the Bureau, and if possible have the remounts and arms sent to Eastport. To move the division to Louisville would be prejudicial to the interests of the service. I have authorized General Hatch to send an officer via Nashville to see what can be done.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *March 13, 1865—1 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

Brigadier-General Cruft's command, numbering about 5,000, will leave here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

WAUHATCHIE, *March 13, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. J. B. STEEDMAN:

I will leave here with the available portion of the command in half an hour, and will march direct to Chattanooga.

CHAS. M. BETTS,
Major, Commanding Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March 13, 1865.*

Col. C. C. DOOLITTLE,
Commanding District of Northern Alabama:

Two regiments have been ordered to report to you. Another will be ordered to report as soon as it arrives here. Notify these headquarters by telegraph immediately upon their reporting to you.

By command of Major-General Rousseau:

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 51. HDQRS. DEFENSES NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD, *Tullahoma, March 13, 1865.*

I. The following regiments are hereby assigned to the Second Brigade, Defenses Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and will report to Bvt. Brig. Gen. N. A. M. Dudley, U. S. Volunteers, for duty, viz: One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, One hundred and fifty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

II. The following regiments are hereby assigned to the First Brigade, Defenses Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and will report for duty to Brig. Gen. H. P. Van Cleve, U. S. Volunteers, viz: One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, One hundred and forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, One hundred and eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Milroy:

JNO. O. CRAVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 59. HDQRS. SECOND BRIG. (ARTY. RESERVE), FOURTH DIVISION, 23D ARMY CORPS, *Knoxville, Tenn., March 13, 1865.*

1. Lieutenant-Colonel McGowan, commanding First U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, will have his regiment in readiness to take the field on Wednesday morning, March 15. All surplus baggage and property will at once be turned in or stored. The allowance of transportation will be double that allowed for an infantry regiment in General Orders, No. 60, series of 1864, headquarters Department of the Ohio.

2. All the enlisted men of the First U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery on duty as teamsters away from their regiment by orders from these headquarters are hereby relieved and will report to the commanding officers of their respective companies.

By command of Brigadier-General Tillson:

W. W. DEANE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY, *Louisville, Ky., March 13, 1865.*

Camps of rendezvous for the reception of recruits are hereby established at the following-named places, and the officers designated as commandants will immediately enter upon their duties: Camp Nelson, Lieut. Col. George A. Hanaford, One hundred and twenty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, commandant; Bowling Green, Lieut. Col. W. S. Babcock, Twelfth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, commandant; Covington, Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. F. Wade, U. S. Volunteers, commandant; Henderson, Lieut. Col. John Glenn, One hundred and twentieth Colored Infantry, commandant; Maysville, Lieut. Col. W. A. Gage, One hundred and twenty-first Colored Infantry, commandant; Smithland, Lieut. Col. J. T. Foster, Thirteenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, commandant; Columbus, Lieut. Col. Peter P. Dobozy, Fourth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, commandant. General Orders, No. 20, dated Louisville, Ky., June 13, 1864, signed L. Thomas, Adjutant-General, U.S. Army, and General Orders, No. 243, dated War Department, Washington, August 9, 1864, and signed E. D. Townsend, assistant adjutant-general, will be complied with. Bvt. Brig. Gen. James S. Brisbin, superintendent organization U. S. troops in Kentucky, will give the necessary instructions and orders for the proper establishment and regulation of camps of rendezvous.

By command of Major-General Palmer:

J. P. WATSON,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Mound City, March 13, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Military Division of West Mississippi, New Orleans:

GENERAL: I transmit inclosed a copy of a communication addressed by me to-day to Acting Rear-Admiral Thatcher, also a copy of the inclosure therein referred to, both relating to the vessels sent for temporary service from this to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. I wish you to understand the matter.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LEE,
Acting Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

[Inclosure.]

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Mound City, March 13, 1865.

Acting Rear-Admiral H. K. THATCHER,
Commanding West Gulf Blockading Squadron, New Orleans:

ADMIRAL: Commodore Palmer has informed me, under date of 28th ultimo, that the six vessels sent from this to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron have arrived at New Orleans, but states that he questions whether any of them except the Osage will be of use, as they require a great deal of time and expense to repair them. The commanding officer of the Naiad, which, with the Peri, you have ordered to return to this squadron, also informs me that your fleet engineer said that the vessels were not sent down in good condition. When application was made to me about February 1, at New Orleans, for these vessels, I was

informed that the expedition on which they were to be engaged would be ready to move in about ten days. Dispatch was therefore necessary, and I sent boats which were selected as in the best condition for this service without waiting to repair and strengthen them for outside service or to furnish them with fresh-water condensers, all of which I thought could be done with less delay in New Orleans, if absolutely necessary. I suppose, however, that they could be supplied with casks or tanks and water furnished by vessels having condensers. None of the new gun-boats recently purchased were then ready or I would have sent them, although vessels with drilled crews that had been for some time in service would seem to be more effective. The disposition made was the best that was practicable under the circumstances, and I regret that the vessels are considered unsuitable for the intended service. I inclose a copy of a letter I addressed to Commodore Palmer or yourself on February 16, when the iron-clads and gun-boats were dispatched, which I presume was received by Commodore Palmer and may not have been turned over to you. The transfer of the four tin-clads was only for a temporary emergency. I shall always endeavor to co-operate with you in advancing the public interests to the best of my opportunity.

I have the honor to be, admiral, very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LEE,

Acting Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

[Sub-inclosure.]

FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Mound City, February 16, 1865.

Commodore J. S. PALMER, or
Commodore H. K. THATCHER,
Commanding West Gulf Blockading Squadron:

COMMODORE: I have to-day dispatched the iron-clads Cincinnati and Osage to report to you, to be accompanied by four light-drafts. The turret machinery of the Osage, in which there was some defect, has just been repaired to the satisfaction of the chief engineers of the yards and the vessel and to her commanding officers. With careful usage I suppose it will stand. The sister iron-clad (the Neosho), which I had designed sending, I found on my arrival here was so much out of repair that it was impossible to prepare her for service in time. She was drooping five or six inches at each end, and her deck beams had settled over her boilers and were charred. I have therefore substituted the Cincinnati, recently rebuilt and repaired, and which is an efficient vessel except that her boilers are somewhat out of repair. Her commanding officer and chief engineer are disposed to complain of this defect, which you can have repaired, and which is not, however, of a nature to prevent her performing service. I expected to find her repaired on my return here, but she has been in quarantine with small-pox on board during my entire absence and was only released yesterday, fifteen days having then elapsed since the last case of the disease. As she was my flag-ship for some time in the Cumberland, with her boiler as weak as it now is, and with small-pox then on board, her efficiency cannot be considered materially impaired. I had no other light-draft iron-clad whose condition was not much worse than that of the Neosho or Cincinnati, and I have sent you the very best I had. I think with good management they will render good service. The tin-clads are loaned from this squadron at this time with considerable inconvenience, as vigilance and strong force are required to prevent

the crossing of additional troops by the enemy. I request, therefore, that they may be returned as soon as their services can be dispensed with. I recall your attention to the fact that none of these vessels are provided with condensers or water-tanks, having been designated to operate in inland waters only.

Wishing you entire success in the forthcoming operations in your squadron,

I am, respectfully, yours,

S. P. LEE,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 13, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have seen Lieutenant-Colonel Sawtelle upon the subject of transportation to Mobile, and am of the opinion that the difficulties which have occurred will be removed. There appears to have been a misapprehension on the part of Colonel Holabird in relation to the line of responsibility between himself and Lieutenant-Colonel Sawtelle. This is now fully explained, and I believe that matters will now move with as much smoothness as can be expected in such cases. It is, of course, very important that some competent authority should designate the order in which troops and supplies should be sent forward. As I am wholly uninformed on these points, I request that this may be done, and all such instructions when received will be promptly conformed to. Grierson's cavalry (Knipe's division), I am informed, are all here, and I am urging their equipment and transfer. The river above is still rising, and the reports show a probability of the temporary abandonment of Morganza.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., March 13, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 13th day of March, 1865: In a letter from Captain Collins, Confederate scout, to a person in this city, he states that he expects a visit about this time from one Ike Hutchinson, from Lavaca, Tex., who has charge of the torpedoes in Red River. This, taken in connection with Mr. Hunnicutt's report of the designs of Jones (also from Lavaca), who was at Houston, Tex., January 12, to destroy the iron-clad Tennessee and other gun-boats at the mouth of Red River, leads me to believe that there is some such plan on foot, of which the commanders of gun-boats should be notified. The following is a description of the torpedo-boats, one of which is at Houston and four at Shreveport: The boat is forty feet

long, forty-eight inches deep, and forty inches wide, built entirely of iron, and shaped similar to a steam-boiler. The ends are sharp pointed. On the sides are two iron flanges (called fins) for the purpose of raising or lowering the boat in the water. The boat is propelled at the rate of four miles an hour, by means of a crank worked by two men. The wheel is on the propeller principle. The boat is usually worked seven feet under water, and has four dead-lights for the purpose of steering or taking observations. Each boat carries two torpedoes, one at the bow attached to a pole twenty feet long; one on the stern fastened on a plank ten or twelve feet long. The explosion of the missile on the bow is caused by coming in contact with the object intended to be destroyed. The one at the stern on the plank is intended to explode when the plank strikes the vessel. The air arrangements are so constructed as to retain sufficient air for four men at work and four idle, two or three hours. The torpedoes are made of sheet-iron three-sixteenths of an inch thick, and contain forty pounds of powder. The shape is something after the pattern of a wooden churn and about twenty-eight inches long. Jones, the originator and constructor of these boats, also constructed the one which attempted to destroy the New Ironsides in Charleston, S. C. Captain Collins states that he has thirty men. A deserter who came into Vicksburg reports that he saw about 2,000 Confederates near Oak Ridge, Western Louisiana, passing through the country conscripting. Another deserter who came into Vicksburg March 6 reports Forrest near Jackson, Miss. He is reported to have four divisions of cavalry, one of which was at Jackson. There was no intention of an attack on Vicksburg. A refugee from Mobile March 2 reports eight or ten transports there capable of carrying 700 or 800 men each, besides the four English steamers. There are from 18,000 to 20,000 troops. They have supplies for six months. Many of the torpedoes are adrift in the bay. No Government property has been sent away from Mobile. A scout reports that March 4 a long train from Montgomery to Mobile passed through Pollard loaded with troops from Hood's old army who had been to South Carolina to meet Sherman. The garrison at Pollard was about 1,000. The railroad from Pollard to Tensas Landing is strongly guarded. James Postern and Mr. Ray, captured at Pollard and released in New Orleans, returned to Pollard and gave full information about all the movements of the forces at New Orleans, Mobile, and Pensacola Bay. All rivers and creeks are very high and most of the country roads impassable. At Galveston the rebels are constructing a new battery on the point of Galveston Island, opposite Pelican Spit, in a line with the obstructions. It mounts three guns taken from Fort Bankhead. Fort Magruder has two 10-inch guns and three quakers, which the informant took to the fort himself. South Battery also has four quakers and only one rifled gun.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.
(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton.)

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 7.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
March 13, 1865.

1. Brig. Gen. Eugene A. Carr, U. S. Volunteers, will report to the commanding general Sixteenth Army Corps for assignment to duty.

2. Capt. Frank Eno, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, will report for duty to the commanding general District of West Florida.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SECOND DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 5. } *Pensacola, Fla., March 13, 1865.*

The following officers are hereby announced as composing the staff of the brigadier-general commanding Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps: Lieut. Col. W. S. Dungan, Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general; Surg. P. A. Willis, Eighty-third Ohio Volunteers, surgeon in charge; Capt. Arden R. Smith, U. S. Volunteers, commissary of subsistence; Capt. C. A. Garcelon, U. S. Volunteers, assistant quartermaster; Capt. George Monroe, U. S. Volunteers, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. George C. Garretson, Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, provost-marshal; Capt. W. R. McComas, Eighty-third Ohio Volunteers, acting engineer; Lieut. John Macy, Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, acting ordnance officer; Lieut. E. T. Champlin, Third Minnesota Veteran Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Lieut. H. D. Pettibone, Third Minnesota Veteran Volunteers, aide-de-camp.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews:

GEORGE MONROE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 21. } *Dauphin Island, Ala., March 13, 1865.*

The following organization of the staff of the general commanding First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, is announced for the information of all concerned: Capt. W. H. F. Randall, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. H. B. Strait, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. S. H. Lunt, assistant quartermaster; Capt. J. A. Leonard, commissary of subsistence; Surg. M. W. Fish, surgeon-in-chief; Capt. E. H. Kennedy, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. James Kilbourne, aide-de-camp and provost-marshal; Capt. Duncan MacLean, aide-de-camp; Capt. D. W. Wellman, engineer; Capt. E. R. Applegate, acting ordnance officer; Lieut. S. A. L. Law, assistant commissary of musters; Lieut. T. G. Butler, assistant provost-marshal, commanding provost-guard.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. McArthur:

W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
FIRST DIVISION, U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
No. 1. } *New Orleans, La., March 13, 1865.*

I. In compliance with Special Orders, No. 24, extract 1, from headquarters First Division, U. S. Colored Troops, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the First Brigade of said division.

II. The following-named officers are announced on the staff of the brigadier-general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Capt. Edward Hemenway, assistant adjutant-general; J. W. Wells, first lieutenant, Seventy-third U. S. Colored Troops, aide-de-camp.

WM. A. PILE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 14, 1865—12 noon.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Has Stoneman started on his raid? Have you commenced moving troops to Knoxville and Cumberland Gap?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *March 14, 1865—5 p. m.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

General Stoneman has not started yet. I am now on my way to Knoxville to get him off. The heavy rains have delayed him up to this time. One division of infantry is now on its way to Bull's Gap. The others will follow as soon as we get the transportation.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., March 14, 1865.

Brigadier-General BEATTY,
Commanding Third Division:

The general commanding directs me to inform you that there will be 106 cars ready for your division to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock. He thinks that will take about two brigades (your two smaller ones). Please have them here ready to load at that time.

I am, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.] HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., March 14, 1865.

This command will move by rail to Knoxville in the following order: First, Second Brigade; second, First Brigade; third, Third Brigade. The Second Brigade will march in time to be at the railroad depot ready for embarkation at 7 a. m. to-morrow. The First and Third Brigades will hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice. The troops will take with them all their baggage, and will be supplied with five days' rations for the men, and three days' forage for the animals transported with the troops. The horses of mounted officers and the pack animals of each brigade will be loaded on a train separate

from the troops, and if flat-cars can be obtained one wagon for each brigade headquarters will be transported by rail. At least three regimental quartermasters of each brigade will accompany the troops. The transportation of the division will march by land under an escort of two regiments—the Fourth Michigan and Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteers—under command of Colonel Hall, who is intrusted with the entire control of the troops and train. The troops of the escort will be supplied with sixty rounds of ammunition per man, forty of which will be carried in cartridge-boxes. They will carry with them all their baggage, twelve days' rations for the men, and twelve days' forage for the animals. Brigade and regimental commanders will see that the troops commit no depredations along the line of the railroad, and the commander of the escort for the train will prevent all pillaging by teamsters and others of the command of inhabitants of the country along the line of march of the train. The quartermasters with the train will be held strictly accountable for the conduct of the teamsters and men under their control. On arriving at Chattanooga the escort and detachments with the train will draw fifteen days' rations for the men and fifteen days' forage for the animals. Wagons will be sent from the supply train to transport the baggage to the depot. The troops will not be permitted to destroy their huts, as other troops will be here to occupy them.

By command of Brigadier-General Beatty:

ALEXIS COPE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *March 14, 1865—10.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Eastport, Miss.:

Your telegram of 9 a. m. 12th received. If the report made to you by the railroad man be true, then your expedition should be completely successful. General Canby will march against Selma the moment he gets Mobile. He will have over 40,000 infantry. General Hatch will get his horses in time to have enough to do this summer. I am now on my way to Knoxville to get Stoneman off and concentrate all my available infantry at Bull's Gap, after which I may move on Lynchburg.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

CARROLL'S LANDING, ALA., *March 14, 1865.*

Brevet Major-General WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

DEAR GENERAL: Please send the Fourth Division to Waterloo. They can get to the river without the slightest difficulty, and can be crossed in from six to ten hours after arrival there. Please let me know how much of headquarters and escort you want to take down to-morrow, and at what hour, and I will have some boat come up to the upper Connor's Landing for them. Please send your answer to Connor's, as I am going up there right away. A great deal of time will be saved by sending Upton to Waterloo.

Yours, truly,

E. B. CARLING,
Chief Quartermaster.

NASHVILLE, *March 14, 1865.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

General Cruft arrived here at 7 a. m., and all his troops between 8 and 9 a. m., all O. K., without accident or delay. He has them nearly all loaded on boats and ready to move north.

W. J. STEVENS,
Acting General Superintendent.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March 14, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON,
Pulaski:

Direct Colonel McCoy at Columbia to relieve the Forty-seventh Missouri at once, the best way he can, and send it here for orders to go to Missouri. The One hundred and forty-eighth Indiana will start for Columbia to-morrow.

By command of Major-General Rousseau:

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 57. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., March 14, 1865.

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IV. All the regiments and detachments of foot belonging to the Second Brigade, except the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, will be at once concentrated near New Market, Tenn., and will be under the command of the senior officer present for duty. The Second Ohio Heavy Artillery will guard the railroad communications from Athens to Strawberry Plains and garrison the posts of Knoxville and Loudon. One four-gun battery will be put in condition by General Tillson as soon as possible and sent forward with the foot in the field. The command of all the troops of General Tillson's brigade, not included in the above order, except the cavalry, will be turned over by him to Colonel Gibson, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, who will also assume the command of the post and defenses of Knoxville.

V. The Eleventh and Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry will leave here to-morrow and encamp to-morrow evening at Strawberry Plains and there await orders from the major-general commanding. The quartermaster's department will furnish to each of the above-named regiments one wagon for the transportation of forage from the depot to their camp.

By command of Major-General Stoneman:

G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, *March 14, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. M. L. SMITH:

GENERAL: I deem it my duty both as a loyal citizen and an old acquaintance of yours to notify you that on yesterday I was informed through a very reliable source, but not connected with the rebel military, that there were only 4,000 troops now at or within striking distance of Mobile. The force recently held by Forrest in Hinds County

have all gone to Tupelo to meet the cavalry raid supposed to be under Grierson and marching from Memphis. General Adams, long district commander, has been ordered to the field and Chalmers is expected to succeed him.

Yours, truly,

K.

[Indorsement.]

This is as near true as the military authorities at Meridian can get it.

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Dauphin Island, Ala., March 14, 1865.*

I. Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters for duty, is hereby assigned to and will immediately assume the command of the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

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By command of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *Fort Gaines, Ala., March 14, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires that one regiment of colored infantry be sent as early as practicable direct to Barrancas, Fla. He leaves the selection of the regiment to yourself and only mentions the Eighty-first as the one he would give the preference in case it could be spared without injury to the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 15, 1865.*

General R. ALLEN,
Louisville:

The troops for New Berne, N. C., will be sent here via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS, *Huntsville, Ala., March 15, 1865.*

General BEATTY:

GENERAL: The trains of the Third Division, together with the artillery brigade and pontoon train, will start for Chattanooga from this

point on Friday morning the 17th instant. The Thirty-fifth Regiment Indiana Infantry will accompany the pontoon train; the rest of the guard, as directed, will accompany the Third Division train and artillery. These three trains will move as one in the following order, viz: First, the pontoon train; second, the artillery; third, the Third Division train. The road to be taken is the dirt road to Stevenson, Ala. At Woodville the road forks and the right-hand road is the best. The heavy part of the pontoon train will be taken on the railroad cars. Enough of the men to bridge small streams must be taken over the dirt road.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copy sent to Captain Marshall and commanding officer Thirty-fifth Indiana.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS, *Near Huntsville, March 15, 1865.*

I. By virtue of seniority in rank, I hereby assume command of this brigade. All existing orders and regulations will remain in force until otherwise ordered.

II. On account of the absence of Surgeon Collins, Surg. H. B. Tuttle, Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, is hereby announced as chief surgeon of this brigade until otherwise ordered. He will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

C. T. HOTCHKISS,
Colonel Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., March 15, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. E. UPTON,
Commanding Fourth Division, Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: Captain Carling reports the landing at Waterloo practicable for the embarkation of the troops. You will therefore march your division at once to that point and commence the crossing. One brigade may be sent to-night and one to-morrow, or both to-night, at your option.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 32. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH, *Chattanooga, Tenn., March 15, 1865.*

I. Subject to the approval of the major-general commanding Department of the Cumberland, the following-named regiments are organized into a brigade to be known as the First Brigade, Second Separate Division, Army of the Cumberland: One hundred and forty-fifth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Col. W. A. Adams; One hundred and forty-seventh

Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Col. H. F. Sickles; One hundred and fifty-first Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Col. F. B. Woodall; One hundred and eighty-seventh Ohio Infantry Volunteers, Col. A. R. Z. Dawson. Brig. Gen. H. M. Judah is assigned to its command, and to whom all reports and returns of troops required by existing department orders will be made. All orders from these headquarters at variance with this are hereby revoked.

II. Subject to the approval of the major-general commanding Department of the Cumberland, the following-named regiments are organized into a brigade to be known as the Second Brigade, Second Separate Division, Army of the Cumberland: Sixty-eighth New York Infantry Volunteers, Col. Felix Pr. Salm; One hundred and forty-ninth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Col. William C. Kueffner; One hundred and fiftieth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Col. G. W. Keener; One hundred and eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry Volunteers, Colonel Wildes. Col. Felix Pr. Salm, Sixty-eighth New York Volunteers, senior officer of the brigade, is assigned to its command, and to whom all reports and returns of troops required by existing department orders will be made. All orders from these headquarters at variance with this are hereby revoked.

* * * * * * * *

IV. Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, is relieved from further duty at Chattanooga and ordered to Cleveland, Tenn., for duty in charge of the artillery of that garrison. The commanding officer will report through the chief of artillery, District of the Etowah, making such reports to the post or garrison commander as he may require.

V. Col. H. S. Commager, One hundred and eighty-fourth Ohio Infantry Volunteers, will relieve with his command the One hundred and fiftieth Illinois Regiment, stationed at Bridgeport, and in block-houses for defense of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad between Bridgeport and Chattanooga, making headquarters at Bridgeport and assuming command of that garrison. Colonel Commager will be charged with the constant patrolling and safety of the railroad from depredations along the entire line occupied by his command. All reports and returns required by existing department orders will be made direct to these headquarters. The artillery at Bridgeport will report through the chief of artillery, District of the Etowah, but will make such reports to the garrison commander as he may require. Col. Felix Pr. Salm will turn the books and records of the garrison over to Colonel Commager.

By command of Major-General Steedman:

S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEFENSES NASHVILLE AND
No. 53. } CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD,
Tullahoma, March 15, 1865.

I. Company F, of the Forty-second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to McMinnville, Tenn., without delay and report to Captain Lewis, of said regiment, for duty till further orders. This company will take camp and garrison equipage, forty rounds of ammunition, and ten days' rations.

II. Lieut. Col. T. J. Stauber, commanding Forty-second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Shelbyville, Tenn., without delay with Companies C, G, and E, of his regiment, at which place they will remain as a garrison till further orders. Lieutenant-Colonel Stauber

will take command of the post of Shelbyville upon his arrival there. In the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Stauber, Capt. James F. Rogers, Forty-second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, will command the post garrison.

III. Upon the arrival of Company F, Forty-second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, at McMinnville, Captain Lewis will relieve the detachment of the Twenty-ninth Michigan Infantry, and order it to join the regiment immediately at Anderson, Tenn.

IV. Maj. John Wortham, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty as post commander at Shelbyville. After transferring all books and papers pertaining to said post to Lieutenant-Colonel Stauber, Forty-second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Major Wortham will join his regiment for duty, taking with him all members of his regiment serving at Shelbyville.

V. The Forty-seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry is hereby assigned to the Second Brigade, Defenses Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and will report to Bvt. Brig. Gen. N. A. M. Dudley, U. S. Volunteers, for duty.

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VIII. The commanding officer of the Forty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry will send fifteen men additional to each of the following block-houses: Normandy, north of Tullahoma, and Poor Man's Creek, first south of Tullahoma. These men will be used as engineers in completing those houses. Carpenters will be detailed as far as practicable. When the houses are completed these thirty men will return to their original garrisons.

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By command of Major-General Milroy:

JNO. O. CRAVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 58. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE, *Knoxville, Tenn., March 15, 1865.*

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VIII. The Twelfth Ohio Cavalry will move from here to-morrow and encamp to-morrow night at Strawberry Plains and there await orders from the major-general commanding. The quartermaster's department will furnish one wagon to the above regiment for the transportation of forage from the depot to camp.

By command of Major-General Stoneman:

G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 61. } HDQRS. SECOND BRIG. (ARTY. RESERVE), FOURTH DIVISION, 23D ARMY CORPS, *Knoxville, Tenn., March 15, 1865.*

I. In compliance with Special Orders, No. 57, headquarters District of East Tennessee, the command of the post and defenses of Knoxville, the Twenty-first Ohio Battery, Twenty-second Ohio Battery, Eleventh Michigan Battery,* and Henshaw's Illinois battery, is turned

* Battery L, First Michigan Light Artillery.

over to Colonel Gibson, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, who is charged with guarding the railroad from Athens, Tenn., to Strawberry Plains, Tenn.

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By command of Brigadier-General Tillson:

W. W. DEANE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT GAINES, *March 15, 1865—4.30 p. m.*
(Received 1.25 a. m. 23d.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 4th [9th] instant in relation to the rebel navy and anticipated depredations on the Mississippi. Preparations indicating some designs of this character were discovered about the middle of last month, and commanders of posts and naval districts on the river were at once put on their guard. Admiral Lee's general order of February 28 (No. 47) is intended to meet this contingency.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., March 15, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 15th day of March, 1865: In Selma there is one arsenal, one naval ordnance works, ten iron foundries, eight machine-shops, one shovel factory, one card factory for carding cotton, two wagon factories, and one horseshoe factory. There is also a large rolling-mill in operation. Selma is the depot for all the iron and coal that is distributed through Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, the coal and iron mines being only forty-five miles above, on the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, at Montevallo. The stage road to Montgomery from Selma is fifty-eight miles, and is good. There are three bridges on it of a very primitive style. The railroad from Selma to Demopolis, sixty miles distant, is in good order; from Demopolis to Meridian it is very bad, scarcely fit to travel on. The city of Selma is fortified on three sides with palisades. Fortifications—they are not worth much, for about a mile west of the city is a hill, which an invading force could hold and command the city. There are not 200 troops in the city, as they expect the citizens to defend the city in case of an attack. There are seven or eight iron furnaces in Bibb County from forty to seventy miles above Selma, on the Tennessee Railroad. Some of them are from three to ten miles distant from the road. The distance from Selma to Mobile by river is about 365 miles; there are no batteries on the river. There were fortifications on Choctaw Bluff, but the guns have been taken away and the place is now dismantled. The distance to Cahawba from Selma by the wagon road is ten miles, and is very bad. There were 700 Union prisoners confined

there; they were well treated. The distance to the same place by river is thirty miles. There is at Selma a large powder mill. It has been in operation about five months, and turns out a large quantity of powder. It is now the only one, besides the one in Augusta, Ga. There are no fortifications in or around Montgomery. All the mortars in the possession of the rebels at Mobile have been organized into a siege train, mounted two on wagon, drawn by mules. They are fifteen in number, and 10-inch caliber. They can be moved readily, so that their fire can be readily concentrated on any particular point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.
(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton.)

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 4.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
March 15, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. B. Comstock, U. S. Army, having reported to these headquarters, in obedience to Special Orders, No. 41, from the Headquarters of the Armies of the United States, is assigned to special duty on the staff of the major-general commanding, and any orders or instructions communicated by him will be obeyed and respected.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 8.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
March 15, 1865.

* * * * * * *

7. Brig. Gen. J. Bailey, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the Engineer Brigade consisting of the Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry, and the independent company of pontoniers. He will report direct to these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

13. Capt. B. Wilson, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty with the Thirteenth Army Corps, and assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general of the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. He will report accordingly without delay.

14. The company of Engineers and Mechanics now on duty in the Department of the Gulf under the direction of the chief engineer of that department will report immediately to Brig. Gen. J. Bailey, commanding Engineer Brigade, at Mobile Point, Ala. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 1.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
March 15, 1865.

1. The engineer of a division or detached brigade will habitually march at the head of its most advanced detachment with his assistant.

Invariably there will be kept a journal of march of the form prescribed in Army Regulations, edition 1863, page 99, *et seq.*, except that the column headed "Weather" will be headed "Bearings," and will contain the magnetic bearings of consecutive portions of the road, and that the column of distances will be kept in yards instead of miles. A convenient scale is five minutes between two consecutive lines of ruled letter paper, which corresponds to about 430 yards passed over by infantry. This journal will contain all the data for a map of the road and its vicinity, so clear as to be intelligible to others besides the maker and to admit of being platted by them. The remarks will contain all important military information which can be more readily noted in writing than in drawing. The more important topographical features are: First, roads; second, water courses; third, means of crossing water-courses; fourth, differences of level; fifth, woods, and sixth, towns.

1. *Roads.*—State their kind, as shell, plank, corduroy, soil, &c.; their condition, as muddy, miry, sandy, dusty, &c.; average width, whether flush with the ground, or contracted in a cutting or an embankment or between woods or marshes, &c.; whether there are cross-roads connecting them, the character of the bordering ground, and, if cultivated, with what crops, the nearest principal places on both sides of the road on the cross and branch roads; if lined with fences, hedges, ditches, levees, &c.; sharp turns; bad places needing repairs when left and what sort, &c.

2. *Water-courses.*—State their width, depth, and velocity at present stage of water, at low water, and at high water; whether subject to sudden rises, character of bottom, hard, soft, quicksand, &c.; nature of banks, steep or gentle slope, level or broken ground, grassy, wooded; tidal or not; fit to drink or not; any islands.

3. *Means of crossing water-courses.*—Fixed bridges, floating bridges, ferries, and boats, fords. Necessity for repairs and fitness for passage of the three arms when left. Nature of approaches, as hilly or level, broken or smooth, wooded or open, concave or convex, which bank commands the other and how much, &c.; how best destroyed or replaced; best positions for new ones and material for constructing them; how to be fortified, defended, or attacked. If a bridge, its length, width, and height above surface of water; nature, as piled, stone, brick, or wood arches, trusses, trestles, &c.; dimensions of piers, width and number of bays, span, rise, and thickness of arches, &c. For floating bridges, boats, or ferries, time of passage and capacity of transportation for one trip, for each arm, separately or mixed; how and to what extent this allows of being increased and means available for this. For fords, the form and nature of the banks at each end, nature of bottom, marks and directions to determine the path, greatest depth of water and where situated; whether others exist and where; whether they are likely to become suddenly impassable.

4. *Differences of level.*—Highest and lowest points in slopes in road, with approximate difference. Eminences in sight on either side of road within cannon range, with approximate height above nearest point of road. Slopes requiring drag chains to descend or increasing teams to ascend; commanding point on banks for covering or forcing passage of streams; advantageous positions for batteries, cuttings, embankments, marshes, prairies, &c.

5. *Woods.*—Kinds of trees, free from underbrush, traversable for artillery, cavalry, or infantry, distance from the road; whether they can be skirted; are there houses within clearings; if so, how large; is the ground level, broken, marshy, cut with ravines or streams, &c.; nature

of ground around the woods, &c. To reconnoiter a forest thoroughly it is necessary to make its circuit, to examine the roads, streams, and ravines which leave it, and learn where they come from and where they go.

6. *Towns.*—The principal ones in the vicinity, and on the roads crossed or passed; their distances, character, resources, &c. Especially must be noticed all military positions favorable for protecting an advance or covering a retreat. The division engineer should call attention to the brigade, and if possible of the division, commander to these and obtain his views of the advantages offered by them. Whenever names of localities can be obtained, such as houses, mills, cross-roads, &c., they should be given always on the map. When the ordinary pronunciation is different from the spelling, the familiar pronunciation should be given in the remarks. All prominent landmarks should be given with such description as will identify them, as cotton-gin house, with red door; steam saw-mill, with tall smoke pipe; white frame house, &c.

II. Under all circumstances these notes must be platted at the end of the march and the same day by the assistant on a scale of two inches to a mile, or four squares of cross-section paper to a mile when that is used. All the above information possible will be given by topographical signs. Levels will be given in feet and inclosed in brackets, as [15]. Levels below zero will be preceded by the minus sign, as [−5]. Other information so far as possible will be written concisely at the locality it belongs to. All other information that can be will be written in one corner of the map, with numbers of references between it and the localities it refers to. The rest of the information required will be forwarded in a clear, concise memoir, written on letter paper in a definite, exact, condensed style. Three copies of map and memoir will be made, all of which must be signed by division engineer. One of each will be retained by him and two sent that day to the corps engineer, one of them to be forwarded by him to the chief engineer of the army, or his chief topographer, and the other retained. Immediately on getting into camp the division engineer will accompany the commander of his division in his examination of his front, if he makes one immediately; if not, the brigade officer posting pickets, and give all necessary instructions for strengthening and intrenching the front of his division, as required by General Field Orders, No. 1, headquarters Army and Division of West Mississippi. After this he will examine the communications between different parts of his division, and between his division and the one which preceded it on the march, and make the necessary arrangements for perfecting these. He will make a concise report in writing to the corps engineer of what he has done, with such rough sketch as may be necessary to explain this. When absent from division headquarters he will leave such information of the duty and locality he is attending to as will enable him to be readily found. When the same camp is occupied two days, the disposition of troops by regiments and batteries will be located by the division engineer and duplicate maps sent as promptly as possible to the corps engineer. When on the march the pioneer company needs attention apart from the head of the column, either the division engineer or his assistant will remain with it, but not both. The other will go on and keep the notes as above. When necessary, mounted orderlies and escorts will be assigned to division engineers to assist them in obtaining the information herein specified, or to carry out these provisions. Commissioned officers may also be ordered to report to them for temporary duty as assistants.

III. Always on approaching a village the division engineer, with an order from the provost-marshal-general, if possible, will search all taverns, groceries, stage offices, &c., and seize all maps, surveys, plats, charts, voting, tax, or enrollment lists, and books, papers, and records that can afford useful information about the topography of the country or its resources. If these are claimed as private property he will give receipts for them, stating that they are seized for use of U. S. forces in accordance with this order. They will be forwarded at once with a catalogue to the corps engineer. The division engineer will receive orders from the commander of his division, from the corps engineer, and from the chief engineer of the army. He will apply to the corps engineer for information he may need on engineering subjects. He will be held accountable that the above instructions are strictly adhered to and promptly fulfilled, and that he and his assistant are at all times provided with the necessary instruments and materials for this purpose. The attention of all commanders of troops, especially of detachments, scouts, pickets, and convoys of staff officers, especially acting engineers and of topographers, is called to the following instructions: The information obtained should be embodied in concise, clear memoirs, forwarded promptly to corps headquarters through regular channels, to be referred to the chiefs of staff departments concerned. Every means should be employed to obtain miscellaneous information valuable to the army, and all inhabitants within reach should be freely questioned, conciliated if possible, and threatened and constrained if necessary. As a general rule pilots and officers of boats are the best authorities; professional men and planters about presence, numbers, and motions of troops, plans and opinions of enemy and resources of all sorts of the country. These resources depend principally upon number of houses, together or isolated, population (which may be roughly estimated at ten times the voters), number of men and horses there is shelter for, mills, powder houses, saltpeter-works, salt-works, workmen, as smiths, wheelwrights, shoers, carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, saddlers; contributions in money which could be raised for institutions and individuals, with their names and directions; also stores, public and private; of forage, as hay, oats, corn, beans; of food, as beef, calves, sheep, pigs, flour, meal, sugar, rice, and all commissary stores; transportation, as carts, harness, boats, oxen, horses, mules; fuel, whisky, cloth, leather, iron, wood, and everything useful in the commissary, quartermaster's, and ordnance departments stored within reach; what could be destroyed and what brought in. Approximate estimates of crops, as a check on information, may be made by observing the relative proportion of cultivated and uncultivated lands and the average yield per acre, by consulting tax-lists and by learning products by mills, gins, &c. Constant attention should be paid to discovering and securing suitable and competent persons for guides. Above all, established and reliable information should be carefully distinguished from what is only conjectural or doubtful, as all things not delivered with certainty rather perplex than form the judgment. Officers intrusted with collecting and transmitting this information should remember that they are performing one of the highest functions of the service, that they lead and guide every step of the army, and that its success and safety depends on their faithfulness, intelligence, and candor.

By order of Major-General Granger:

F. W. EMERY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Dauphin Island, Ala., March 15, 1865.*

I. In compliance with instructions from headquarters First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps and U. S. forces, Dauphin Island, Ala., March 15, I hereby assume command of this brigade.

II. Existing orders and regulations and the present staff at these headquarters will remain as heretofore.

W. B. KINSEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel 161st New York Infantry Volunteers.

HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Mobile Point, Ala., March 15, 1865.

Lieut. A. J. ROCKWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Orders, No. 20, headquarters First Brigade, Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, I moved from the camp of this brigade with the Twenty-third Iowa and Twentieth Wisconsin and a detachment of scouts, on the 13th instant, at 8 a. m., and arrived at Mr. Childers' farm, twelve miles distant, at 12 m. the same day, where I halted the infantry and sent the scouts forward to Bon Secours River. From Mr. Childers' farm I moved back down the bay to Shell Bank and camped during the night. Steamers even of light draft cannot be landed at Shell Bank or any place between there and Bon Secours River, without building a pier from 400 to 600 yards in length, and there is no material in the neighborhood to build a pier with. The country from here to Mr. Childers' farm is thickly interspersed with lagoons. There are no good roads—nothing but narrow and crooked paths. I met no enemy; neither could I obtain any reliable information concerning the enemy or his movements. I returned to camp on the evening of the 14th instant.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. L. GLASGOW,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Dauphin Island, Ala., March 15, 1865.*

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V. The organization of the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, as announced in Special Orders, No. 60, current series, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, is hereby modified as follows: First Brigade, Col. J. B. Moore, Thirty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, commanding—Thirty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Seventy-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Second Brigade, Col. L. M. Ward, Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, commanding—Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Fortieth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Forty-ninth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. Third Brigade, Col. J. L. Geddes, Eighth Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry, commanding—Eighth Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry,

Eighty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, One hundred and eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, One hundred and twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

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By command of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tupelo, January 23, 1865.

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Montgomery, Ala.:

COLONEL: General Hood desiring to leave, I have to-day assumed command of this army without waiting longer for a response from the President. Inclosed is a copy of the order from the general commanding,† under which I have assumed command, the original having been left with me with blank date, with directions to advise you of the date of its going into effect. General Hood left this morning for Richmond.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

MOBILE, *January 24, 1865.*

President JEFFERSON DAVIS:

Present appearances indicate following as early plan of campaign on part of enemy: Thomas, from Middle Tennessee, will move via Eastport, Tuscumbia, or Decatur into North Alabama, on Selma or Montgomery. Canby will move via Pascagoula, Mobile, and South Alabama to form a junction with Thomas. They will then probably march on Columbus and Macon. General Taylor will have, to oppose these two armies, only Stewart's corps, about 5,000 men, Mobile garrison about same, Forrest and other troops about 10,000 more. Unless Kirby Smith is compelled to re-enforce Taylor, or to attack Saint Louis or New Orleans, it will be impossible to defend successfully the States of Mississippi and Alabama.

G. T BEAUREGARD,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 19. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, January 24, 1865.

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XVIII. The following companies Mississippi cavalry (now forming what is known as Moorman's battalion) will constitute the Twenty-fourth Mississippi Battalion Cavalry: Capt. E. A. Miller, Company A;

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* See explanatory foot-note, p. 573.
† See Vol. XLV, Part II, p. 805.

Capt. B. Hudnall, Company B; Capt. John Wilkinson, Company C; Capt. Thomas J. Hargrave, Company D; Capt. Jas. P. Beesley, Company E; Capt. Joseph W. Devenport, Company F.

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By command of Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *January 24, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. A. R. LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General, Richmond, Va.:

Captain Gillaspie, assistant quartermaster, reports that Tallassee factory has refused to furnish him with cotton goods, drillings, &c., although under contract to do so; that he has no shirts and drawers and without cotton goods cannot furnish pants and jackets. He asks me for power to impress the goods of the firm, as well as the factory itself. As I have no power to order Captain Gillaspie or control the distribution of the goods when impressed, I refer the matter to you for such instructions as the War Office may give Captain Gillaspie. I inclose Captain Gillaspie's statement that the demands of the army make some proceeding of this sort necessary.*

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

MONTGOMERY, *January 24, 1865.*

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Mobile, Ala.:

Major-General Stevenson reports great delay at Demopolis and Selma in the transmission of troops and suggests that they be sent via Mobile.

GEO. WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Lieut. Gen. R. Taylor, Meridian, Miss.)

MERIDIAN, *January 24, 1865.*

General TAYLOR,
Tupelo:

Following cipher dispatch just received from General Dan. Adams, dated Talladega to-day:

General Roddey reports enemy threatening to move in force or with heavy raid this way. Please send re-enforcements to report to me at Coosa bridge.

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. CAV., DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Verona, January 24, 1865.

In obedience to orders from department headquarters I hereby assume command of the District of Mississippi, East Louisiana, and

* Not found.

West Tennessee. In doing so it is due, both to myself and the troops thus placed under my command, to say that every effort will be made to render them thoroughly effective. To do this, strict obedience to all orders must be rigidly enforced by subordinate commanders, and prompt punishment inflicted for all violations of law and of orders. The rights and property of citizens must be respected and protected, and the illegal organizations of cavalry prowling through the country under various authorities, not recognized as legitimate, or which have been by the proper authorities revoked, must be placed regularly and properly in the service or driven from the country. They are in many instances nothing more nor less than roving bands of deserters, absentees, stragglers, horse-thieves, and robbers, who consume the substance and appropriate the property of citizens without remuneration, and whose acts of lawlessness and crime demand a remedy, which I shall not hesitate to apply, even to extermination. The maxim "that kindness to bad men is cruelty to the good," is peculiarly applicable to soldiers, for all agree that without obedience and strict discipline troops cannot be made effective, and kindness to a bad soldier does great injustice to those who are faithful and true, and it is but justice to those who discharge their duties with promptness and fidelity that others who are disobedient, turbulent and mutinous, or who desert or straggle from their commands, should be promptly and effectively dealt with, as the law directs. I sincerely hope, therefore, while in the discharge of the arduous duties devolving upon me, and in all the efforts necessary to render the troops of this command available and effective to suppress lawlessness and defend the country, I shall have the hearty co-operation of all subordinate commanders, and the unqualified support of every brave and faithful soldier.

[N. B. FORREST.]

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *January 24, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. G. A. HENRY,
Inspector-General, Meridian, Miss.:

Cannot you have some one else put in your stead and you report here? An inspector is badly wanted in Montgomery. Telegraph General Taylor on the subject.

GEO. WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *January 24, 1865.*

COMMANDANT OF POST AT DEMOPOLIS AND SELMA:

See that no delay occurs in transmission of troops at your post. Complaint of delay is made.

GEO. WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —.

HDQRS. CHALMERS' DIVISION,
FORREST'S CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Buena Vista, January 24, 1865.

I. Captain Alexander, Fourth Alabama Cavalry, will report with his command to Colonel Wheeler, commanding First Tennessee Cavalry, at Columbus or wherever he may be.

II. Lieutenant-Colonel Outlaw, Provisional Army, C. S., is directed to proceed to Winston County and arrest all men belonging to Captain Hutton's company, of Ashcraft's regiment, Gholson's brigade. He will arrest Lieutenant Welsh of this company and put him in close confinement until such time as he can bring him under guard to these headquarters; if he makes any resistance he will put him in irons. From Winston he will move through Attala County and arrest all absentees he may find and shoot down any one who attempts to escape. He will make reports from time to time of his progress and locality, and report back to these headquarters at the expiration of thirty days, unless sooner ordered.

* * * * * * *

V. Colonel Lowry, commanding Gholson's brigade, and Colonel Henderson, commanding detachment McCulloch's brigade, will move with their commands on to-morrow, via Houston, to Palo Alto. Colonel Lowry, on his arrival there, will establish communication by courier-line with West Point, placing the posts four miles apart and three men at each post. A competent officer will be put in charge of the line, and one horse at each post kept saddled at all times.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

L. T. LINDSEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 20. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, January 25, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

XV. The company styled the Mobile Guards, First Regiment Mobile Volunteers, Local Defense Troops, is hereby disbanded. The commissions of the officers are vacated from this date.

* * * * * * *

By command of Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *January 25, 1865.*

Maj. E. WILLIS,
Meridian, Miss.:

General Beauregard wishes troops which have not left Meridian to move via Mobile. The delays from Demopolis to this place are great.

GEO. WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *January 25, 1865.*

General RICHARD TAYLOR,
Tupelo, Miss.:

Who is commanding brigade lately commanded by General John Adams? Who would do best? What is your opinion as to Colonel Lowry, of Sixth Mississippi Regiment?

JEFF'N DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY CORPS,
Verona, January 25, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. R. CHALMERS:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that he intends reorganizing [into] one division all the Tennessee troops of his command, and he directs that the Tennessee portion of Buford's division and Rucker's brigade, with all other Tennessee cavalry now reporting to you, [be sent] to this place for the purpose of organizing. You will also direct that all the wagons belonging to the Tennessee commands be sent up to this place. Major Bennett will come with them, also the quartermasters of, or attached to, the other Tennessee commands. Send their ordnance wagons also, but let all their wagons come light or empty, sending everything up by rail to this place that otherwise would be brought in the wagons. Armstrong's brigade is furloughed until the 10th of February, to meet then at West Point. The major-general commanding directs me to say that he wishes you to get up all the Mississippi commands as rapidly as possible, as they will also be reorganized. Let the officers of Gholson's command be sent with details in such numbers and such directions as will enable them to get up their men, to report with same at least by the 10th, and all absentees from that command at that time will be sent to infantry, officers dropped from rolls and conscripted, and the regiments consolidated unless they are filled up.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

CHAS. W. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL ALABAMA,
Talladega, January 25, 1865.

Col. E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, Meridian, Miss.:

COLONEL: I am in receipt of your communication of the 21st instant, in reference to the command tendered me of a division of cavalry under Major-General Forrest. I am greatly obliged to the lieutenant-general commanding for the suggestion and the renewed evidence of the courtesy and interest which he has uniformly shown in my behalf. I feel complimented also at the disposition manifested by Major-General Forrest to have me with his command, as there is no cavalry officer, in my opinion, who has done as much to shed honor upon his profession. But I received the application, which I sent through your headquarters to be transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department, with the favorable indorsement of the lieutenant-general commanding, some ten days since and immediately forwarded it to Richmond. Anticipating the early and favorable action of the War Department, I have made all my arrangements for the prompt execution of the order and could not, therefore, conveniently or consistently accept the position suggested.

Hoping, however, I may be enabled to render some further service to our cause, I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully,

DANL. W. ADAMS,
Brigadier-General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *January 25, 1865.*

Col. L. VON ZINKEN,
Columbus, Ga.:

Gibson's brigade ordered to Mobile.

GEO. WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *January 25, 1865.*

Col. E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Meridian, Miss.:

Dispatch received and view approved. The object is to facilitate the dispatch of troops. Send them by quickest and best route.

GEO. WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, Ala., January 26, 1865.

[General S. COOPER:]

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions from the Navy Department, communicated to me by Commodore Farrand, that officer transferred to my command the torpedo-boat Saint Patrick, built on a contract with the Government by a man named Halligan. This boat was to have been ready for action in July last, and I hoped to use it against the enemy's fleet off Fort Morgan. I therefore caused every possible assistance to be given to Halligan in building her, and urged her early completion. It was not, however, till the month of ——— Halligan arrived here with the boat, and from his whole course I became convinced he had no real intention of attacking the enemy, and that the only practical purpose the Saint Patrick was serving was to keep Halligan and her crew of six able-bodied men from doing military duty. I therefore had him supplied with every means to move against the enemy, and notified him that if he did not attack at once I would place an officer in charge of her who would. In the course of a few days I found it necessary to supersede Halligan, who then placed his affairs in the hands of a lawyer and procured from Richmond a transfer of his boat to the naval commander on this station. Impressed with the importance of using so formidable a vessel as this is said to be, I have continually and repeatedly urged Commodore Farrand to make Halligan attack or to place the boat in charge of one of the many clever young officers of the navy or army who have been pressing for the command of her. This, however, he did not do until, in consequence, I presume, of my official reports to higher authority he was ordered to transfer the Saint Patrick to me. I immediately asked him to let me have Lieutenant Walker, of the navy, to command her. And on placing that officer in charge of the vessel, now lying under the guns of the eastern shore, he found that Halligan had been absent from her for two weeks, and had taken off with him several essential parts of her machinery. After some search Halligan was found comfortably established in the Battle House, and Mr. Walker, by energetic and good management, has recovered from him the necessary machinery and thinks he can

operate to-morrow night. I inclose a note written by me to Commodore Farrand some weeks ago. From the tenor of a letter of the honorable Secretary of the Navy to Commodore Farrand, I regret to perceive the impression has been made on his mind that a cordial desire to co-operate with each other may not exist here between the naval commander and the district commander. Our relations have always been pleasant and our intercourse free, and I shall not permit any private feelings to interfere with the business before us. When I find the commodore disagrees with my views of what is required I shall refer the matter to higher authority.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 18, 1865.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

The person complained of in the within communication, John P. Halligan, was exempted January 26, 1864, upon recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy and by direction of the President, until July 1, 1864, to construct a submarine torpedo-boat. The exemption was at the expiration of said time extended while the boat should be bona fide engaged in operating against the enemy. General Maury represents Halligan as having prolonged the completion of his work with no object in view save to evade military duty. Every facility was afforded him to complete his work; he failed to avail himself of any of them. Upon application of General Maury he was removed, when he carried off several essential parts of the machinery. After some search these were recovered.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, Ala., December 5, 1864.

Commodore E. FARRAND,
Commanding, &c.:

COMMODORE: Every opportunity and facility having been afforded Mr. Halligan to enable him to use his boat against the enemy, and he evidently not being a proper man to conduct such an enterprise, please order a suitable officer of your command to take charge of the Saint Patrick at once, and attack without unnecessary delay. I am not willing Halligan should be intrusted with any such business. He may go on the boat with the officer you will appoint to command it; and I presume the pecuniary reward granted by law on account of destruction of enemy's vessels will be secured for Mr. Halligan in case of the successful use of his invention. Pray inform me at once of your decision in the premises, as several officers of my immediate command are urgent applicants for the service we have so long been endeavoring to have accomplished.

Very respectfully, yours,

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, January 26, 1865.

Maj. Gen. FRANK. GARDNER,
Commanding, &c., Jackson, Miss.:

GENERAL: General Smith directs me to inclose herewith copies of communications with reference to the enemy's movements and to say that he thinks the concentration of the enemy indicates a movement against Mobile and Texas coast. He thinks, however, that it will be against Mobile.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *January 26, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Meridian, Miss.:

We have transportation for 2,000 men per day here. So far the arrivals average only 400 men. Cannot the number be increased? If they arrive at Meridian would it not be well to send part via Mobile? Officer at Selma complains of conduct of officers and men there and asks that a general officer be sent there to control them.

GEO. WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *January 27, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Meridian, Miss.:

Orders assigning staff of General Hood to other commands designed only temporary. It is not intended to interfere with their permanent assignment under Special Orders, No. 302, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, paragraph 27, 1863. They will be regarded as still on the staff of the Army of Tennessee.

GEO. WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *January 27, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Meridian, Miss.:

Should the tax-in-kind be not collected with sufficient rapidity in rear of the army, General Beauregard desires that you will see that it is effectually gathered.

GEO. WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *January 27, 1865.*

President DAVIS:

Will reply to your telegraphic inquiry relative to Adams' brigade and commander therefor as soon as I can make necessary investigations.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *January 27, 1865.*

A. L. MAXWELL,
Demopolis, Ala.:

General Beauregard directs me to say that any orders or instructions given for repair of railroads and the removal of men and tools from Demopolis bridge are recalled.

GEO. WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *January 27, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. M. MERIWETHER,
Demopolis, Ala.:

General Beauregard has recalled all orders given A. L. Maxwell for removal of men and tools from Demopolis bridge. Where is Sanders' bridge company? General Taylor reports it has gone to Georgia. If so, by whose order?

GEO. WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ENTERPRISE, *January 27, 1865.*
(Received 12 m.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

Judge Handy, of the Supreme Court, has decided adversely to claim of State to men of the military age. Governor Clark desires to turn over the whole military force to Confederate service, with their present organization. Having no power to accept them in this way, I submit the matter for your decision. These troops are at the front. It would be injudicious to disturb them.

W. L. BRANDON,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully submitted to His Excellency the President.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 22. ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, January 27, 1865.*

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XLVII. Lieut. Col. J. P. Johnson, assistant adjutant-general, will proceed to Mobile and Montgomery, Ala., and examine into the military condition of affairs at those places.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *January 27, 1865.*

Major-General MAURY,
Mobile, Ala.:

Holtzclaw's brigade left here last night for Mobile. Report your action in this case soon as possible.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA., *Meridian, Miss., January 27, 1865.*

I. Maj. Gen. N. B. Forrest is hereby assigned to the command of the District of Mississippi and East Louisiana, which he is authorized to subdivide at his discretion.

II. Until General Forrest can reach the district headquarters and issue orders relative to the organization of his command, the present sub-district commanders will report to these headquarters.

By command of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

E. SURGET,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

VERONA, *January 27, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. J. R. CHALMERS:

After you establish your headquarters at West Point establish courier-lines from West Point to Grenada direct and not via Houston.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR MOULTON, *January 27, 1865.*
(Via Verona 31st.)

Brig. Gen. W. H. JACKSON,
Columbus, Miss.:

Yours of 20th just received, and orders are issued at once to establish the line, which will be complete by the time this reaches you. It will be difficult to get subsistence for couriers on the line unless it be sent up from the railroad. Enemy at Huntsville are getting supplies together. Say they will move south at early day via Tuscaloosa and to Selma. The Fourth Army Corps, General Wood commanding, are in camp at Huntsville; the railroad being guarded by cavalry from Decatur to Huntsville. Bridge timbers are being delivered at Decatur to build railroad bridge. Infantry force between Huntsville and Stevenson variously estimated at from 10,000 to 18,000.

P. D. RODDEY,
Brigadier-General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *January 28, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Meridian, Miss.:

Please send the names of such of General Hood's staff who have been ordered to report to these headquarters. General Beauregard desires, if you can spare Colonel Harvie, inspector-general, to order him to report to him at Augusta.

GEO. WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *January 28, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Meridian, Miss.:

You can direct 2,000 arms and accouterments from Cheatham's corps to be deposited at Meridian or Demopolis. So order Cheatham. Furlough for Twenty-eighth Alabama approved.

GEO. WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *January 28, 1865.*

COMDG. OFFICER TWENTY-EIGHTH ALABAMA REGIMENT,
Demopolis and Selma, Ala.:

General Beauregard approves furloughs for such of your men as you deem proper, for ten days.

GEO. WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *January 28, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Meridian, Miss.:

Enemy moving on Augusta. Hurry up all troops from Tupelo and Meridian by quickest routes.

GEO. WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, *January 28, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Meridian:

GENERAL: Inclosed I send letter of General Forrest, received yesterday, which when read please return.* I also have received numerous letters from officers of Confederate States (one from Major-General Martin), requesting a call of the militia in their counties to apprehend deserters, stragglers, &c. At request of General Hodge I authorized him to call out the militia in his district a few days since. I think the militia can still be made useful and, if you approve, will call out all in the State for thirty days. In the meantime the Legislature will meet and no doubt will extend the time. I recommend that the men over fifty years be organized at home for service in those counties in sending forward defaulters; and it will be necessary that you should issue the order so that they may receive rations, forage, &c. You will note the remark of General Forrest as to arms, ammunition, &c. I have but about 2,000 stand of arms and not exceeding fifteen rounds to each arm, but have some 100,000 cartridges for caliber .69 and .75 to spare. Can arrangements be made for, say, 3,000 arms, &c., for militia? I think I can get 5,000 men. I wrote you to Tupelo, inclosing copy of letter to General Brandon, as to turning over State troops to Confederate States. If some such arrangement is not made immediately those troops will be lost to the service, for if General B. attempts, as he

* Inclosure was returned to Clark January 29 (see Taylor to Clark, p. 941), and is not found.

now has the power to do, to conscribe and enroll them they will evade the service, but will, as I am informed, go over with their present organization. If necessary they can be reorganized and consolidated as other C. S. troops after transfer.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. CLARK,
Governor of Mississippi.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE GULF, *Mobile, January 28, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

V. Brig. Gen. A. Baker will proceed with his brigade to Augusta, Ga., via Montgomery, Ala., in obedience to paragraph II, Special Orders, No. —, headquarters Military Division of the West, dated January 19, 1865. Quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

By command of Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury:

D. W. FLOWERREE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *January 29, 1865.*

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.:

General Taylor, on 27th instant, reports that enemy in some force came toward Clinton from Baton Rouge and Bayou Sara and returned. Activity reported on Mississippi River, troops going up and down. Most of Thomas' army reported to have marched west from Columbia to Clinton [Clifton?] on Tennessee River. Portion of these forces, including A. J. Smith's, reported in vicinity of Huntsville and Eastport. No change in fleet off Mobile. Enemy still reported still leaving Pascagoula.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *January 29, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Meridian, Miss.:

Report when last troops shall have left Meridian, and last batteries Columbus, Miss. Enemy is reported advancing on Augusta.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

MERIDIAN, *January 29, 1865.*

Col. GEORGE W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Montgomery, Ala.:

Following received from Major-General Forrest, dated Verona, yesterday:

Scouts just from Nashville report Thomas with his army gone into winter quarters at Waterloo and Clifton. Nine transports, loaded with infantry, passed down Tennessee River on 21st.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *January 29, 1865.*

JOSEPH E. BROWN,
Governor of Georgia, Milledgeville, Ga.:

General Beauregard desires that you will use the militia of your State and all other means to secure the return of all deserters and absentees to their commands. The militia can be used profitably on this duty.

GEO. WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Charles Clark, Governor of Mississippi, Macon.)

MERIDIAN, *January 29, 1865.*

His Excellency CHARLES CLARK,
Macon, Miss.:

MY DEAR SIR: Your communication of yesterday, inclosing Major-General Forrest's letter of the 21st instant, reached me at a late hour last night. I am satisfied the only way to make the militia of any substantial use is to call out and turn over to the Confederate service all persons within the ages of conscription and now in militia organizations. Then to organize what is left of the militia, the old men and young boys, into companies for duty in the counties or districts in which they live. They can thus be made useful as a local police and in apprehending deserters, &c., and at same time be always near enough to their own homes to give the necessary attention to their families and domestic concerns. This plan can be effected in a short time by calling out the militia in its present condition and immediately calling out the conscripts and assigning the others to appropriate local duty in their respective counties as suggested. The custom which has heretofore obtained of calling out the militia for a limited number of days has proven very expensive to the Government, inconvenient to the citizens, and useless to the cause. The plan now suggested will, I think, be cheaper and more convenient and effective and, at the same time, more satisfactory to the militiamen. I will give necessary orders to have forage, &c., issued to the militia whenever you shall advise when and where you will require the supplies. The supply of arms and ammunition now in this department is already insufficient for the demands made upon it by the Confederate troops under my command. Should I have it [in my power to] supply the militia of your State with arms and ammunition I will of course take pleasure in doing so, but at present I see no probability of my possessing that power. The letter addressed to me at Tupelo, to which you refer, has never reached me. I will write, however, to General Brandon on the subject of turning present organizations of State troops over to Confederate States, and will endeavor to have your suggestions adopted.

Inclosed I return you Major-General Forrest's letter, as requested, and am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, *January 29, 1865.* (Received 30th.)

Lieutenant-General STEWART:

In moving your troops by rail, stop them at Marion Station and camp them in that vicinity.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from semi-monthly report of the batteries of light artillery of the District of the Gulf, Major Henry C. Semple commanding, for January 29, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
Field and staff	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....
Jenks' (late Charpentier's) battery	4	72	68	90	120	.....	4
Lowe's (Third Missouri) battery	3	88	85	100	118	.....	4
Abbay's battery (Company K, First Mississippi Light Artillery).	3	72	68	80	102	.....	4
Total	14	232	221	274	344	.....	12

MERIDIAN, *January 30, 1865.*

SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond, Va.:

Brig. Gen. H. B. Lyon is now here, having succeeded in getting out with a portion of his command. I respectfully request that he be ordered to report to me. Present condition of affairs prevents his accomplishing anything now in the department to which he was ordered by the War Department. Also respectfully request an answer to my telegram asking that General Roddey's orders be so changed as to allow me to remove him from North Alabama, and place troops there who have no local interest in that region.

Respectfully,

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, *January 30, 1865.*

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Montgomery, Ala.:

Major-General Maury telegraphs from Mobile to-day as follows, viz:

News from New Orleans to Friday evening: Large force assembled there; they say their destination Mobile. No collection of transports on lake nor heavy guns.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *January 30, 1865—3 p. m.*

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Macon, Ga.:
(Care General Cobb.)

The following, addressed to the general, just received:

MERIDIAN, *January 30, 1865.*

Sherman's movements render a victory necessary to us at once, and it will require all our means to insure it. I can resist a raid without Stewart's corps, and cannot fight a battle with it against an army, and French's division is very weak, but will enable me to fully garrison Mobile and Choctaw Bluff. The remainder of the corps should go east at once to insure success there. We can thus save Lee's communications, raise the siege of Mobile, should it be invested, or be prepared to meet Thomas when he advances in the spring. Last of Cheatham's corps, except furloughed men, will leave here on Wednesday. I find upon inquiry that his Tennessee division has been furloughed until 10th, and Brantly's and Sharp's brigades until 12th proximo. Will report further about artillery.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

J. B. EUSTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *January 30, 1865.*

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Macon, Ga.:
(Care of General Cobb.)

General Taylor, fearing that the taking of arms from the troops will increase straggling, desires to know if the arms now in Augusta destined for his department cannot be promptly transported to Meridian.

J. B. EUSTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *January 30, 1865.*

Col. E. J. HARVIE,
Pollard, Ala.:

Trains have been ordered for the troops. Instruct officer at Mobile or Pollard to notify Maj. E. H. Harris, at this place, of the starting and expected arrival of troops.

J. B. EUSTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WEST POINT, MISS., *January 30, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General TAYLOR,
Meridian, Miss.:

General Hood's order No. 1 allows no furlough this side of the Mississippi River to exceed thirty days. I have two North Carolina regiments. It will take them fifteen to eighteen days to go and return. Allowing them ten days at home, their furloughs must vary from forty to forty-six days. Shall I make an exception in their cases to the order?

ALEX. P. STEWART.
Lieutenant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DIST. OF MISS. AND EAST LA., *Jackson, Miss., January 30, 1865.*

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 24, current series, from department headquarters, Maj. Gen. Will T. Martin relinquishes the command of this district to Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams.

By order of Maj. Gen. Will T. Martin:

P. ELLIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. FORREST'S CAVALRY CORPS, *Verona, January 30, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

X. Asst. Surg. William T. Bell is relieved from duty with the Fifteenth Tennessee Regiment of Cavalry, and will report to Brig. Gen. J. R. Chalmers for assignment.

By order of Major-General Forrest:

J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT EAST LOUISIANA AND SOUTH MISSISSIPPI,
Camp Jerusalem Church, Amite City, Miss., January 30, 1865.

[Capt. CHARLES H. ALLEN,
Company A, Second Kentucky Cavalry, Acting Adjutant:]

CAPTAIN: In obedience to instructions from Col. John S. Scott, asking a report of the operations and condition of my command, I have the honor to submit the following statement, and respectfully ask attention to the suggestions hereinafter mentioned: Having selected an encampment, suitable alike for foraging my command and for the arrest of the absentees from the brigade, I ordered detachments from the Third and Fifth Regiments, and cavalry, under strict and vigilant officers, to scour the districts where my men most frequented, with instructions to arrest and bring to camp, closely guarded, all absentees from the army found without proper and legal authority, and all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. Details are daily arriving with prisoners, and a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Amacker, of the Third Louisiana Regiment, gives me every reason to believe that my scouting parties are rendering efficient and long-needed service. Men have been arrested and are now in confinement that have been absent without leave from their armies from twelve to eighteen months, roaming the country as jayhawkers, cotton-stealers and runners, marauders, jeopardizing alike the discipline of the army and the safety of the citizen. These men have attached themselves to wild-cat organizations, and under a partial recognition from unauthorized authority—district headquarters—have for a time baffled every attempt in returning them to duty. These organizations have had my especial attention, and the men of my own command, and all others found in them, will be arrested and the status of the officers examined. I am confident that within six weeks this entire country, which might be styled the "deserters' home," can be thoroughly cleaned and the regiments of the brigade filled up to a respectable number. My attention is given to the discipline of the men and officers in camp and to the improvement of the condition of my horses, sadly reduced by late heavy

marches, and I am persuaded, captain, and urge your attention to the necessity as an imperative duty for the arrest, confinement, and punishment of the men of the brigade, as it can be placed upon a war footing equal to the demands of the country and the expectations of the division commander, under whose eye the men of Louisiana will represent the State. That the brigade has material of the best kind none will deny, and in the new field assigned to it let it be prepared with its ranks full and its banners floating, to battle successfully against the enemy, reflecting credit upon our State and honor to our country. Having a deep and earnest desire to retain and deserve the proud title of defender of my country, I will use every effort, spare no means that will accomplish this object, that Scott's Louisiana Brigade may take its true position, and that expectations may [be] fully realized. That this country can [be] relieved of the incubus and the disgrace caused by deserters within the time I have mentioned, am confident, and I respectfully ask that such a length of time be granted, satisfied that if these regiments are moved out of this district any sooner—they be but skeletons—our homes that we leave behind us will be subject to pillage and our families impoverished in supporting a band of jayhawkers. These reasons affect all good soldiers. Remove the cause and all will return and cheerfully do their duty.

I am, captain, yours,

D. GOBER,
Colonel, Comdg. Sixteenth Louisiana Regt., Army of Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH ALABAMA,
Near Moulton, January 30, 1865—8 a. m.

General ADAMS,
Talladega:

GENERAL: Your favor of 28th has just reached me. In reply will state that matters stand as last reported in enemy's lines. The subject of conversation with Yankee officers is their anticipated move south. Considerable attention has been given to the investigation of the two routes—one via Elyton and one the Byler road via Tuscaloosa. The transportation belonging to the Fourth Army Corps is said to be in bad condition, and at last report a large number of wagons were expected from somewhere north. Scouts are now due, from whom I expect information from Stevenson and the line between Chattanooga and Huntsville, and will forward whatever I may get of importance promptly to your headquarters.

Please forward any late Southern papers, and oblige, very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Brigadier-General.

MERIDIAN, *January 30, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS,
Talladega, Ala.:

Accounts per other sources relative to Thomas' army would indicate the force to which you allude can only be a small cavalry raid. Ascertain definitely about it and report promptly by telegraph.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *January 31, 1865.*

General R. TAYLOR,
Meridian, Miss.:

Scouts report that large bodies of troops from Thomas' army are passing eastward over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Northern Central, estimated at between 20,000 and 40,000. The Wheeling Intelligencer of the 23d states 1,000 or 1,500 troops were in Bellaire waiting transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

JEFF'N DAVIS.

RICHMOND, VA., *January 31, 1865.*

General R. TAYLOR,
Meridian, Miss.:

Your dispatch of 30th to Secretary of War has been considered. General Roddey with his command has heretofore been very useful in North Alabama. The orders given in regard to him were caused by the fact that he had twice been removed by department commander, and on each occasion the enemy had inflicted serious injury during his absence. If the circumstances are such as to assure you that it will be beneficial to exchange his command for some other, you will exercise your discretion, notwithstanding my belief that he has special qualifications for service in that locality.

JEFF'N DAVIS.

MERIDIAN, *January 31, 1865.*

General BEAUREGARD,
Montgomery, Ala.:

All artillery going east left Columbus for Montgomery by steamer on 24th and 25th instant. Reports from Mississippi River scouts state eight boats loaded with troops went down river from Memphis on night of 26th.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *January 31, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Meridian, Miss.:

Quartermaster here reports troops arriving here from Mobile without his being advised of their having been started. Also that the great delay at Pollard could be prevented if he were notified when troops leave Mobile.

J. B. EUSTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *January 31, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY,
Mobile, Ala.:

Have the dismounted men of Ferguson's cavalry brigade, sent for temporary service to Mobile under Major Steede, Seventeenth Mississippi Battalion, from camp at Carthage about 5th or 10th of December, been returned to Carthage, or are they at Mobile?

J. B. EUSTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *January 31, 1865.*

Major-General MAURY,
Mobile, Ala.:

Two hundred and ninety artillerists without guns leave Columbus to-day for Mobile by river; 1,000 more from Columbus, and about 200 from General Forrest, to go to same point as soon as transportation can be obtained.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Monthly report of operations for the defense of Mobile, Ala., during the month of January, 1865.

CITY INTRENCHMENTS.

A.—Repairs completed.

D.—Repairs completed.

F.—Drains taken out; sod placed on faces of bomb-proof to prevent washing; cavalier on top of magazine completed.

I.—Kitchens completed; carpenters engaged in putting up the frame-work of the passage-ways through the cross-traverse posterns through the gallery and covering magazine; the brick masons in connecting the sally-ports with the kitchens.

N.—Arrival of hands from Spanish Fort has enabled some progress to be made in putting earth on parapet for merlon.

Clearing in front of left wing: 15, one platform laid; 16, two platforms laid. Redan near Spring Hill shell road nearly completed; redan between I and K completed and curtain continued; redan between E and F and F and G completed. A battery for two light guns on the beach between N and Buchanan (for enfilading bay front in both directions) has been completed except platforms. In consequence of the small force of laborers, but very little progress has been made on this line. The rains have seriously damaged the revetment of the works. Much damage and inconvenience results from their unfinished condition, turfing on the interior slopes being very much needed. Lumber cannot be had on account of movements of troops constantly occupying railroads and boats during the past month, thus interfering with the obtaining of materials.

BAY BATTERIES.

Gladden.—Obstructions have been driven to guard against boat attack.

Tilghman.—Platforms leveled, guns remounted, and battery completed.

McIntosh.—Repairs of traverses completed; parapet repaired; galleries finished; boat obstructions driven; 10-inch banded gun dismounted and preparations made for larger chassis and carriage. Lower part of traverses revetted with wood.

Square iron battery.—Broke away from its moorings northeast of McIntosh and was replaced, but again drifted off and now lies against the upper obstructions. As soon as practicable she will be towed to the mouth of One-Mile Creek.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Blakely.—Strengthened parapets of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9; revetted interior slopes of 2 and 3; constructed flanks to Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, and made embrasures to same works; revetted embrasures of batteries Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9 with hurdle revetments; constructed positions in embrasures for two guns; one on the left of No. 2, the other between 3 and 4. Added thirty paces of rifle-pit at No. 1, besides two guns—sunken battery. Prepared material for abatis around entire line. Cleared in front and on flank of No. 1.

Spanish Fort.—Wharf built; No. 2 strengthened, but not finished, connecting 2 and 3; revetting 3 and 4 with pole revetment; embrasures cut, merlons built, and the whole line generally improved by the addition of a strong abatis.

Huger.—Has progressed rather slowly for want of earth. Gallery to new magazine has been framed and is now being put up. The past month has been very unfavorable to work on the water batteries on account of bad weather, one severe storm and repeated fogs.

TORPEDOES.

Ten Rains' torpedoes have been planted, beginning at the terminus of unfinished line and running from southeast corner of obstructions toward Knobloch's, across Garrows Bend in eight feet water, low tide, about twenty feet apart. The line is still unfinished for want of powder.

WORKSHOPS.

Wheelwrights have been repairing wagons, carts, and wheelbarrows; ship-carpenters building launches and pontoons; carpenters framing magazines, making platforms, &c.; blacksmiths making nails, general work in shop on torpedo-boat, &c.; machine-shop finishing rip-saw, scroll-saw, butt-saw, and wood-lathes, repairing tools.

Probable operations for February.

City intrenchments.—Embrasuring all the redoubts, strengthening curtains, repairing damages, finishing magazines of I, K, and N, and rear parapet at N, stockading rear of other works, clearing in front of line, removing old line.

Bay batteries.—Repairs, completing extension of magazine at McIntosh.

Eastern division.—Finishing new magazine at Huger, traversing guns at Huger and Tracy from fire of heights on eastern shore; clearing in front of works at Blakely, stockading rear of these works, strengthening abatis.

Respectfully submitted.

SAML. H. LOCKETT,
Colonel and Chief Engineer, Dept. Ala., Miss., and East La.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DIST. OF MISS. AND EAST LA., *Jackson, Miss., January 31, 1865.*

I. In obedience to the orders of the lieutenant-general commanding department I assume command of the District of Mississippi and East Louisiana.

II. The district staff will remain unchanged.

III. Lieut. G. Y. Scott and W. H. Barnett, aides-de-camp, are announced as the personal staff, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

WIRT ADAMS,
Brigadier-General.

MERIDIAN, *January 31, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS,
Talladega, Ala.:

Lieutenant-General Taylor directs that you at once impress 200 negroes in Walker, Jefferson, Shelby, and Blount Counties, Ala., for ten days to obstruct and fortify main roads from Tennessee River.

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *February 1, 1865.*

President JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.:

Your telegram of to-day received. The following is a copy of telegram sent to General Beauregard several days ago:

In view of the fact which you communicate, Sherman's movements render a victory necessary to us at once, and it will require all our means to insure it. I can resist a raid without Stewart's corps, and cannot fight with it against an army. French's division is very weak, but will enable me to fully garrison Mobile and Choctaw Bluff. The remainder of the corps should go east at once. We can thus save Lee's communications, raise the siege of Mobile, should it be invested, or be prepared to meet Thomas when he advances in the spring.

Pursuant to orders from General Beauregard, sent in answer to the above, I am now sending General Stewart with Loring's and Walthall's divisions to Augusta.

Respectfully,

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., February 1, 1865.

General R. TAYLOR,
Meridian, Miss.:

I telegraphed General Beauregard in relation to General Roddey. It is thought, on special grounds, better that General Roddey, with his command, should remain in his present district.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

MERIDIAN, *February 1, 1865.*

Col. GEORGE W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Macon, Ga.:

Telegraph of yesterday received. General Stewart will follow on to Augusta with Loring's and Walthall's divisions immediately.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, *February 1, 1865.*

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Macon, Ga.:

Wood's corps, with large force of cavalry, still near Huntsville; Schofield's command at Clifton, on Tennessee River. Enemy has completed railroad to Decatur from Nashville via Stevenson, and is using every energy to complete the line between these points via Pulaski. He is still moving troops down Mississippi, believed to be A. J. Smith's infantry.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

INSPECTION DEPARTMENT,
Mississippi, February 1, 1865.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: I have spent several days in the northwestern portion of this State. The condition of affairs is deplorable. Large numbers of deserters infest the country, robbing friend and foe indiscriminately. The condition of the citizen is pitiable in the extreme. Dismounted Confederate cavalry steal his horses, whilst a dastard foe robs him of food and clothing. Grain cannot be grown and food cannot be purchased. Our cavalry are vigilant and successful in arresting the citizen whose wants compel him to send his bale of cotton to Memphis to procure the food necessary to existence, but fail to molest the professional blockader who makes merchandise of treason. William Crump, sr., and James House, of Marshall County, send with success their trains of cotton to the foe, and import in return luxuries not essential to the public welfare, whilst the former brings back his barrels of whisky to brutalize the soldier already demoralized by straggling from the army or desertion of his country's cause. I am satisfied that not less than 1,000 deserters ten days since could have been found between the picket-lines in this section. General Forrest, with that energy and ability which always characterize his actions, has turned his attention to this evil, and, with the aid of his brother, Col. Jesse Forrest, has lately arrested and sent to their commands many of these deserters. Lieutenant Johns, the enrolling officer for Marshall County, is very inefficient. He is destitute of that energy and force of character which should mark an officer on such an important outpost as Holly Springs. Many deserters have been for months in this place without molestation from him. Charles Smith, a private of the Thirty-fourth Mississippi Regiment, a brother-in-law of Lieutenant Johns' clerk, notoriously a deserter, has been repeatedly in the conscript office without molestation. This fact can be proven by Hugh Winborne, C. Mason, and Hoppy Thompson, and other citizens of Holly Springs. The books of this office have been so often destroyed by the enemy that I could judge but little from them; enough is left to show their extreme inaccuracy. The total number of exempts for the county is marked at fifteen. The real number is scarcely less than 100. I cannot discover that one man has been added to the regular service by conscription from this county for months past. A large company of reserves has, however, been raised. Conscripts and deserters are daily seen on the streets of the town. The excuse for not arresting them is the absence of a supporting force. Major Hudson, commandant for the State, has within the

past few days sent fifteen light-duty men to this county for this duty. I am satisfied from my knowledge of the energy and patriotism of Captain Withers, commanding a company of reserves for this county, that Lieutenant Johns could have easily procured his co-operation if he had urged the matter. The truth is, Lieutenant Johns is a good-natured, inefficient officer, and his office in the county is almost worthless.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA., *Meridian, February 1, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

II. Lieut. Col. C. H. Moore, Twenty-fifth Louisiana Regiment, will proceed with his command, on the arrival of Gibson's brigade, to Mobile, Ala., leaving an officer of his regiment at this point to take charge of all the straggling men of Gibson's brigade and forward them promptly to their command.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

E. SURGET,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA., *Meridian, February 1, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY,
Commanding District of the Gulf, Mobile:

GENERAL: French's division, of Stewart's corps, has been ordered to report to you, in addition to the troops already advised. In the engineer's report of operations at Mobile for the week ending 28th of January, I observe that very slow progress is making and that the delay is attributed to the want of labor, timber, &c. I have frequently urged the necessity of employing soldiers upon these defenses, and when the present re-enforcements reach you I desire them disposed of at once along the position of the lines you intend them to occupy, and furnished with tools and placed at work. They need interfere in no way with the negroes, who can be collected and employed at separate and distinct points. The arrival of these troops will give you a force for Choctaw Bluff, and will doubtless enable you to relieve a portion of the Alabama Reserves, who are greatly needed by General Adams to garrison Selma, Opelika, and Coosa bridge. You are already aware of my opinion that any force at Mobile over and above that required to hold the lines and furnish the necessary relief would be a weight and incumbrance to you. In placing the light artillerists from the Army of Tennessee on duty as infantry, you will assure both officers and men that such assignment is only temporary, and they will be returned to their proper arm of the service as soon as guns can be obtained for them. There are some light pieces recently turned over, which could be sent you if you can use them to advantage. As soon as the existing pressure for the movement of troops ceases, a portion of the cars of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad will be sent down to meet your purposes on the lower part of the road. I must

again impress upon you the importance of pushing on your defensive works and accumulating supplies, and to the end that there may be no negligence on the part of the officers intrusted with these duties, I desire that you will forward a daily report of the progress that is made. The enemy may develop his movements upon the city at any moment, and we certainly, after four years' preparations, should be ready to meet him. Please reply as early as possible to the dispositions you make in connection with the points touched upon in this communication—namely, the number of reserves you will be able to send to General Adams and the force, both of infantry and artillerists, you can send to Choctaw Bluff. I would suggest Col. W. R. Miles as a suitable and efficient officer to command Choctaw Bluff and Evans Bluff, and will order him to report to you for that purpose if you desire it.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

HDQRS. CHALMERS' DIVISION, FORREST'S CAVALRY CORPS, *February 1, 1865.*

The following officers are announced on the staff of the brigadier-general commanding: Maj. J. P. Horbach, division quartermaster; Capt. S. O'Neill, paymaster.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *February 1, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. W. H. JACKSON,
Columbus, Miss.:

You are assigned to command of Ross' and two Tennessee brigades for your division. Order Ross immediately with wagon train and everything to Canton. He will receive orders temporarily through General Adams, commanding sub-district.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *February 1, 1865.*

General H. B. LYON,
Meridian, Miss.:

Report to General Taylor with your command.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

MERIDIAN, *February 2, 1865.*

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Augusta, Ga.:

Your telegram relative to transportation and batteries for Stewart received, and will be attended to. Schofield, with Twenty-third Corps

and remnants of Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps that were left by Sherman with Thomas' army, is moving east via Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Large forces, supposed to be A. J. Smith's command, and other troops gathered from western garrisons, reported going down Mississippi River. Remainder of Thomas' army, including Wood's corps, at Eastport in bivouacks.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *February 2, 1865.*

Col. L. VON ZINKEN,
Columbus, Ga.:

Slocomb's battery at Columbus, Miss. Am informed Fenner's battery at Mobile.

J. B. EUSTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *February 2, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. W. H. JACKSON,
Columbus, Miss.:

Your telegram to General Forrest received. He has gone west, and will advise you where to meet him on his return. Lieutenant-General Taylor directs me to say he is anxious to get Ross off, but if one or two days' detention will enable you to have his command paid you can detain him for that purpose.

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Meridian, February 2, 1865.

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS,
Montevallo, Ala.:

GENERAL: Having sent a number of artillerists belonging to the Army of Tennessee, who are without guns, to Mobile, the reserves now there will, in a few days, be relieved and sent to you. I wish you to garrison Opelika, Coosa bridge, Demopolis, and Selma (particularly the latter on account of the value of its public workshops) sufficiently well to insure their safety against any cavalry raid. I shall also send you some cavalry, and if possible some veteran infantry, but the drafts made upon me for men for other and for the moment more important field, place it out of my power to attempt to do more than furnish you with sufficient force for the protection of the more important points in your district from cavalry raids. Major-General Forrest, who commands all the cavalry in Mississippi and East Louisiana, will have a large force in position from whence it can be rapidly thrown toward Tuscaloosa, and aid you in resisting any advance of the enemy from that direction. With that view I have directed pontoons to be laid at convenient points to facilitate his crossing the intervening streams. Brigadier-General Roddey has been directed to watch the enemy in his front and promptly send you information of any movements. Should he (Brigadier-General Roddey) have to fall back before an advance of the enemy, you will, as senior officer, assume command of his forces as well as your own, and

issue such orders to them as in your discretion may be necessary. You will forward a copy of this portion hereof to Brigadier-General Roddey by your courier-line. The President telegraphed me yesterday that the enemy was certainly moving a large portion of Thomas' force eastward over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. If this be true, no very serious expeditions into Alabama or Mississippi will be attempted by the enemy for the present.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

BRISTOL, TENN., *February 2, 1865.*

Major JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: On the 23d of last month I made application to take part of my command and move below Knoxville. I refer you to my application for the reasons, and would add that I have reliable information that some officers from General Wheeler's command have established a camp in Cherokee County, N. C., and now number some 90 or 100 men. These camps are being established along the border of East Tennessee and North Carolina, from which points small raids are made into East Tennessee, property impressed and stolen and carried into Georgia and sold. Every day men are leaving Wheeler's command and many from my own are going and joining these commands, and it will take strong measures to break up these parties and have the men returned to their proper commands. Thinking I could effect some good toward doing so, and in the meantime get some new recruits, and if a chance presented I would strike the enemy a blow when I found them exposed. I feel certain I can effect some good for the cause. The sooner I make the move the better it will be.

Your attention to the above will much oblige, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

AUGUSTA, *February 3, 1865.*

General S. COOPER:

General Taylor, from Meridian, February 1, reports Wood's corps, with large force of cavalry, still near Huntsville; Schofield's command at Clifton, on Tennessee River. Enemy has completed railroad to Decatur from Nashville and [via?] Stevenson, and is using every energy to complete the line between those points and [via?] Pulaski. He is still moving troops down Mississippi, believed to be A. J. Smith's infantry.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *February 3, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. J. R. WADDY,
Chief Ordnance Officer, Macon, Ga.:

Bledsoe's battalion, twelve Napoleons, leaves here to-day; has 100 rounds ammunition on hand. Need complete harness for Bledsoe's battery.

HARRY BRYAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF MISS. AND EAST LA.,
NO. 8. } *Jackson, Miss., February 3, 1865.*

I. The present District of West Tennessee and all that portion of Mississippi north of the counties of Noxubee, Winston, Attala, Holmes, and Washington, will constitute a district to be called the District of North Mississippi and West Tennessee.

II. Brig. Gen. Marcus J. Wright is assigned to the command of the District of North Mississippi and West Tennessee.

III. The sub-district of Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana, and all that portion of the State of Mississippi not included in the District of North Mississippi and West Tennessee, or the District of the Gulf, will constitute a district to be known as the District of South Mississippi and East Louisiana.

IV. Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams is assigned to the command of the District of South Mississippi and East Louisiana.

V. The sub-district of Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana having been merged into the District of South Mississippi and East Louisiana, Brig. Gen. George B. Hodge will report for orders to Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams, commanding District South Mississippi and East Louisiana.

By order of Maj. Gen. N. B. Forrest:

P. ELLIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *February 4, 1865.*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

The navy at Mobile is a farce. Its vessels are continually tied up at the wharf; never in co-operation with the army. The payment of its expenses is a waste of money. I send by mail a communication, giving my reasons for these expressions.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
ENGINEER OFFICE,
Meridian, February 4, 1865.

Col. S. H. LOCKETT,
Chief Engineer Dept. of Ala., Miss., and East La., Mobile, Ala.:

COLONEL: The lieutenant-general commanding desires me to communicate to you the following instructions in reference to your report of the defenses of Choctaw and Oven Bluffs, viz: That you will take immediate steps to place the required number of laborers on these works, to speedily execute the plans for defense as given in your report. That you will also carry out General Beauregard's orders relative to obstructing the rivers. You will call on Major-General Maury, commanding District of the Gulf, for such forces as may be necessary to man the batteries and otherwise garrison the works, and to properly guard the commissary, quartermaster's, and ordnance stores that you will accumulate at said points for supplying the troops and laborers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WALTER J. MORRIS,
Captain and Acting Chief Engineer, Dept. of Ala., Miss., and East La.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 35. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE GULF, *Mobile, February 4, 1865.*

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XVI. Lieut. Col. S. M. Hyams, jr., Second Missouri Cavalry, serving with the Seventh Mississippi Cavalry, will report to Brigadier-General Chalmers for temporary duty.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. H. Maury:

D. W. FLOWERREE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Mobile, Ala., February 5, 1865.

Weekly report of operations for the defense of Mobile, Ala., during the week ending February 4, 1865:

FIRST DIVISION.

N.—Embrasuring on southwest face and building up the brick walls of the magazine and bomb-proof. Timber felled in front of line.

K.—A small force has been engaged in repairing the bomb-proof, to make it water-tight, and repairing traverses by covering with coal tar and sand.

I.—Repairing traverses and covering magazine with earth, completing posterns.

F.—Repairs were being prosecuted at F, but those at A being more urgent the hands were transported to that work, which is nearly completed.

16.—Platforms were finished in the early part of the week and the carpenters transferred to I.

SECOND DIVISION.

McIntosh.—Wooden revetment three feet high put up for traverses and sod revetment for same partly. Ten-inch banded gun mounted. Pit for same enlarged and partly revetted with sods. Three loads of earth put on rear gallery.

Gladden.—Outer slope of parapet partly sodded.

THIRD DIVISION.

Blakely.—Strengthened parapets of batteries 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. Revetted with hurdle revetment embrasures of Nos. 2, 7, 8, and 9. Added flank, thirty paces rifle-pit, and two guns to No. 1. Cleared in front of Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Cut roads for interior communication from 3 to 9; made causeway over a portion of it.

Huger.—Placed one barge of earth on new magazine. Placed posts for wire obstructions partly around Huger.

On the 4th instant there were present for duty on city intrenchments 143 hands; on bay batteries, 71 hands; at Blakely, 137 hands, and at Huger, 72. Total with intrenching tools, 423.

Respectfully submitted.

SAML. H. LOCKETT,
Colonel and Chief Engineer, Dept. of Ala., Miss., and East La.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, February 7, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters. The bad weather of last week has interfered with work and somewhat damaged the defenses.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

Morning report of army impressed negroes, February 4, 1865.

Aggregate February 3, 1865		680
Aggregate February 4, 1865		680
Absent with leave		1
Absent without leave		122
Sick in quarters		23
Sick in hospital		13
Detached in quartermaster's department		125
Detached on Mobile and Great Northern R. R.		50
Detached with Major Myers, chief of ordnance		6
Total detached in other departments, absent, &c.		340
Detached on works at Blakely		176
Detached in city intrenchments, engineer service		164
Total		340
Total impressed negro force		680
Recapitulation:		
Impressed negroes on other than engineer duty	340	
Forrest negroes on other than engineer duty	438	
		778
Impressed negroes on engineer duty	340	
Forrest negroes on engineer duty	368	
		708
Total negro force on hand		1,486

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. VAUGHAN,
Captain and Superintendent Engineer Working Force.

Respectfully forwarded.

SAML. H. LOCKETT,
Colonel and Chief Engineer, Dept. of Ala., Miss., and East La.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Mobile, Ala., February 5, 1865.

Morning report of the Forrest captured negroes, February 4, 1865.

Aggregate February 3, 1865	806
Aggregate February 4, 1865	806
Absent without leave	18
Sick in quarters	28
Sick in hospital	96
Detached with Major Myers, chief of ordnance	5
Detached with Doctor Sherard, Verona Hospital	9

Detached with Doctor Thompson, assistant surgeon	1
Detached with Doctor Newsom, assistant surgeon	1
Detached with Lieutenant-Colonel Winder in charge picket-boats, &c	47
Detached with torpedo-boat	1
Detached with steamer Piney Woods, getting piles and wood	20
Detached in commissary department	25
Detached in quartermaster's department	58
Detached on steamer Le Baron, quartermaster's department	12
Detached in Hospital Nott, general hospital	4
Detached in Hospital Ross, general hospital	10
Detached in Hospital Moore, general hospital	18
Detached in general hospital	6
Detached with Doctor Heard	12
Detached with Doctor Paine	15
Detached with Doctor Kelly	1
Detached with Captain Williams, fifer for company	1
Detached in Navy Department	50
Total detached in other departments, sick, absent, &c	438
Detached at Battery Huger	59
Detached with J. E. Leroy, superintendent at McIntosh and Gladden	71
Detached at engineer workshops, with carpenters and blacksmiths	11
Detached in wagon yard, taking care of stock	2
Detached with P. McDonald, cart drivers	11
Detached with Jas. Wilkins, engineer store-keeper	5
Detached with B. Wilson, carpenters on batteries	18
Detached as cooks and washers for negroes	41
Detached in office, commissary and yard boys	6
Detached with engineer tool keeper	1
Present for duty on city intrenchments	143
Total on engineer duty	368
Total	806

Recapitulation:

Forrest negroes detached on other than engineer duty	438	
Impressed negroes detached on other than engineer duty	340	
		778
Forrest negroes on engineer duty	368	
Impressed negroes on engineer duty	340	
		708
Total negro force on hand		1,486

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. VAUGHAN,
Captain and Superintendent Engineer Working Force.

Respectfully forwarded.

SAML. H. LOCKETT,
Colonel and Chief Engineer, Dept. of Ala., Miss., and East La.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Mobile, Ala., February 5, 1865.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE.
Wytheville, February 4, 1865.

Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.:

COLONEL:

* * * * * * *

When I was in command of the department for a short time last fall, at my request the general procured an order from the War Office direct-

ing Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler to come here and inspect the department, in which duty he has been diligently engaged for the last two or three months, until a few days ago, when he returned to Richmond. Colonel Chandler is a most valuable officer, familiar with the duties of his office, and searching and thorough in his inspections, yet I fear that the benefits which ought to be derived from his services will not be realized, from the fact that he has no power to correct the abuses and irregularities which he may detect, nor is he authorized, as I understand, to report them to the officer commanding the department, in order that the remedy may be speedily applied, but he has to make his reports to Richmond, where, from the accumulation of business, much time must elapse before they can be brought to the attention of the authorities who have the power to correct the evils that may exist. I would be glad if Colonel Chandler could be ordered to return here with instructions to resume his inspections and to report his results to me, in order that I might act at once upon his reports and suggestions. In such a department as this no time, in my opinion, ought to be lost in applying proper correctives for existing abuses, and very little can be effected without an experienced and rigid inspector.

* * * * * * *

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

JNO. ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN KENTUCKY,
Aberdeen, Miss., February 4, 1865.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, C. S.:

I was assigned unsolicited to the Department of Western Kentucky by the War Department and assumed command October 27, 1864. I found 540 men in the department at Paris, Tenn., unorganized, undisciplined, poorly clad, and entirely unarmed. I immediately appointed a temporary staff, organized the men into companies and battalions, and by the collection of the tax-in-kind was enabled to subsist my command. By my own efforts I succeeded at Selma, Ala., in procuring arms, ammunition, and equipments for 800 men, to which number my command had been increased by arrivals from Kentucky and volunteers from that portion of Tennessee in my department. I had not arrived at Paris with the arms, &c., for my command when I received orders from General Hood, directing me to move with my command across the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. My report of this expedition has been forwarded to the War Department.* Before leaving Paris I made all the necessary arrangements for enforcing the conscript law. The Department of Kentucky has not yet had a fair trial. There was certainly some good effected by my expedition into Kentucky.

I know that Lieutenant-General Taylor, commanding the Department of Mississippi, Alabama, and East Louisiana, has applied to have the Department of Western Kentucky broken up, and asks that I be ordered to report to him for duty. Against this I enter my earnest protest, because I believe the service will be greatly benefited by the department where men coming from Kentucky can be organized, and after being drilled and disciplined can be made serviceable anywhere in the Confederate States. Otherwise that portion of Kentucky and

* See Vol. XLV, Part I, p. 803.

Tennessee which I have undisputed possession of will be abandoned to roving bands of guerrillas, no more recruits received from Kentucky, and the Confederate lines as now established in my department on the Tennessee and Ohio be retired to their old position, 200 miles south, to Verona and Pontotoc, Miss., the Government deriving no benefits by the concession, except the services in another department of myself and 250 undrilled men. An organized force so near the Ohio River as Paris will ever, though no expeditions of benefit to the South were engaged in, greatly disturb the Federal forces in Kentucky and Tennessee by constantly threatening their small garrisons and important river and railroad communications.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. LYON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Department.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March 8, 1865.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Have any communications been received from Lieutenant-General Taylor on this subject? Please examine and report on the merits.

By command of Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 15, 1865.

Respectfully returned to Secretary of War.

Inclosed is a copy of the special order organizing this department, to which Brigadier-General Johnson was assigned. Upon the capture of General Johnson, Brigadier General Lyon was selected as his successor. No communication has been received from Lieutenant-General Taylor on the subject, and until his reasons for desiring General Lyon to report to him and the Department of Western Kentucky broken up are made known, the merits of the case cannot be reported upon.

By order, &c.:

JOHN W. RIELY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March 23, 1865.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Inform General Lyon that no action is at present contemplated looking to the abolishing of his department. Whilst in General Taylor's limits he should report to him as a matter of course.

By command of Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
Montgomery, Ala., February 4, 1865.

The commanding officers of troops arriving here, or en route for Augusta, Ga., will be held strictly responsible for the conduct of their commands. They will require all officers and men to remain at the

places selected for bivouac, and in readiness to leave at the appointed hour per railroad. Written passes will be required from the commanding officers for all commissioned officers and men to enable them to visit town. All such found in town without passes will be arrested. Passes to be given to but twenty men out of every hundred present, and only for two or three hours' duration. One commissioned officer must be present to each company.

By command of General Beauregard:

J. B. EUSTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 4, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICERS,
South:

It is reported from East Tennessee that Stoneman is preparing an expedition against Salisbury, N. C. Obtain information, and in that event strike his flank and rear with your whole force. Palmer is directed to co-operate.

R. E. LEE.

BRISTOL, TENN., *February 5, 1865.*

Major JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Lieutenant-Colonel Tool, of the Third Tennessee, has returned from a scout below. He reports the Ninth Tennessee Cavalry at Dandridge, the Eighth and Thirteenth at Beaver Dam, in Jefferson County, all of which will number 1,500 men for duty; the Tenth Michigan Cavalry, some 450 strong, at Knoxville and Strawberry Plains. The Fourth Tennessee Infantry and First Ohio Heavy Artillery are encamped at Moiser's Mill, some nine miles southeast of Morristown; the Twelfth [Second?] Ohio Heavy Artillery stationed at Strawberry Plains and Knoxville. The two Ohio regiments will number about 1,600 men. They have two negro regiments—one in Cocke County, above Knoxville; the other at Knoxville. Kirk's regiment numbers some 400 men, which is scouting to the front most of the time. There are in Knoxville the First and Second Tennessee Infantry Regiments. Both will not number over 275 men. The elections in Tennessee on the 22d of this month and 4th of March. From captured letters and other sources I learn they intend moving up to hold elections in all the counties in upper East Tennessee. Colonel Tool captured seventeen prisoners during his scout. He is encamped with his regiment some fifteen miles below Jonesborough. My command has to be scattered very much to procure forage, and I fear that we cannot feed our horses longer than this month on the front. I have a portion (the largest) on the road to Bean's Station, below Kingsport, where the most forage is to be found. I would respectfully suggest the repairing of the railroad from this point east. All the engines destroyed by the enemy during their last raid are now in moving order, as well as several cars, and can be run out if the enemy move up. There is more meat here than wagons could transport out if important to move it.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

I have seen no signs of disloyalty, but, on the contrary, I have found the people full of hospitality and kindness. I am satisfied that if they could be protected from the roving bands of deserters and thieves which infest the country, they would prove true and faithful friends.

Respectfully submitted.

A. W. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. CHALMERS' DIVISION CAVALRY, *West Point, Miss., February 7, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

II. Colonel Shacklett, commanding brigade Kentucky cavalry, will move at once with his command to Verona and report to Major-General Forrest for orders. The wagons of the brigade will be left at the present camp near Siloam, and a quartermaster and forage master in charge of them.

* * * * * * *

VII. Capt. W. W. Tucker will report at these headquarters for orders without delay.

* * * * * * *

IX. Lieut. H. S. Parker, adjutant Willis' battalion, will move to Canton, Miss., where [he] will join or wait the arrival of his command. He will carry with him all men belonging to his battalion.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SELMA, ALA., *February 7, 1865.*

Col. E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Meridian, Miss.:

COLONEL: I have the honor respectfully to state that I am just in receipt of an official telegram from Richmond informing me that the order I applied for, relieving me from duty here and ordering me to the Trans-Mississippi Department, had been granted and would be sent by first mail. As I have some private business and a family to look after and provide for before my departure and wish to put my successor in command in possession of all the information, &c., in my possession, I have to request a leave of absence of ten days and the early appointment or assignment of my successor. Col. Y. L. Royston, commandant of this post, is the senior colonel in command in the district, and in the absence of an officer of the lieutenant-general's selection I would recommend him for the command.

Very respectfully,

DANL. W. ADAMS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS VAUGHN'S CAVALRY,
Bristol, February 7, 1865.

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Yours of the 2d instant is at hand. I regret, as do the officers and men of my command, that you have been taken from

the department. No one has ever won the confidence and esteem of my command so completely as yourself. They ask for no one more competent or able than you; and to obey your orders, comply with your instructions, has ever been my own and their delight. From the highest officer to the merest private in my command there is one universal murmur of regret at your sudden departure from the department. Your compliments we appreciate, and regret that no other opportunities offered themselves than those that did so as to have enabled us to have done honor to Kentucky's noblest son—yourself. Your name will ever live in the hearts of my command. I am truly gratified that you manifest in your letter an interest in my command, which I shall communicate to my Tennesseeans, your true friends. You are aware of the necessities of my troops—what is requisite to make them thoroughly effective—and would solicit your influence to that end at as early a day as possible, so as to prepare them for the service that awaits them in the coming campaign. I would also respectfully call your attention to the propriety of something being done that shall secure the exchange and release of our citizen prisoners from East Tennessee. There are many noble and inoffensive Southern citizens confined North who can be exchanged for, thus relieving our friends of much suffering, restore them to their families and friends, and save our Government of much expense in feeding the many citizens we have confined under the most trivial charges.

Hoping that the proudest anticipations of your countrymen may be realized in their hopes for your success in your new field of duty, and that you may live to be admired and appreciated for your efforts for the success of our common cause, I remain, as ever, your true friend,

JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding, &c.

[Indorsement.]

Mr. Shepherd will note the portion of this letter relating to exchange of citizen prisoners and address note to Commissioner of Exchange, desiring early attention to the subject.

J. C. B.,
Secretary of War.

MERIDIAN, *February 8, 1865.*

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Augusta, Ga.:

Twenty transports loaded with troops reported to have gone down Tennessee River from Eastport on 3d and 4th instant. Will ascertain and report soon as possible where they are going.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, DISTRICT OF MISS. AND EAST LA.,
Verona, February 8, 1865.

* * * * * * *

Brigadier-General Chalmers will have all hospitals and hospital stores now at West Point moved south at once. If they belong to this

command, he will direct them to be moved to Lauderdale Springs. If to the Army of Tennessee, he will direct them to be moved to Meridian.

By command of Major-General Forrest:

J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *February 8, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. WIRT ADAMS,
Jackson, Miss.:

Instruct your river scouts and Captain Henderson's to keep sharp lookout for movements of enemy on Mississippi River and report promptly. Large force reported going down Tennessee River from Eastport on 3d and 4th instant, and it is highly important to ascertain its probable destination.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[FEBRUARY 9, 1865.—For General Orders, No. 1, headquarters Confederate Army, announcing General Robert E. Lee as assuming command of the military forces of the Confederate States, see Vol. XLVI, Part II, p. 1226.]

MERIDIAN, *February 9, 1865.*

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Augusta, Ga.:

The enemy's entire force heretofore reported at Eastport has gone down Tennessee River with exception of 500 cavalry still on this side of the river.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

CULVERTON, GA., *February 9, 1865.*

President DAVIS:

As you have said publicly you would read letters sent you from private citizens, I have concluded to obtrude myself on you for the public good. I have no office to ask, as I hold a higher one than you can give, and have endeavored to fill it for nearly forty years—a minister of the Gospel. I am aware of some of the many burdens you have to bear and would be as brief as I can. I am living in Hancock County, five miles east of Sparta, on the road. The Army of Tennessee is now moving en route for Augusta and have officers and men at my house daily, who talk freely of the disasters of the army under General Hood, in Tennessee. There can be no doubt but the disasters were the result of want of discipline and subordination. The major-generals and subordinate officers were all wanting in proper attention to their duties, respectively. The quartermaster's department was badly managed and the men were neglected and are now suffering from that neglect. I have talked with many men who had to retreat from Nashville and Murfreesborough without a shoe and nearly naked, because the quartermaster did not do his duty and the superior officers were neglectful. The Army of Tennessee is not much better than an armed mob. Their

major-generals are deficient, and from what I have been told by men and some officers those high officers did drink to drunkenness, and some men said to me that on one occasion at least they saw most of the highest officers, from General Hood down, in a drunken frolic. I have been a strong believer in General Hood and thought you did the best for the country and our cause in placing him in command of the Army of Tennessee. But disasters the most appalling have overtaken his army. Being as I am on this road and seeing and talking with the men daily for the last ten days, I find that they are disaffected toward the present generals, and am forced to believe that they all ought to be relieved and General Johnston and a new set of officers placed over the men, though I must say I am not a Johnston man and confide much more in your opinion than that of my own. But the truth is, the men won't fight under the present leaders. You must do something or this fine body of men will be lost to the service. I am satisfied you must relieve General Bate; he has not the shadow of authority over his men for good. The unanimous voice of the men is, he is unfit for the responsible position. He lacks influence and has no authority over his men. There is a jealousy growing out of the difference in clothing, rations, and excessive labor imposed on them, and the taking from them their most beloved officer, who, they say, always attended to their wants and cared for his men. The men in passing have acted well, but little depredating on the citizens. That they are not half clothed, without blankets and unpaid; and in this State, by regiments, they have left the army to go home to obtain supplies of necessary articles, and promise to return in fifteen days. I am led to believe that too many officers who handle public money speculate through friends on the money, to the injury of the soldiers and the people. There are some who before the war were not worth $500, now give in taxable property worth from $50,000 to $100,000. There are many young men, and such as are able to do good service in the field, holding office that old men in the counties could well fill. For my standing I refer you to Hons. B. H. Hill and Echols.

Most respectfully,

JOHN W. TALLEY.

[Indorsement.]

Refer letter inclosed to Quartermaster-General for remarks and report relating to his department.

Aide-de-camp acknowledge in kind terms inviting information as to the quartermasters who have grown rich on their offices, that action may be taken, &c. Admit the want of better discipline, but hope the statements in regard to the drunkenness of officers of highest rank is exaggerated. The law is severe against that offense and my disposition to enforce it is as full as any one could desire. Will call attention of the Quartermaster-General to the reported failures of his officers, &c.

J. D.,
President.

MERIDIAN, *February 9, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS,
Montevallo, Ala.:

All of enemy's force heretofore reported at Eastport has gone down Tennessee River. Ascertain soon as possible what are the move-

ments of enemy in vicinity of Huntsville and Decatur. It will be necessary for you to watch closely now for advance toward Montgomery from Pensacola.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

WM. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *February 10, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS,
Montevallo, Ala.:

The Third and Fourth Regiments of Alabama Reserves were relieved from duty at Mobile on 7th instant, and ordered to report to you for orders respectively at Selma and Montgomery. You will use them in garrisoning points in your district and furnishing adequate guard for the post of Cahawba.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Tallahassee, February 10, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Thomasville, Ga.:

The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that the enemy are advancing in force from Cedar Keys along the line of the Florida Railroad. They express the intention of marching through the State to some point not named. The general commanding thinks the enemy may attempt to reach Thomasville, as he is informed that there is a considerable amount of property there. He wishes to know what force you have under your command and whether you can spare him any if needed. He is informed that there is quite a number of Wheeler's cavalry near Thomasville. Please say who is in command and the number of men; also whether the commanding officer can render any assistance if it should be required in aiding in driving the enemy back. A prompt reply is requested.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. C. WARWICK,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Tallahassee, February 10, 1865.

Col. HUGH ARCHER,
Adjutant and Inspector General of Florida, Tallahassee:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you, in the absence of the Governor, that the enemy is reported advancing in large force from Cedar Keys along the Florida Railroad. They had captured our pickets and were yesterday within two miles of Levyville. They express their determination to pass through the State; to what point is not stated. The major-general commanding desires that all the available militia force of Florida be called into the service as promptly as possible. If you are authorized, in the absence of the Governor, to

call out the militia, he requests that you do so immediately; if not, that you will promptly communicate with the Governor and ask for his orders in the case.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. C. WARWICK,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *February 11, 1865.*

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Augusta, Ga.:

I fear the removal of headquarters from here immediately after the transfer of troops to the east will have a depressing effect upon the country.

J. B. EUSTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *February 11, 1865.*

Major-General MAURY,
Mobile, Ala.:

Another small force, under Washburn, reported to have left Vicksburg for down river on 8th.

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *February 11, 1865.*

Major-General FORREST,
West Point, Miss.:

All the two white regiments and portion of negro troops at Vicksburg are reported by Capt. Sam Henderson to have gone down river on 8th, under Washburn, leaving Smith in command. Have you received the communications relative to Vicksburg which were mailed to you at Verona from these headquarters?

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Meridian, February 11, 1865.

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS,
Commanding District of Central Alabama:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 4th instant only to hand this day. Your actions and dispositions as therein set forth meet with the approval of the lieutenant-general commanding, who directs me to say that in the present unde veloped state of the enemy's intentions and future movements he can only advise generally that in the event of an advance in force you should make such dispositions as in falling back will cover both Montgomery and Selma; especially the latter point, which is the most important one in your district. Should the enemy advance, General Roddey must necessarily fall back upon you, which will bring him under

your immediate command. All accounts agree, however, in the statement that the enemy is moving the whole of his infantry force from Tennessee eastward, via the Ohio River and Pittsburg, and the cavalry force of Thomas' army was never a large one. If any raid is made, therefore, it will be only with cavalry, which, should they succeed in penetrating as far as Selma, you ought to be able to manage with your rangers behind breast-works and your cavalry outside. Your application for post commanders for Talladega, Montgomery, and Demopolis has been referred to Adjutant and Inspector General for selection of suitable officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—I am further directed to say that it is the intention of the lieutenant-general commanding to increase your force by the addition of the cavalry now at Mobile, some of which is now en route to report to you.

Respectfully, &c.,

E. S.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. ARMIES,
February 13, 1865.

Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War, Richmond:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant informing me of the reported design of General Stoneman. General Echols and General Martin have been notified, and directed to unite to resist such an attempt. General Echols states in a dispatch of the 8th instant that information from General Vaughn renders a movement of General Stoneman at this time impossible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Meridian, Miss., February 13, 1865.

Pursuant to instructions from the Surgeon-General, Surg. P. B. McKelvey is announced as inspector of hospitals of this department, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order:

E. SURGET,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHALMERS' DIVISION OF CAVALRY,
West Point, Miss., February 13, 1865.

Col. W. B. WADE,
Eighth Confederate Cavalry, Columbus, Miss.:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you withdraw all your pickets and move your regiment to Plymouth, where you will go into camp.

Your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Circular address to the absentees from the Tennessee cavalry of Forrest's command.

HEADQUARTERS JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Verona, Miss., February 13, 1865.

The undersigned having been recently assigned to command all the Tennessee cavalry in the department, earnestly appeals to the absentees to return to their colors. Feeling identified with the troops and having an interest in their welfare and reputation, [he] is desirous that they should join him in order to perfect a permanent organization upon the basis of system, order, and discipline, that will secure good behavior everywhere, and above all, respect to citizens and their property; that Tennesseeans may be proud of troops from their State and not afraid to see them; and one that will redound to the credit of our beloved and oppressed section. To this end I now call upon all absentees to return at once. If you come voluntarily, I will be proud to receive you. I will not have you, and you need not expect to join me, if brought as prisoners. I earnestly invite the co-operation and support of officers and men to increase the command, and especially do I call upon the citizens of West Tennessee to lend me their aid and assistance in inducing the absentees to return, thereby filling up the ranks to respectable numbers. I invite the return of the infantry soldiers who were furloughed to visit West Tennessee to their proper commands, and I now assure them once for all that they will never be permitted to join my command. Any officer who receives one in his command will certainly be dismissed the service for harboring deserters. Our cause needs the services of all absentees, and those becoming of proper age. You have had ample time to provide for your families, and I call on you to join me. I appeal to your pride as Tennesseeans—troops that have never faltered. Let not your action by remaining at home in this hour of our country's trial cast a stigma upon the fair name of West Tennessee—a name won by the gallant deeds of yourselves and our fallen heroes. Come one, come all, and join me. Let us act together and strike a manly blow for independence.

W. H. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General.

MERIDIAN, *February 13, 1865.*

Major-General FORREST, *West Point, Miss.:*

Your cipher telegram received. Brigadier-General Ross went west this morning. Action on the matter under discussion had better be delayed a few days for additional information. If found necessary to send infantry you had better go in command of expedition.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *February 13, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. N. B. FORREST, *West Point, Miss.:*

When will Armstrong's brigade be ready to move? Do not deem it advisable to move it until something more definite is known about enemy's reported Red River expedition.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 28.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, DISTRICT OF MISS. AND EAST LA., *West Point, Miss., February 13, 1865.*

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IV. Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, commanding division, will order Tennessee cavalry companies now serving under him to report to Brig. Gen. W. H. Jackson, commanding division, at Verona.

V. Brig. Gen. W. H. Jackson, commanding division, will order all Mississippi companies now serving under him to report to Brig. Gen. J. R. Chalmers, commanding division, at West Point.

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IX. Lieut. E. S. Walton, commanding Hudson Battery, will report to Brig. Gen. J. R. Chalmers, commanding division, for orders.

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XI. Brig. Gen. J. R. Chalmers will assume command of all the Mississippi cavalry in this district in the Confederate service, and will proceed at once to consolidate and organize, in accordance with a recent law authorizing the consolidation and reorganization of companies, battalions, and regiments, all Mississippi cavalry in this district in the Confederate service; and when so consolidated, he will form three brigades, and with the Hudson Battery will comprise one division and be known as "Chalmers' Division," to be commanded by Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers.

XII. Brig. Gen. W. H. Jackson will proceed to consolidate and organize, in accordance with the recent law authorizing the consolidation and reorganizing of companies, battalions, and regiments, all Tennessee cavalry now under his command—Bell's and Rucker's brigades, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh—Nixon's and Carter's regiments and that portion of the Twelfth Confederate Regiment now in this district, and all other unattached Tennessee companies, which will be consolidated into six regiments. The six regiments will form two brigades, three regiments to each brigade, one of which will be commanded by Col. T. H. Bell, leaving the command of the other for future consideration; and with Ross' Texas Brigade, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. L. S. Ross, consisting of the Third, Sixth, and Ninth Texas Regiments, Colonel Griffith, Eleventh and Seventeenth Arkansas Regiments consolidated, Willis' battalion and Cobb's company of scouts, making three brigades, and with Morton's battery will form one division, to be known as "Jackson's Division" and commanded by Brig. Gen. W. H. Jackson.

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XIV. Brig. Gen. W. H. Jackson will relieve from duty all detailed men serving with his command belonging to Mississippi regiments and order them to report to Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers.

XV. All detailed men belonging to Tennessee regiments and now serving in Brigadier-General Chalmers' command will be relieved and ordered to report to Brig. Gen. W. H. Jackson.

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By order of Major-General Forrest:

J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *February 13, 1865.*

Col. WIRT ADAMS,
Jackson, Miss.:

Following dispatch received from Holly Springs, dated to-day:

Twenty transports with troops landed at Memphis from above. Direct your scouts to be on alert and report.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to General Forrest and Captain Henderson.)

MERIDIAN, *February 13, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. WIRT ADAMS,
Jackson, Miss.:

Yours of this date received. Did the transports and gun-boats referred to come from up or down the river? Where is it reported the cavalry at Baton Rouge will move? Answer immediately. It is highly important to know at the earliest moment if the enemy intends to move up Red River.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *February 13, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. WIRT ADAMS,
Jackson, Miss.:

Did gun-boats and transports, which you report as being at mouth of Red River, appear to be rendezvousing there or simply passing there for some point on Mississippi below? In what direction is it expected the cavalry at Baton Rouge will move? Answer to-night.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRISTOL, TENN., *February 13, 1865.*

Brigadier-General ECHOLS,
Commanding Department:

GENERAL: All is quiet on our front except some bushwhacking. Gillem's men, who are dismounted, are straggling up the country from Knoxville and killing whom they find. The force in East Tennessee above Knoxville is scattered about, as reported to you here on the 9th instant, only from later information they are not as strong. We still hear of preparations being made to hold the election in the upper counties on the 22d instant and 4th of March next. Since you were here my command has killed some very bad men; among them the captain who captured the home guards in North Carolina last week. I am still of the opinion that there is not mounted force enough in the department for them to make a raid into North Carolina. The rumor that General Burbridge had crossed into East Tennessee again I con-

sider false. I regret to say that forage is getting very scarce, and I do not know how we are to feed much longer on the front without scattering my command more than it is at this time, but we will do the best we can. There is considerable hay, but little corn, in Johnson County. I need not say my command is needing clothing and other supplies; of that fact you are informed. Captain Houston, my inspector, will leave in the morning to inspect each command. After his return we will send up a report of what we need; but that can be stated now—nearly a new outfit. General, since I have commanded on this front I have asked several times to make such moves as I believed would result to the benefit of the cause, but have as often been denied by my superior officers. I have always done the best I could; tried to do right in all things. East Tennessee is filled up with a class of citizens that are hard to please, and the officer who commands in this department has or will have a hard time, especially here in East Tennessee. If you can supply my place I shall not object to being relieved from this department. To command troops who have not been paid for nineteen months, poorly clothed and armed, and then kept on the front all the time, fighting more or less, is no pleasant position. I feel certain that by the 15th of March I will be able to increase my command from 300 to 500. Could have done so certain if I had been permitted to have gone below Knoxville along the North Carolina and Tennessee borders. As long as I command company I shall do the best I can for the cause. I do hope you may be able to get some supplies, and be able to advance soon and drive the enemy into Knoxville, with General Martin to co-operate with you. If you get McCausland's brigade, you can whip all their forces now in East Tennessee above Chattanooga. As soon as the weather will admit of my wife traveling I will telegraph you for the use of your ambulance.

Yours, very truly,

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTHEAST GEORGIA,
Athens, February 13, 1865.

Maj. LAMAR COBB,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Macon, Ga.:

MAJOR: In obedience to an order from Major-General Cobb, and in response to an anonymous communication addressed to the Assistant Secretary of War,* I have the honor to make the following report of my operations in this district since my assignment in September last. On my arrival here I found everything in confusion. The troops stationed here (with the exception of Cook's battalion, composed of armory mechanics) were scarcely organized. There was no sort of discipline; drill was unheard of, and the men ran riot over the whole country. Complaints of outrages and depredations committed by straggling cavalrymen on the property and persons of the citizens were poured in from all sides. In order to suppress these irregularities and restore order in the district I was forced to adopt the most stringent measures. I caused a pillory (not stocks as stated by the writer of the anonymous communication) to be erected, established a strong provost guard (aided at night by a mounted patrol), who were kept constantly on duty, and instructed to arrest all persons without proper papers in their possession or who might be found creating disturbances or committing outrages of any

* See addenda, next, *post*.

sort on the citizens. An order was issued requiring all officers coming into town to register their names at the office of the commandant of the post, and another in regard to illegal impressments and requesting the citizens to co-operate with me in restoring law and order in the district. My order book will show the facts above stated, and that whenever the rights or property of the citizens have been interfered with the offenders, on the production of necessary proof, were in every instance severely punished. I found at first considerable difficulty in procuring sufficient supplies of forage and commissary stores. There were then at this place some 1,400 men, and it was the general rendezvous for such of Wheeler's cavalry as had been cut off from their command after the evacuation of Atlanta. All of them had to be rationed, so that frequently, instead of issuing only 1,000 rations per day, as stated by the anonymous individual above referred to, from 2,000 to 2,500 were often issued. But I was fortunate in having an energetic officer as commissary, and he rarely failed to procure all that was needful in his department. The writer of the letter goes on to say that I have not left Athens to visit any other part of the district since I came here, and that I have detained in utter idleness a "large number of able-bodied young men belonging to different commands" as an escort for myself. This is so palpably false that it hardly needs contradiction, for about the time the letter was written I started on a tour of inspection through the district, extending my trip as far as Dahlonega. I was gone some ten days, and on my return to Athens made a lengthy report to Major-General Cobb of what I had done and of the condition of affairs in that section; and one of my staff officers has just returned from Gainesville, where he had been for some days on official business to keep me advised as to matters at that place and to hurry on the troops in that part of the district to me as rapidly as possible, so that I could forward them to Augusta in obedience to orders from Major-General Cobb.

As to the "large number of able-bodied young men belonging to different commands" which the author of the anonymous communication says I have detained here, and on which much stress is laid, these are the facts: Shortly after the battle of Jonesborough and when Macon was threatened, I was ordered by Major-General Cobb to send immediately to the front all the troops stationed here, except two companies of factory operatives (not in camp), with which I was instructed not to interfere, and also to send every man detailed on provost duty who was fit for service in the field. This left the provost-marshal with scarcely any guard and completely paralyzed him in his efforts to carry out my instructions and to enforce orders in the town of Athens and vicinity. Further than this, it was necessary for me to communicate frequently with the officers commanding the several companies and battalions in the northern part of the district, to send dispatches to Macon by couriers (communication by railroad having been cut off) to arrest stragglers and deserters prowling over the country, and I was left without a single mounted man to perform this necessary service. In view of this state of affairs, I retained one small company (fourteen privates and one officer, Capt. W. H. Ratcliffe, since increased by four men who were non-conscripts) of reliable men on whom I could depend in an emergency. This company has been kept constantly engaged in bearing dispatches, in arresting deserters, in guarding prisoners to Augusta (and the books of the provost-marshal will show that there has hardly been a week for months past that from 20 to 50, and frequently as high as 200 prisoners, have not been forwarded from here to

Augusta), and in accompanying me in my visits to the disloyal parts of the district; and I do not hesitate to say, notwithstanding the assertions of the anonymous writer heretofore mentioned, that no similar body of men in this department have performed more labor or rendered more efficient service than this small company, gallant and devoted to our sacred cause, and bearing on their persons honorable scars won on many a hard-fought field. It would be unjust if it were not ridiculous that such men should be sneered at and slandered by an individual, who evidently, from his own admission (for he says he is no "military man"), has been skulking in the rear during four long years of bloody strife, and still remains there though a ruthless enemy is thundering at his very doors. As for the base insinuations against myself I regard them no more than the idle winds. They are like their secret author—too contemptible to be noticed by any honorable man; but I must confess that I am astonished that such a document should have secured the consideration that this anonymous communication has evidently received at the War Department. I have been brought up to believe that an anonymous letter was the weapon of a cowardly miscreant, a stab in the dark from a pusillanimous wretch who had not the courage to face the man he secretly assailed; but it seems a new order of things has been established, and that the teachings of my youth were erroneous. Bred to the profession of arms and having made it a life-long study, and having spent many years on the rude frontier, I freely admit that I know but little of the seductive arts of peace. I am no politician, no wire-worker, no representative man, and

> To crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
> That thrift may follow fawning,

forms no part either of my character or education. And because of this I have doubtless made some enemies; but it is impossible to please all, and the history of the world and of individuals in all of the departments of public life shows that the man who performs his duty faithfully, honestly, fearlessly, has little favor to expect at the hands of those who know nothing of the motives that actuate him or the orders by which he is guided. In conclusion allow me to think that the name of the author of the anonymous (to me) letter should have accompanied his slanderous attack. In law, if I mistake not, no man is liable to indictment unless there is an open accuser, and it seems to me that military courtesy demands no less. I therefore respectfully ask that the name of the author of the letter to the Assistant Secretary of War in which I have been infamously libeled, and because of which this statement has been made, be forwarded to me.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding, &c.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. GEORGIA RESERVE AND MIL. DIST. OF GEORGIA,
Macon, February 20, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded, being an answer from General A. W. Reynolds to certain charges preferred against him in a letter addressed to the Assistant Secretary of War.

HOWELL COBB,
Major-General.

ADDENDA.

ATHENS, GA., *December 31, 1864.*

HON. J. A. CAMPBELL:

MY DEAR SIR:

* * * * * * *

Now, the matter to which I wish to call your attention is this: From my situation I feel fully authorized to say to you that Northeast Georgia is in a deplorable condition. Desertions from the army, straggling to an incredible degree, and all kinds of irregularity are broadcast all over the country, which are not only tolerated, but I must say connived at by those whose duty it is to rectify these evils. Since the unfortunate battle of Jonesborough Brigadier-General Reynolds has been assigned to the command of this district. When I returned from Milledgeville, which place I left the day before Sherman occupied it, I learned from official sources that upward of 1,000 rations were daily issued to those calling themselves troops in this neighborhood. (Athens is the headquarters of General Reynolds.) This has been the average state of things for several months previously and since. The general has never left the place to visit any other portion of the district. To my knowledge there are quite a number of able-bodied young men here composing the general's escort that belong to various commands, some to Alabama and some to Kentucky regiments. A number of these were passing through here on their way to their different commands, but stopped and joined the general's escort, and have remained ever since. I do not pretend to be a military man, but can but think there must be some strange irregularity about all of this. Of the general conduct of General Reynolds I shall say nothing; it is seen and known to all. But of the conduct of the men allow me to say their utter want of discipline, their drunkenness, daily and nightly thefts and depredations, is the theme on everyone's lips. Indeed, judge, the cruel treatment that old men and poor defenseless widows suffer at their hands is scarcely less severe than the ravages of Yankee raiders; and this, too, in defiance of the stocks, which General Reynolds has caused to be erected on the college campus, and which is the laughing stock of the whole community, while it causes the blush of shame to mantle the cheek of every lover of this our State university. But all this is merely preliminary to the object I have in view. Bad as the view I have now presented may appear, the condition of things is far worse in the upper portion of this State. General Wofford is a representative man, raised in upper Georgia, well-known through all that portion of the State. His high moral bearing, being a man of the strictest sobriety, and, indeed, of irreproachable moral character, eminently qualifies him to have the command of this portion of Georgia. His property was all scattered and destroyed by the enemy in Bartow County, and on a recent visit to this State on short furlough, and seeing the condition of the country, as I have attempted to picture it, he seemed to feel deeply the necessity of reform which we all believe so much needed. General Cobb has, I believe, command of the whole State, under General Beauregard. His headquarters are at Macon. Now that all communication almost is interrupted by the damage done the railroad, he cannot be cognizant of the condition of things in this section of the State, and, of course, cannot give them his personal supervision. Southwestern Georgia and the country adjacent thereto will engross all of his time and attention. Would it not be advisable,

HDQRS. CHALMERS' DIVISION, FORREST'S CAVALRY,
West Point, February 14, 1865.

Brig. Gen. S. J. GHOLSON,
Commanding, &c., Aberdeen, Miss.:

GENERAL: I am directed by General Forrest to say to you that he is reorganizing all the cavalry of this district in accordance with the law recently enacted by Congress, and that the regiments of your brigade will necessarily be consolidated and placed in some other brigade. He desires me to say that he has a high appreciation of your gallantry and capacity as a soldier and officer, and that if you should ever again be fit for active field duty, which he thinks highly improbable, he will endeavor to give you a suitable command. He also directs me to state that a letter has been received from the Secretary of War stating that they have no authenticated transfer of your brigade to the Confederate service, and consequently nothing could be done for the brigade until this transfer is properly made out.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
J. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

Daily return of effective strength of Sharp's and Brantly's brigades, commanded by Brig. Gen. J. H. Sharp.

Commands.	Effective total.	Total present.	Aggregate present.
Generals and staff			5
Sharp's brigade	201	228	274
Brantly's brigade	102	132	152
Total	303	370	431

J. H. SHARP,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *February 14, 1865.*

MERIDIAN, *February 15, 1865.*

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Augusta, Ga.:

Twenty-five transports loaded with troops and bound down, accompanied by General Thomas, reached Vicksburg on 13th.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

AUGUSTA, *February 15, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. A. W. REYNOLDS,
Athens, Ga.:

GENERAL: I inclose you a letter* from Judge William M. Reed in relation to unauthorized cavalry organizations in your district. Gen-

* Not found.

eral Beauregard desires that you will promptly cause to be disbanded all these unauthorized organizations. Deserters will be sent to their command. Conscripts will be turned over to enrolling officers. All horses belonging to them fit for transportation purposes will be taken and turned over to Maj. N. W. Smith, chief quartermaster field transportation. Be good enough to return the letter of Judge Reed for file.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 38. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, February 15, 1865.*

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XLV. The organization of Barteau's regiment of Tennessee cavalry, made by the addition of the companies commanded by Capt. O. B. Farris, S. H. Reeves, and B. Edwards, by order of Brig. Gen. A. Buford, is hereby confirmed, to date from the 10th day of May, 1864. It will be known as the Twenty-second Regiment Tennessee Cavalry.

By command of Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, DISTRICT OF MISS. AND EAST LA., *West Point, Miss., February 15, 1865.*

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II. Surg. L. H. Hall, Second Tennessee Cavalry, Bell's brigade, is hereby relieved from duty with his present assignment and will report immediately to Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, for duty as chief surgeon of his cavalry division.

By order of Major-General Forrest:

J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION, *Verona, Miss., February 15, 1865.*

With many regrets I part with the Mississippi brigade of my old division, and take this occasion to express my sincere thanks to General Armstrong for his hearty co-operation and assistance at all times, and to his gallant and gentlemanly officers and true and brave men for patient endurance, good behavior, and noble bearing on every field. With pain to me the long and pleasant official and personal association is severed. My heartfelt wish is success to you all in your new position. I express the hope and desire that you may add new laurels to those you have so fairly earned on so many fields. Farewell! May success attend you and your chivalric commander.

W. H. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General.

Ball relative to the enemy's movements at Pensacola. He also instructs me to say that the recent heavy shipments of troops down the Mississippi would seem to indicate a movement on the trans-Mississippi, and that it is therefore highly important to obtain early and regular information of the strength and composition of the force reported under Granger, and to ascertain whether his design is merely the establishment of a garrison from which to harass the country, or the formation of a base for wide and more extended operations. A large cavalry force would indicate a raid northward, and in that event, if Mobile is not threatened simultaneously, your own cavalry could operate to advantage in flank and rear. The lieutenant-general commanding is not of opinion that the enemy would make in any large force for Montgomery, leaving Mobile behind them. With regard to Thomas' force you will be able to ascertain, from the movement of boats along the lake and the landing of supplies at Pascagoula sooner than can be learned here, whether it also is intended to operate against Mobile.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. WATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Circular address to the members of King's battery.

HEADQUARTERS JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Verona, Miss., February 16, 1865.

SOLDIERS: In parting with you I take this occasion to express my approbation of your past services and my regret that the necessities of the late reorganization are to sever our association. During our long connection in the field and camp you have given to me as your commander the hearty co-operation and support so essential to discipline and good order. The promptness of the officers and the alacrity and cheerfulness of the men to obey all orders in courtesy and pleasantness, and the patient endurance of all under hardships, and their distinguished gallantry on every battle-field has ever characterized you and will speak well for you in the new sphere in which you are called to operate. In bidding you good-bye, accept my wishes for your success and the belief that, as you have ever proven to be one of the best companies in the service, you will continue so to act as to reflect credit alike upon yourselves and your old commander.

W. H. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General.

MERIDIAN, *February 16, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. WIRT ADAMS,
Jackson, Miss.:

The general desires you to ascertain and report as soon as possible whether the enemy intends moving a force out from Vicksburg or Natchez to co operate with movement against Mobile, or whether he is going up Red River, where troops reported as having landed at Vicksburg from above on 13th have gone; also, what has become of fleet reported at mouth of Red River; if still there, has it been increased; if not there, where has it gone. Answer.

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE FORCES,
Enterprise, February 16, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Yours of the 13th instant has just been received. In answer to which I would state, in the absence of the general commanding, that, on the return of the Reserve Forces to his control, he ordered Colonel Denis, commanding First Brigade and stationed at Grenada, to report in person at Enterprise; for the captains of each company to report, with their respective companies, to the enrolling officers of the counties in which the companies were raised. The same orders were given to Lieutenant-Colonel Cox, commanding Second Regiment Reserve Cavalry. The general was induced to resort to this course from the consideration that there was no supporting force for the enrolling officers in any of the counties, which were already teeming with deserters and absentees; and also that many of the men were without necessary clothing, but few having any blankets, and all the horses being in a very low condition, so much so that the command were totally ineffective as soldiers. Colonel Denis' headquarters will be at Enterprise. Lieutenant-Colonel Cox, Second Regiment, will operate in Northwest Mississippi. The last monthly report made to this office (on the 31st of October) of Colonel Denis' brigade shows an aggregate present of 913 men; total present and absent, 1,823. The former number would be by no means an exhibit of those present on the 1st of the present month. The last monthly report by Colonel Morphis, of the Second Regiment, dated 14th of December, Corinth, shows an aggregate present, 221 men; absent and present, 813. Of the unattached companies at Meridian, commanded by Captain Berry, aggregate present, 165; absent and present, 351. Your letter will be handed to the general on his return, and the suggestions of Lieutenant-General Taylor will receive his consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. L. BRANDON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *February 17, 1865.*

General R. TAYLOR,
Meridian, Miss.:

For reasons deemed sufficient by the President, it is his desire that Maj. Gen. Will Martin, now at Jackson, Miss., should be placed in command of the District of East Louisiana and Mississippi, recently commanded by another officer of the same rank. If in your opinion such an assignment will be beneficial to the service, you will at once order it; if otherwise, report by telegraph your views upon the subject of change of commanders for the information of the President.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

MERIDIAN, *February 17, 1865.*

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Augusta, Ga.:

Your telegrams of yesterday received. Cotton matters at Mobile fully attended to long since. Thomas with bulk of his army has landed at Vicksburg and moved out four miles east of there with pontoon train.

Enemy concentrating at Pensacola. Think he will probably move simultaneously from Vicksburg, Pensacola, and Decatur.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
Augusta, Ga., February 17, 1865.

Lieutenant-General TAYLOR,
Comdg. Dept. of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana:

GENERAL: There is a great deficiency of small-arms for our forces, and this is daily increasing. Now that we are cut off from Richmond the difficulty of obtaining a supply will be greatly increased. Observation and information have shown the fact that a large number of rifles and muskets are scattered about the country in the hands of private parties to whom they have been sold or left by soldiers. General Beauregard desires that you will cause a rigid scrutiny to be made in the limits of your department in order that these arms may be secured. All post commanders and enrolling officers should be instructed to collect them and turn them over to the nearest ordnance officer.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Major-General Cobb, commanding District of Georgia.)

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Meridian, February 17, 1865.

His Excellency Governor CHARLES CLARK,
Macon, Miss.:

DEAR SIR: From information received to-day to the effect that Thomas with a large portion of his army, accompanied with train of pontoons, has landed at and moved out four miles east of Vicksburg, the presumption is that he intends making in this direction for the Mobile and Ohio Railroad simultaneously with a movement of Canby's troops from Pensacola, where they are now concentrating. In the event of this combined movement it is unnecessary for me to enter with you into the details of the limited resources of this department for successfully resisting it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

(Similar letter to Governor T. H. Watts, of Alabama.)

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Meridian, February 17, 1865.

Maj. W. H. DAMERON,
Chief Commissary of Subsistence for Mississippi:

MAJOR: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to inform you that the reports received this evening are to the effect that the bulk of the enemy's force which had landed at Vicksburg had re-embarked and gone down the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. WATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOBILE, *February 17, 1865.*
(Received March 10.)

Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

Please have money sent here for all departments. Efforts to procure sufficient supplies paralyzed for want of funds.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Meridian, February 17, 1865.

Brig. Gen. W. L. BRANDON,
Commanding Mississippi Reserves:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding instructs me to advise you that information has been received of the advance of Thomas from Vicksburg in the direction of Jackson, and to a distance of four miles from the former place. A large portion of his army with a full supply of pontoons accompany him, and it is believed that he will move toward the Mobile and Ohio Railroad as soon as Canby's troops are prepared to march from Pensacola, at which point they are now concentrating. Should a farther advance be made by Thomas, it is suggested that you so dispose of the troops under your command as to promote their rapid concentration with the other forces in this district and to prevent any liability of their being cut off and captured by the enemy. You are requested to inform the departmental commander of the present disposition of your troops, and any changes that may hereafter occur therein.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. SAYERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *February 17, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. WIRT ADAMS,
Jackson, Miss.:

The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you issue necessary orders to insure the removal of all public property in your district likely to fall into enemy's hands. Also to provide for withdrawal of forces in southern portion of your district by such lines as will prevent their being cut off and insure their joining you in front of enemy if he advances. Send copy of this to Brigadier-General Wright for his guidance.

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *February 17, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS,
Montevallo, Ala.:

Will infantry reserves and artillery sent you enable you to adequately garrison the more important points in your district against cavalry raids? Answer fully at once by telegraph.

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,
Wytheville, February 17, 1865.

Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: My information from Brigadier-General Vaughn, received last night, is that everything is still quiet in East Tennessee, and that there are no indications of a very early advance from that quarter either upon Southwestern Virginia or upon Salisbury, N. C. When I was in East Tennessee a week ago, General Vaughn's report was that there were at Knoxville, and this side of that place, about 4,000 infantry (one-third of them black troops as a garrison at Knoxville) and 1,500 cavalry, none of them nearer to our lines than a point thirty miles this side of Knoxville. My scouts go on one road regularly to Rogersville, and occasionally to Blain's Cross-Roads, within seventeen miles of Knoxville, and on the other road to Greeneville and Warrensburg. I have received a copy of the order from Adjutant and Inspector General's Office directing Colonel Chandler to report to me as inspector of this department, for which I thank the general, as I expect great good to result from his services. I hope that he may soon report. Upon consultation with Major Shelby, chief commissary of the department, and in anticipation of scarcity of provisions soon for the Army of Northern Virginia, and further to prevent the operations of speculators and hoarders of supplies, I have issued an order directing the collection by the field commissaries of 2,000,000 of rations and their storage in perfectly secure localities to provide against any contingencies. Major Shelby assures me that it can be done, and I hope in this way, with the results to be achieved by the purchasing commissary, to be able to contribute materially to the support of the Army of Northern Virginia. Major Shelby is a man of energy and I have confidence in his fulfilling his promises without oppression to the people. I have had 1,000 copies of General Orders, No. 2, from your headquarters, printed in hand-bill form for distribution throughout every county in this department, and anticipate good results therefrom. One of my principal difficulties now is the want of horses for my artillery. There are only twenty-one horses for the artillery now in the department, and in the event of active operations I should be greatly perplexed by this want. I could now purchase a sufficient number of horses, but under existing orders the duty of purchasing and furnishing horses is confined to Major Paxton, and field quartermasters are not permitted to purchase. Major Paxton has no horses, and upon my application to him to give his agent in this department orders to purchase, he informs me that he has no money. If the money could be furnished now I could get the horses, but if there is delay in the matter it will be very difficult to obtain them. Major Page is now in Lynchburg endeavoring to make arrangements about this matter, but he telegraphs me this evening that he can do nothing. I would be glad if the general could aid me in obtaining the necessary orders to supply this want. My examining board is hard at work preparing for the consolidation of commands as soon as the same is authorized by Congress. I shall start to-morrow to the northern portion of the department, so that I may be fully advised of the condition and wants of all of the commands by personal inspection.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 22, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to the Department for its information.

Could not Major Paxton use the cotton and tobacco now in Richmond and Petersburg and at other points in the State for the purchase of these horses, which are much needed?

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 28, 1865.

So much of this communication as relates to the purchase of artillery horses is respectfully referred to the Quartermaster-General.

By command of the Secretary of War:

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, March 3, 1865.

Respectfully referred to the Inspector-General of Field Transportation.

By order of Quartermaster-General:

CH. MORRIS,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

[Fourth indorsement.]

OFFICE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF TRANSPORTATION,
March 4, 1865.

Respectfully returned.

This question was submitted by me to the honorable Secretary of War and the Quartermaster-General on 23d of February, and it was decided that General Lee's order to obtain these articles was necessary, as we had no money to pay for them. On 24th I so advised General Lee by letter, requesting his order. No reply has been received.

A. H. COLE,
Major and Inspector-General of Transportation.

[Fifth indorsement.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 4, 1865.

Respectfully referred to the honorable Secretary of War, and attention invited to the report of Maj. A. H. Cole.

A. R. LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General.

[Sixth indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March 9, 1865.*

Respectfully submitted to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

BRISTOL, *February 17, 1865.*

Brigadier-General ECHOLS:

Enemy concentrating at Moiser's Mill. I look for an advance immediately.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

BRISTOL, TENN., *February 17, 1865.*

Brigadier-General ECHOLS,
Commanding Department:

GENERAL: My information this morning is that the enemy are concentrating at Moiser's Mill, which is some twenty miles below Greeneville. Greeneville is fifty-five miles below this place. Report says they will commence the advance by the 19th instant. This information is mostly gathered from what the Union men say and from what my scouts report. If they do move up, will any other forces be sent this low down to meet them besides my force? The number I gave you of each command when you were here I think rather larger than they have above Knoxville. I will keep you posted by telegraph of their movements. Their elections are on the 22d instant and 4th of March. I hope if they come up you will be able to concentrate Giltner's, Cosby's, McCausland's, and Duke's commands with mine, and let us give them a good whipping. I need ammunition.

Very respectfully,

J. C. VAUGHN.

BRISTOL, TENN., *February 17, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN ECHOLS,
Commanding Department:

GENERAL: Yours of 14th instant reached me this hour. I wrote you this morning in regard to the information I had received, which is that the enemy were concentrating at Moiser's Mill, seven miles southeast of Morristown. This information of an advance immediately we gathered from Union citizens. They generally are well posted, but I still doubt it; and if they do advance I don't expect them to come up higher than Carter's Station, and the advance is made to hold their elections. I am having my scouts to go well to the front, but the section of country where the enemy is is full of tories and bushwhackers, and it is hard to get men inside their lines. Men have been employed to go, greenbacks and money borrowed to pay, and no quartermaster in the department would ever pay such claims; and at this time there is no money for any purpose here. I have spies, now gone, besides different scouts. I sent the flag of truce, but it met a Yankee flag at Rogersville with communication for General Breckinridge and some Union prisoners that they are releasing under an agreement made by General Carter, U. S. Army, and myself, which communication I forward this morning to your headquarters. As I told you when you were here, I do not think they have a mounted force strong enough to advance into North Carolina to Salisbury. It will be some time before we can get up requisitions for clothing. I have just forwarded requisitions for all we needed. We need everything. My ordnance officers cannot get papers enough to make requisitions on; same condition at my headquarters. You have the strength of my command, and it will

increase daily. So send us our proportion. We are more needy than anybody else. I send the dispatch to General Martin as directed immediately. My command is compelled to be scattered, as I have informed you before, on account of forage. I am doing all I can for the good of the cause and service, and shall continue to do until this war closes, in some capacity; but as I am not a West Pointer, some one might do better in my place. I might be able to feed my command in Johnson County a short time on hay anyhow, but I don't think much corn could be had in that county. It is important to keep commands together for different reasons, which you know, and nothing would afford me more pleasure than to get mine together, but in Tennessee I look upon the chance as bad. But I am ready and willing to obey all orders. Whatever you think best, order me to do. My heart is in this death struggle of ours and I want to do my duty. I feel certain the amount of rain now falling, with the snow in the mountains, will stop any movement of the enemy. I will keep you posted.

Your obedient servant,

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

BRISTOL, *February 17, 1865.*

General ECHOLS:

Moiser's Mill, seven miles southeast of Morristown. They had some 400 infantry at mills. They had some 1,500 cavalry between there and Knoxville, and some 2,000 more infantry (negroes and whites) along French Broad River. I received my information this morning. I look for reliable information to-night.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

MERIDIAN, *February 18, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS,
Montevallo, Ala.:

Dispatch received. Sharp's and Brantly's brigades, General Sharp commanding, started east this morning via Selma. They have been telegraphed to stop at Montgomery.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

A. J. WATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 96.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA., *West Point, Miss., February 18, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

V. Col. Alex. W. Campbell is announced as acting inspector-general on the staff of the major-general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Forrest:

J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA., *West Point, Miss., February 18, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

VII. Brig. Gen. A. Buford is hereby assigned to the command of all the Alabama cavalry within the limits of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, and will at once, in accordance with the provisions of the new military bill just passed by Congress, proceed to organize the brigades of Clanton, Roddey, and Armistead, as well as all unattached regiments, battalions, and companies of Alabama cavalry, into two brigades.

By command of Major-General Forrest:

J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. CHALMERS' DIVISION OF CAVALRY, *Near Columbus, Miss., February 18, 1865.*

I. In obedience to paragraph XII of Special Orders, No. 28, from Headquarters Cavalry, District of Mississippi and East Louisiana, I hereby assume command of all the Mississippi cavalry in the Confederate service in this district.

II. The following officers are announced as composing the staff of this division and will be respected accordingly: Capt. W. A. Goodman, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. R. M. Hooe, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. B. S. Crump, division commissary; Maj. J. P. Horback, division quartermaster; Lieut. J. T. Buck, division ordnance officer; Lieut. G. T. Banks, aide-de-camp.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. CHALMERS' DIVISION OF CAVALRY, *Near Columbus, Miss., February 18, 1865.*

I. All the Mississippi cavalry in the Confederate service in this district will be organized into three brigades, to be commanded by Brig. Gens. F. C. Armstrong, Wirt Adams, and P. B. Starke, which will be designated by the names of their commanders as follows:

Armstrong's Brigade, Brig. Gen. F. C. Armstrong commanding: First Regiment Mississippi Cavalry, Col. R. A. Pinson; Second Regiment Mississippi Cavalry, Col. E. Dillon; Ballentine's (Mississippi) cavalry, Colonel Ballentine; Ashcraft's (Mississippi) cavalry, Colonel Ashcraft; detachment of Twelfth Mississippi Cavalry; five companies (A, B, F, G, and I) of Fifth Mississippi Cavalry.

Adams' Brigade, Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams: Wood's regiment (Mississippi) cavalry, Col. R. C. Wood; Thirty-eighth Regiment Mississippi Cavalry, Col. P. Brent; Ninth Regiment Mississippi Cavalry, Col. H. H. Miller; McGuirk's regiment (Mississippi) cavalry, Col. J. McGuirk; Fourteenth Regiment Confederate Cavalry, Colonel Dumonteil; Moorman's battalion (Mississippi) cavalry; Twenty-third Battalion Mississippi Cavalry; Butler's company (Mississippi) cavalry, unattached; Ashby's company (Mississippi) cavalry, unattached; Withers' company (Mississippi) cavalry, unattached.

Starke's Brigade, Brig. Gen. P. B. Starke: Fourth Regiment Mississippi Cavalry, Colonel Wilbourn; Sixth Regiment Mississippi Cavalry

and Eighth Confederate, Col. W. B. Wade; Eighth Regiment Mississippi and part of Seventh Mississippi Cavalry, Col. T. W. White; Twenty-eighth Regiment Mississippi and part of Seventh Mississippi Cavalry, Major McBee; Eighteenth Battalion Mississippi Cavalry, and Companies C, D, E, H, and K, Fifth Mississippi Cavalry, Lieut. Col. A. H. Chalmers.

II. Brigade commanders will reorganize and consolidate the regiments, battalions, and companies of their respective commands in accordance with the recent act of Congress on that subject.

III. As soon as the reorganization is completed commanding officers will forward muster-rolls of companies and field and staff officers, and complete roster of all the officers of their command, to these headquarters, to be sent to the War Department. The roster will show the name, rank, company, and regiment of each officer, and the date of his commission or appointment, and when he is of the commissary or quartermaster's department, whether he is bonded or not.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. CHALMERS' DIVISION OF CAVALRY, *Columbus, Miss., February 18, 1865.*

I. Companies A, B, F, G, and I, of Fifth Regiment Mississippi Cavalry, are relieved from duty with the detachment of McCulloch's brigade, and are ordered to report to Brigadier-General Armstrong. The senior officer present with these companies will take command of them and proceed to West Point at once and report to Brigadier-General Armstrong.

II. Colonel Lowry, commanding Gholson's brigade, will proceed, in pursuance of verbal orders from these headquarters, to consolidate the parts of regiments now under his command into one regiment, to be commanded by Colonel Ashcraft. The consolidation will be made in strict conformity with the recent act of Congress on that subject. In all cases when a company has thirty-two enlisted men present for duty, with serviceable horses, its present organization will be retained; but when any company has less than that number it will be consolidated either with one of the retained companies or with one or more other companies to the number required by law. Each company formed by consolidation must have three officers (one captain, one first and one second lieutenant), eight non-commissioned officers, and not less than sixty-four privates. When any officer of a retained company is disabled, disqualified, or incompetent for the discharge of his duties he will be brought before the board for the examination of "Disqualified, Disabled, and Incompetent Officers" for this division.

* * * * * * *

IV. The brigade heretofore known as Mabry's Brigade, is broken up and the regiments composing it will report as hereinafter directed, viz: The Thirty-eighth Regiment Mississippi Cavalry and the Fourteenth Regiment Confederate Cavalry will report to Brig. Gen. W. Adams at Jackson, Miss. The Fourth and Sixth Regiments Mississippi Cavalry will report to Brig. Gen. P. B. Starke, near Columbus, Miss.

V. The following regiments, battalions, and companies will report to Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams, commanding brigade cavalry, for duty: Ninth Regiment Mississippi Cavalry, Wood's regiment (Mississippi)

cavalry, McGuirk's regiment (Mississippi) cavalry, Moorman's battalion (Mississippi) cavalry, Twenty-third Battalion Mississippi Cavalry, Butler's company (Mississippi) cavalry, Ashby's company (Mississippi) cavalry, Withers' company (Mississippi) cavalry.

VI. The following regiments, battalions, and companies will report to Brig. Gen. P. B. Starke, commanding brigade cavalry, for duty: Eighth Confederate Regiment Cavalry, Eighth Mississippi Regiment Cavalry, Seventh Regiment Mississippi Cavalry, Twenty-eighth Regiment Mississippi Cavalry, Eighteenth Mississippi Battalion Cavalry, Companies C, D, E, H, and K, Fifth Mississippi Cavalry.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, MISS., *February 18, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. F. C. ARMSTRONG,
West Point, Miss.:

Order Twenty-eighth Mississippi Regiment with everything belonging to it to report here.

J. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

WEST POINT, *February 19, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. J. R. CHALMERS:

Spare no time, hasten to reorganize, and fit up your command. We have no time to lose.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY, DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
West Point, Miss., February 19, 1865.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of copies of General Orders, 1 and 2, from your headquarters, and to say, that in the assumption of the command of all the Mississippi cavalry in this department, you should have excepted the reserve cavalry, which, although in the C. S. service, was not intended to be turned over to you, and that the assignment, therefore, of the companies of Captains Ashby, Butler, and Withers was incorrect. He also desires me to say that in the consolidation of commands no authority is given by the new military bill to separate regiments or other integral commands, but merely to consolidate into companies, battalions, and regiments; and that consequently the assignment of a portion of the Fifth and Seventh Mississippi Regiments to one command, and the other portions to a different one, was not legal. Companies, however, which may be in organizations other than those from their own States, have a right, he thinks, to be united with regiments from their proper States. Consequently, should there be any such in Wade's, or any of your other regiments, who desire it, you will turn them over to Brigadier-General Buford or Jackson. In making these consolidations, you will be much assisted by bearing in mind the fact, the mini-

mum and maximum number of men allowed to cavalry companies is 64 and 125. In conclusion I am further directed to say that Colonel Miller is under arrest, and that the portion of his regiment now in this department will probably be ordered out of it, and that you will therefore consolidate it only into companies and a battalion.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. ELLIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY, DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
West Point, February 19, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that the enemy are crossing the river at Eastport. About 2,500 cavalry are on this side and a large force on the other. He further directs me to say that not a moment should be lost in reorganizing your command. He wishes you to move out to your camp, clean out everything you have from Columbus, and get your command in condition at the earliest possible moment for active operations in the field, as it is very evident a move is on foot already, or early contemplated by the enemy.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. ANDERSON,
Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. ROSS' CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Mr. Scott's, near Vaughan Station, Miss., February 19, 1865.

I. By authority from Lieutenant-General Taylor half this brigade will at once be furloughed for sixty days.

II. While the first half of the brigade is on furlough the other will continue in service here and may expect to submit to more rigid and severe discipline than has heretofore been enforced.

III. When the first half of the brigade shall have returned, the other portion shall receive a similar indulgence.

IV. A field officer from each regiment will go in charge of the furloughed portion of his command and will keep his men together, enforcing and observing good discipline, until arrived at some suitable point for disbanding, west of the Mississippi River.

V. This system of furloughs annuls the operations of General Orders, No. 1, in this command.

VI. The following regulations in regard to furloughs and leaves of absence will be observed:

1. A list of the officers and men of each regiment who are to receive furloughs and leaves of absence for the first period of sixty days will at once be forwarded to brigade headquarters, said list to embrace the names of half the men and officers actually present, including couriers, scouts, and extra duty men, but not to include the footmen under command of Capt. Ed. Williams.

2. A complete furlough, after the form in Army Regulations, will be written out for each man who is to have a furlough under this order, signed by the regimental commander and forwarded to these headquarters. When countersigned by the brigade commander, these fur-

loughs will be placed in the hands of the field officers selected to command the detachments of furloughed men, to be retained until arrived at the place for disbanding, west of the Mississippi River, when they will be delivered up to the men entitled to them.

VII. Leaves of absence to officers will be issued from brigade headquarters, in Special Orders, and will be delivered at the same time that the men receive their furloughs.

VIII. The field officers who go in charge of these detachments will, before disbanding them, appoint a time and place of rendezvous, and are expected and required to reassemble their men and report back on this side of the Mississippi River promptly upon the expiration of the period of their furloughs.

IX. Before leaving, all the public arms and ammunition in possession of the men who are to be furloughed under this order, will be delivered up to the brigade ordnance officer for storage and safe-keeping.

X. The field officers selected to go in charge of the furloughed detachments are as follows: Lieut. Col. J. S. Boggess, Third Texas Cavalry; Lieut. Col. P. F. Ross, Sixth Texas Cavalry; Maj. H. C. Dial, Ninth Texas Cavalry; Maj. B. H. Norsworthy, First Texas Legion.

By order of Brigadier-General Ross:

D. R. GURLEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRISTOL, TENN., *February 19, 1865.*

Maj. J. STODDARD JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have no news as yet of an advance of the enemy from Moiser's Mill. I still have my doubts about them advancing up while the roads are in such condition. The recent rains have made them nearly impassable for wagons. They may make a raid, without transportation, to the elections that come off in the next fifteen days. I will keep you advised of their movements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT,
Stickleyville, Lee County, Va., February 19, 1865.

Capt. H. T. STANTON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department Headquarters, Wytheville, Va.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report to the general commanding department that everything is quiet in my front; no movement of the enemy reported or anticipated. We are, so far, getting plenty of corn, but find long forage somewhat scarce. The exceedingly unfavorable weather, a continuance of rain and mud, has produced an unusual amount of disease among our horses, such as foot-evil, scratches, &c., but a few weeks of sunny, dry weather would work a great change for the better. I am just in receipt of a telegram to hold my command in readiness to co-operate with General Vaughn, which I hope may not become necessary very soon, but will be complied with whenever it does, so far as I am able. The Twenty-fifth Virginia Cavalry Regiment is now on furlough in this and Scott Counties until 1st of March, and renders it very difficult to collect absentees while the country is filled with

several hundred authorized absentees. I am, however, using every endeavor to arrest and put into service every man who belongs there and has avoided it thus far, of which there are many in this country. Colonel Prentice reached here to-day with his battalion of about 150 men, many of them dismounted. I have camped them in vicinity of my headquarters so as to exercise a supervision over their movements. Am in hopes of making them serviceable after awhile. The report of arms and equipments necessary to make a complete outfit for my command, which the general desired, I shall not be able to forward before 1st of March, owing to the scattered condition of my command. It shall be sent up as soon as possible. I have extended the furlough of Tenth Kentucky Cavalry Regiment until 20th of March, as it seemed unavoidable under the circumstances. I hope it may be improved to the extent indicated in recruiting the regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. GILTNER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade and District.

WEST POINT, MISS., *February 20, 1865.*

General CHALMERS:

Order Colonel Russell with the Fourth and Seventh Alabama to camp in vicinity of Columbus until further orders. As soon as Armstrong can cross, dispose of him as directed. I go to Meridian to-day.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVES,
Montgomery, Ala., February 20, 1865.

Lieut. Col. E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: In the absence of the major-general commanding Reserves, I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant. I have informed General Withers of the contents of your favor by letter. In response to the request of the lieutenant-general commanding to be informed as to the numbers and location of the Reserve Forces, I inclose the following report. The strength of several of the commands cannot be given, as they are under the orders of district and post commanders, who have forwarded no duplicate monthly report, as required by General Orders, No. 75, paragraph I, series of 1865.

Very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

R. H. BROWNE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Report of location and strength of reserves of Alabama.

First. Reporting to Major-General Maury: First Regiment Junior Reserves, 330 for duty, at Mobile; Second Regiment Junior Reserves, 428 for duty, at Mobile; Third Battalion Senior Reserves, six companies, at Pollard; one company Senior Reserves, cavalry, at Mobile; two companies Senior Reserves, light artillery, at Mobile.

Second. Reporting to Brigadier-General Adams: Third Regiment Senior Reserves, no report of strength, at Montevallo; Fourth Regiment Senior Reserves, not more than 150 present for duty, at Montgomery, very much disorganized; Hardie's battalion cavalry, six companies, 530 for duty, headquarters Talladega; Barbiere's battalion cavalry (*a*), six companies, headquarters Wilsonville.

Third. Reporting to Lieut. Col. S. Jones, Cahawba, as prison guard: Two companies of infantry, one company of cavalry.

Fourth. Unattached companies: One company infantry, camp guard, 70 strong, Montgomery; two companies cavalry, Eighth Congressional District, 180 strong (*a*); one company cavalry, Selma, 60 strong. (*a*)

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ROSS' CAVALRY BRIGADE,
No. 6. } *Near Deasonville, Miss., February 20, 1865.*

I. All passes to go beyond the limits of this brigade will hereafter be presented to Lieutenant Alexander, provost-marshal, for approval.

II. The provost-marshal will keep a register of all passes granted, noting the time of applicant's return.

III. All persons to whom passes are granted will return them to the provost marshal's office promptly at the expiration of the leave of absence granted, failing to do which, they will be liable to arrest and punishment.

IV. Not more than five men will be allowed to be absent from any one regiment at the same time, and regimental commanders are prohibited from forwarding any additional applications for passes after the five have been granted, unless in urgent and important cases, when the application will be made in form and addressed to the adjutant-general for action of the brigade commander.

V. All passes forwarded for approval at brigade headquarters must be numbered at regimental headquarters and must state the business or object of application in asking a pass and the exact date and hour of his return.

VI. Applications for enlisted men must be made by their immediate commanding officers.

VII. Regimental and company commanders are charged with the most rigid observance and enforcement of these regulations and will use every effort to discipline their men and render more efficient their respective commands.

By order of Brigadier-General Ross:

D. R. GURLEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR ADDRESS.] HDQRS. ROSS' CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Deasonville, Miss., February 20, 1865.

SOLDIERS:

Through the indulgence of your department commander (Lieutenant-General Taylor) you have received the privilege of furloughs to the extent of half your number at once. As soon as the first half furloughs shall have returned the others will receive a similar indulgence. It is perhaps unnecessary, therefore, to urge your prompt return. Justice

(*a*) These companies do not properly belong to the Reserve Forces, but under special instructions from the honorable Secretary of War they are retained as at present organized.

to your comrades who remain behind, and respect for the authorities who have extended to you this indulgence, should impel you to respond promptly to the orders of the officers who accompany you, and not remain absent longer than is absolutely necessary. I have this one request to make of you: Obtain all the recruits you can. Our country needs the services of all her gallant sons, and nowhere can this be rendered more efficient than in this department. Let each officer and man exert himself to procure enlistments for his company and regiment. Bring back, too, those misguided men who deserted their colors and have gone across the Mississippi River without authority. The last opportunity is now offered them for redeeming their characters and erasing the only dark stain upon their reputation. If they will return at once, an amnesty is hereby granted them. If they fail or refuse to do so, they shall suffer the consequences and remain branded as deserters, and it is hoped public opinion, if not the authorities, will drive them from their homes and from the State.

L. S. ROSS,
Brigadier-General.

BRISTOL, *February 20, 1865.*

Maj. J. S. JOHNSTON:

Enemy still in vicinity of Moiser's Mill, but sign of a move in this way more than a week ago.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

RICHMOND, *February 20, 1865.*

Col. R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit herewith* rosters of the officers of the Second, Seventh, and Eleventh Kentucky, and Ninth Tennessee Regiments of Cavalry (Morgan's old division), rosters of the officers of the First, Third, and Fourth Battalions Kentucky Cavalry (these being the temporary organizations into which the old division has been consolidated for service), rosters of the staff officers at brigade headquarters, with copies of orders assigning them to duty, as far as could be obtained. List of employés at brigade headquarters, roster of staff officers of the First, Third, and Fourth Battalions Kentucky Cavalry, with lists of their employés, field return of brigade at date of inspection by me, and letter from Brig. Gen. B. W. Duke, commanding, inclosing these papers. General Morgan's old division consisted originally of First Brigade, Col. B. W. Duke commanding: Second Kentucky, Colonel Duke; Fifth Kentucky, Colonel Smith; Ninth Tennessee, Colonel Ward; Ninth Kentucky, Colonel Breckinridge; Sixth Kentucky, Colonel Grigsby; and Second Brigade, Col. A. R. Johnson commanding: Tenth Kentucky, Colonel Johnson; Eighth Kentucky, Colonel Cluke; Eleventh Kentucky, Colonel Chenault; Seventh Kentucky, Colonel Gano; Fourteenth Kentucky, Colonel Morgan. Of these regiments, Breckinridge's has been transferred, and that portion of Johnson's not held as prisoners of war, with the exception of fifteen or twenty men with this brigade, is with Lyon's command (Johnson's successor in command of Southwestern Kentucky). The remainder of the regi-

* Inclosures omitted.

ments are now organized into three battalions, and compose Duke's brigade. You will perceive on examination of the lists of staff officers at brigade headquarters, there are two brigade commissaries, viz, Majors Elliott and Morgan. The former is the one General Duke desires to retain. He has served a long time in this capacity with the brigade; has recently been exchanged and rejoined it. Major Morgan was assigned while Major Elliott was a prisoner. There is also serving with this command at brigade headquarters a Major Llewellyn. The grounds on which he bases his claim to be considered an officer of the quartermaster's department are as follows: "Maj. D. H. Llewellyn, quartermaster's department, appointed by General E. Kirby Smith, September, 1862. No order of appointment issued by General Smith. Assigned to duty with General Morgan's command by General Kirby Smith. No written order on the subject; merely a verbal understanding between General Smith and General Morgan. Bond as captain sent to Quartermaster-General by the hands of Colonel Grenfell, and receipt of it acknowledged by Colonel Myers, Quartermaster-General, and order sent by him on Lieut. Col. Albert Smith, chief paymaster, for $400,000 funds about November, 1862. Has been acting as major in quartermaster's department since that time. Recently assigned as quartermaster First Kentucky Battalion by orders from War Department." This memorandum is made from data furnished by himself.

Attention is respectfully invited to the case of M. Barlow on same list, reported as lieutenant of ordnance and appointed as such by Brigadier-General Buford. This person I found previously at Wytheville, in inspecting that post, in charge of the saddle factory of Morgan's (now Duke's) command. He then represented himself as having been appointed lieutenant of ordnance by the War Department and stated he had left his letter of appointment in the hands of Colonel Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance, for safe-keeping. His report of his status was forwarded by me from Wytheville. Is he not a civilian and liable to conscription? I called the attention of the enrolling officer at Wytheville to him, and he only awaits definite information before arresting him. His management of the saddle factory at Wytheville is now undergoing examination at that place. General Duke and Major Webber, commanding battalion, are desirous of having Eli Marks, acting regimental quartermaster of the Fourth Kentucky Battalion Cavalry, appointed in the department. He was appointed regimental quartermaster of the Second Kentucky Regiment by General Morgan, and has been acting in that capacity since December, 1862 (a few days after the organization of the regiment), and until an order was received assigning Captain Llewellyn, of whom previous mention has been made, to that position. Captain Llewellyn had been previously acting as brigade and division quartermaster. Capt. W. H. Jones, Second Kentucky, commanded the Eleventh Company of that regiment and was directed to report to Col. Dick Morgan as a supernumerary company. He went into Kentucky with General Morgan, and was cut off, and is believed to have joined Chenoweth's regiment, of Lyon's brigade, now in that State, with his own company and many other men belonging to Duke's brigade. He is supposed to be acting as major of Chenoweth's regiment. C. L. Bennett, regimental quartermaster First Kentucky Battalion, was appointed quartermaster of his regiment (Ninth Tennessee) by Colonel Ward, commanding, a few days after its organization to succeed Capt. J. B. Lester, assistant quartermaster, who resigned, and has been acting as quartermaster of that regiment and subsequently of the First Kentucky Battalion, into which it was temporarily

merged since that time. His official bond was forwarded to the Quartermaster-General. He was captured in Morgan's raid and has recently been exchanged. No appointment has been received and it is recommended by General Duke and Lieutenant-Colonel Alston, commanding battalion, that this be sent. H. C. Ellis, acting as assistant commissary of subsistence Ninth Tennessee since the organization of that command and subsequently of First Kentucky Battalion into which that regiment is temporarily merged, is also recommended for appointment by General Duke and Lieutenant-Colonel Alston. You will perceive that many of the appointments in this brigade are, to say the least, very irregular. Officers seem to have been appointed and assigned to duty by persons having no authority whatever, many of them having been acting as such for years, and it is for the Department to decide whether they will be allowed to continue as such. The information to be obtained is very meager. In some instances whole regiments of Morgan's old division are without a single commissioned officer present and the records are very imperfect. I have here furnished you with all the information which could be collected relative to their permanent and temporary organizations, much of the data concerning the former having been given me from memory. The horses in this command were, with few exceptions, unserviceable from scratches, foot-evil, and sore back. They had recently come off a very severe campaign, and had been traveling rapidly over roads in horrible condition and in intensely cold weather. The arms, although not clean, were generally in serviceable condition. About one-fourth of the men need arms and one-third lack accouterments. There were present at the date of my inspection 328 men, and their discipline seemed to be better [than] that of the other commands of the department with the exception of Giltner's brigade, which is about the same, particularly in Duke's own regiment, Second Regiment Kentucky Cavalry, now Fourth Battalion Kentucky Cavalry. On my last visit to the command I found them camped about two miles from Abingdon and going into huts for the winter, their horses having been sent to North Carolina to be foraged. I fully concur in the opinion expressed to me by Brigadier-General Duke that the interests of the service would be enhanced by removing these troops from this department. Their propinquity to their homes, the nature of the country in which they operate, together with the loose and irregular manner in which they have, until recently, been managed, renders it exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to keep them together in camp, recruiting their ranks in Kentucky being usually the pretext for wandering over into that State.

With much respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

D. T. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 43. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, February 21, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

IV. Surg. James B. Cowan is hereby assigned to duty as medical director Forrest's cavalry corps, Army of Tennessee.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
Meridian, Miss., February 21, 1865.

Lieut. Col. E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The following light-mounted batteries are at Mobile, viz:

Names.	Number of guns.	Kind of guns.
Lowe's	4	20-pounder Parrotts.
Culpeper's	4	12-pounder Napoleons.
Tobin's	4	Two 3-inch rifled, two 12-pounder howitzers.
Winston's (section)	2	One 10-pounder Parrott, one 12-pounder howitzer.
Abbay's	4	12-pounder Napoleons.
Clanton's (section)	2	One 10-pounder Parrott, one 12-pounder.
Jenks'	4	12-pounder Napoleons.

I have the honor to suggest that the following disposition be made of them in case Mobile should be invested: That Lowe's and Abbay's batteries remain under the command of the general commanding the district; that Culpeper's, Tobin's, and Winston's (section) operate with the cavalry outside the city; that Clanton exchange his 10-pounder Parrott with Winston for one of his 12-pounder howitzers and turn over his horses, mules, and wagons, &c., to be given to Winston and Culpeper (as Clanton has but few animals), and that Clanton, with his two guns, &c., report to Brig. Gen. D. W. Adams for duty, who will unite him with his section at Coosa bridge; that Jenks' battery be ordered to Selma, Ala., to report to Brigadier-General Adams, from which point it can be ordered to such places as the good of the service or the exigencies of the occasion may require. This battery was organized in Mobile, and most of the men live in the city, and its removal to the point suggested will be of advantage to its discipline and efficiency, whereas, if it is removed while the city is threatened, the men will desert and go into the city, and General Adams earnestly requests that a battery be sent to him. The 30-pounder Parrott guns ordered for Mobile by Lieutenant-General Taylor are being forwarded, which will replace these batteries. Should the city be besieged these light batteries would be driven in the line of works and would no longer be of use as mounted batteries, while supplies for the animals could not be obtained, and the small number of efficient light batteries in the department render the withdrawal of these from Mobile absolutely necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. A. WEST,
Major and Chief of Artillery.

MERIDIAN, *February 21, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS,
Selma or Montevallo:

Following just received from General Maury, dated to-day:

Scouts from Pensacola report 12,000 troops at navy-yard. Raid in direction of Pollard meditated soon.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to General Forrest.)

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Meridian, February 21, 1865.

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS,
Commanding, &c., Montevallo, Ala.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to state to you that should the enemy move from Pensacola, either upon Mobile or the interior, the cavalry of General Maury's command east of the bay have been instructed to resist his advance in front, and in case they are cut off from the city to report to you for orders. In such event you will assume control of them, and also of that portion of General Maury's district which the intrusion of the enemy may isolate from him, making proper provisions for the safety of all public property, and for its timely removal, if necessary, to some secure point in Georgia. The rolling stock of the railroad should also be cared for, but in no event should either engines or locomotives be destroyed. Where it is impracticable to remove these, the displacement and preservation of some essential portion of the machinery will render them useless to the enemy and invaluable to us when we again possess the country. In the general removal of public property before the advance of the enemy, you will except from the operations of this order all hospitals and sick, whom the lieutenant-general commanding desires to remain undisturbed. I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to add, with regard to your garrisons and fortified posts, that timely provisions should be made for supplying them with the stores and munitions they will need during the time you anticipate them to hold out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. WATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Major-General Maury, Mobile, Ala.)

MERIDIAN, *February 21, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS,
Selma or Montevallo, Ala.:

There is a surplus of field guns and ammunition therefor at Demopolis, and can supply any deficiencies you have in that respect. It is more than ever important that the points heretofore indicated in your district should be fortified strongly and furnished with plenty of artillery. Telegraph additional number needed and they will be immediately turned over to you. Get from the Governor all the militia you can and at once practice them and your reserves in the use of artillery in the fortified places of your district. Sharp's and Brantly's brigades were sent to report to you until such time as they might be ordered to Carolina. In the meantime you will, of course, use them at Montgomery, Selma, or elsewhere, as you may deem necessary. * * * Engineer negroes have been ordered back from Georgia to Central Alabama to be turned over to your engineer officer. As fast as the engineer department can turn these or other enrolled negroes over to you you must release and return to owners an equal number of the negroes you may have impressed to meet emergency.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *February 21, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. WIRT ADAMS,
Jackson, Miss.:

If the enemy is coming from Vicksburg your own line will be proper one to concentrate upon in his front, it being much the most important one to watch and defend. In that event, you should leave a small force of good scouts, under intelligent, reliable officers, in lower part of your district to observe and report movements of enemy.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. ROSS' CAVALRY BRIGADE, *Deasonville, Miss., February 21, 1865.*

For tried courage and approved worth Sergt. Henry King and Privates Ed. Nobles and Ben. Simmons are hereby authorized, while on furlough in Texas, to enlist a company for escort duty at the headquarters of this brigade. Upon their success in raising the company and bringing it to this side of the Mississippi River will depend their commissions.

By order of Brigadier-General Ross:

D. R. GURLEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS VAUGHN'S BRIGADE CAVALRY,
Bristol, Tenn., February 21, 1865.

Maj. J. STODDARD JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: There is such a scarcity of grain in this country, and necessities of dependent families so great, that I am unable to determine the maximum amount of grain which should be left in the hands of citizens for home consumption; therefore would like very much that a notice from department headquarters should be sent to me in order that my action may [be] uniform on such occasions, and the unnecessary annoyance and oppression of citizens prevented. I would also state that my information from reliable Southern men, from within the enemy's lines, state that the Federal forces are preparing for a move into North Carolina, and my impression is that an advance upon our part on this front will thwart their plans. With the presence of the re-enforcements now in this department on our front we can force them to abandon any project they may contemplate and compel them to the defensive. On account of the scarcity of forage, infantry or dismounted men would be preferred.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
West Point, Miss., February 22, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Commanding Department, &c., Meridian:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of yesterday, inclosing copy of instructions to Brigadier-General Adams.

I sent you a special messenger this morning asking instructions, also to get your views as to the proper disposition of my troops. Have already ordered Brigadier-General Adams to retain all the troops he had and to withdraw everything from the bottom and prepare to meet the enemy. McGuirk's regiment, of Gholson's brigade, was also ordered to report to him, and orders are sent him to-day to carry out your instructions. Brigadier-General Chalmers has also been ordered to move Armstrong's brigade across the Tombigbee, to supply him at once with everything needed, and put it in motion for Selma. I send my ordnance officer, Capt. C. S. Hill, down to-day to hurry forward supplies now on the way, and hope he may be able to get arms, &c. Have been getting up all the arms I can find scattered through the country, but will require 2,000 stand. Have both written and telegraphed in regard to the horses for artillery, and feel some uneasiness on that score, for unless I get them will only be able to move with one battery.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

WEST POINT, MISS., *February 22, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. J. R. CHALMERS:

Prepare Armstrong's brigade to move to Selma. Move him across the Tombigbee and make requisitions for everything he needs so as to supply him before he gets below Pickensville.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

JACKSON, MISS., *February 22, 1865.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

General Forrest orders Mabry's command to remain here and join my regiment to-day.

THOMAS LIPSCOMB.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. CHALMERS' DIVISION CAVALRY, *Near Columbus, Miss., February 22, 1865.*

General Orders, No. 1, from these headquarters, assuming command of all the Mississippi cavalry in the Confederate service in this district does not include any troops belonging to the Reserve Corps.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. CHALMERS' DIVISION CAVALRY, *Near Columbus, Miss., February 22, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

II. The following unattached companies belonging to the Reserve Corps are relieved from duty with Adams' brigade, cavalry: Captain Butler's company (Mississippi) cavalry, Captain Ashby's company (Mississippi) cavalry, Captain Withers' company (Mississippi) cavalry.

* * * * * * *

IV. The Seventh Regiment Mississippi Cavalry is relieved from duty with Starke's brigade and will report to Brigadier-General Armstrong, commanding brigade, for duty with that brigade.

V. The Seventh Mississippi Cavalry and Ballentine's regiment (Mississippi) cavalry will be consolidated and the regiment thus formed will be known as the Seventh Regiment Mississippi Cavalry.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *February 22, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War:

General Vaughn telegraphs that the enemy with 2,000 infantry advanced to Greeneville yesterday at 1 p. m. No cavalry had made its appearance. Will advise you on receipt of further intelligence.

J. S. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General

BRISTOL, [*February*] *22, 1865—9.40.*

Maj. J. S. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The enemy are advancing. At Greeneville yesterday, at 1 p. m., 2,000 infantry, no cavalry, made their appearance. Election to-day.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, &C.,
Bristol, February 22, 1865—1 p. m.

Major JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: The enemy came into Greeneville yesterday at 1 p. m. His force is estimated at some 2,000 strong, all infantry, no cavalry having been seen. The enemy's strength is obtained through prisoners who were captured by the enemy and escaped. I am concentrating my forces so as to check any advance east of the Watauga line. The enemy's cavalry is somewhere east of Knoxville, but not more than 1,000 strong unless re-enforced recently, of which I have no notification. To hold the election is the cause of the advance, I think.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BRISTOL, TENN., *February 23, 1865.*
(Received 9.20.)

Maj. J. S. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Enemy still at Greeneville, 12 m. yesterday. Strength, 850. Thought to cover a raid into North Carolina. Will advise you this evening.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE,
Lee County, Va., February 23, 1865.

Major JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I am just in receipt of a communication from General Vaughn, saying that 500 Yankees made their appearance in Greeneville on 21st instant, the advance it was reported of 2,000 infantry. He did not know whether it was their intention to move any farther east or not, but desired me to move to Kingsport so as to co-operate with him on Watauga. I have very little doubt but that the only object of the enemy is to occupy Greeneville, and perhaps Jonesborough, for the purpose of holding the "Brownlow election," 4th of March. I do not think with their reported strength they would venture across the Watauga and Holston to occupy Bristol and Blountsville. My effective strength is not now one-half or one-third of my real strength, owing to the absence of Tenth Kentucky Cavalry and Jenkins' company, and the fact that Seventh Confederate (numbering 200) are about half dismounted and two-thirds unarmed. This leaves me with Fourth and Tenth Kentucky mounted and Sixty-fourth Virginia, aggregate some 450, of which some are dismounted, and many with lame horses; and the roads are now in such a condition that it would almost dismount the rest. The general (Vaughn) desires that I move to Kingsport to take the position vacated by Colonel Carter, who is to move to Devault's ford on Watauga. I shall of course give all the assistance I am able, and if the enemy should seriously threaten an invasion of Virginia I could bring 600 to 800 men to bear, I believe, if I could get arms for them. I shall spare no exertion to collect all army guns in the country, but shall, no doubt, have to rely on ordnance department for a good many guns, for most of these absentees whom I am gathering up are without arms; and most all my men want cartridge-boxes, &c. But my report will be sent up soon, embracing every want. It would be a calamity to leave this country now, just when I am getting everything in working order, and in three weeks could have 300 or 400 men brought into service and my command in some state of discipline, and the horses cured of scratches, &c. The Twenty-fifth Virginia Cavalry assemble on 28th instant at Estillville. They are very anxious to remain in this department. I believe they are good men, and the good of the service would be consulted by transferring them. Shall send for my clothing and ordnance stores without delay. Will also attend to the matter of "response to Lincoln's terms" by our soldiers. If it were possible to get along without calling my battalions from here to Kingsport now, it would be greatly to our advantage.

Very truly,

H. L. GILTNER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Lee County, Va., February 23, 1865.

General VAUGHN:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your communication informing me of the occupation of Greeneville by 500 Yankees and the reported advance of 2,000 infantry, and desiring me to move to Kingsport to co-operate with you on the Watauga. I suppose their object is to hold the elections in East Tennessee, and have very little idea they intend coming farther than Jonesborough, if that high. I hardly think they would endeavor

to cross the Watauga to occupy Bristol or make an advance into Virginia with 2,000 men. My effective force is very much weakened by the absence of two of my best battalions and the want of horses and arms for many who are present. I shall, however, cheerfully give you such aid as I am able, but sincerely hope I shall not be compelled to march over such roads as we now have to Kingsport before you inform me that the demonstrations of the enemy do not require my assistance. Please let me know immediately and frequently of their movements, strength, &c., so that I can act accordingly.

Very respectfully,

H. L. GILTNER,
Colonel, Commanding, &c.

BRISTOL, *February 24, 1865.*
(Received 12.30.)

Major JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The enemy at Greeneville retired yesterday morning. Colonel Tool reports that General Gillem, with his force, moved up the French Broad River Monday in direction of North Carolina. Force estimated 3,000, mounted. What orders have you for me?

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

BRISTOL, *February 24, 1865.*
(Received 2.20.)

Major JOHNSTON:

Shall I follow the enemy? My force will be small.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

BRISTOL, *February 24, 1865.*
(Received 2 p. m.)

General ECHOLS:

Where will I concentrate my brigade? Part is at Kingsport and part below Jonesborough.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

BRISTOL, *February 24, 1865.*
(Received 2.15.)

General ECHOLS:

Did you receive my dispatch in regard to General Gillem's move into North Carolina?

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

BRISTOL, *February 24, 1865.*
(Received 3.20 p. m.)

General ECHOLS:

If Gillem moved on he has passed Palmer before noon.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

BRISTOL, *February 24, 1865.*
(Received 5 o'clock.)

General ECHOLS:

It is a raid on Salisbury. The route for us to strike them will be through Elizabethton to Lenoir, N. C. There are 900 effective men in my brigade.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

BRISTOL, *February 24, 1865.*
(Received 8.35.)

General ECHOLS:

I doubt whether I am strong enough, but am ready to obey orders. I can concentrate and move Sunday morning.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

BRISTOL, *February 24, 1865.*
(Received 8.35.)

Brigadier-General ECHOLS:

Below find all the information I have. Colonel Tool is a good officer.

Last night I moved round the enemy in Greeneville, where I received reliable information that General Gillem, with his command, had moved up the French Broad River in direction of North Carolina.

SAMUEL TOOL,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Very respectfully,

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

GLADE SPRING, *February 24, 1865.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

General ECHOLS:

Enemy's cavalry, 2,000, are reported in Carter County. May intend flank movement by way Taylorsville to this place. Road good.

WM. B. BYERS.

BRISTOL, *February 24, 1865.*
(Received 3.20.)

General ECHOLS:

Quickest way to communicate with Palmer is by telegraph to Salisbury, railroad to Morganton, and by his courier-line from Morganton.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *February 24, 1865.*

Col. R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

COLONEL: I had the honor on 4th instant of forwarding by mail from Canton, Miss., my inspection report of Mabry's brigade of cavalry. The interruption of railroad communication has made me appre-

hensive lest that report should miscarry, and I deemed it prudent not to intrust others to the mail, but hold them until a favorable opportunity presented of forwarding them with some prospect of their reaching you safely. Such an opportunity now offers, and I have the honor to transmit herewith by the hands of Capt. S. W. Whitney, of the commissary department, who goes to Richmond as special messenger from department headquarters, the following inspection reports: First, inspection report of purchasing commissary, Third District of Mississippi, Maj. W. M. Strickland; second, inspection report of post and purchasing commissary, Canton, Capt. W. H. Johnson; third, inspection report of Way Hospital, Grenada, Surg. J. W. Frazier; fourth, inspection report of post and purchasing quartermaster, Grenada, Capt. B. Mickle; fifth, inspection report of Way Hospital, Canton, Surg. Jas. H. Wilson. In my letter of advice accompanying the inspection report of Mabry's brigade I explained that I had not visited East Louisiana because of a dispatch from General Hodge, commanding, to General Martin at Jackson, that the enemy was on the advance from Baton Rouge, and that he was moving toward Clinton, La., with his forces to meet them. Knowing that I could accomplish nothing there under such circumstances, I directed my steps northward, with a view to inspect the cavalry in the neighborhood of Grenada and Canton. All that I have been able to accomplish, however, is the inspection of Mabry's brigade and the officers of the posts mentioned. The cavalry has been so constantly on the move and so many changes were being made that I soon discovered that I was losing time in fruitless rides on horseback across the country in search of them. At Grenada General M. J. Wright had just taken command of that sub-district the day before I arrived, and had hardly gotten matters in hand sufficiently to give me any information. I determined, therefore, to return to this place and seek an interview with Lieutenant-General Taylor, although I had conversed with him upon the subject of my orders previous to going into that section of the State. I learn from General Taylor that he has determined upon a complete reorganization or remodeling of all the cavalry in this military department, and that General Forrest is now occupied with this plan, with his headquarters at West Point, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. I am further informed that he has now in camp at and near that place organized, equipped, and ready for the field fully 6,000 cavalry, and that this force is being increased by daily additions of stragglers and others returning to their commands. In a few days he thinks the whole will be in good condition for inspection. The troops in East Louisiana are being transferred and others sent to relieve them. I design, therefore, going to West Point to begin my labors, and will forward my reports with as much rapidity as the nature of the duties to be performed will admit. There have been several independent companies of scouts operating in the swamps along the Mississippi front that seem to have been under the control of no one in particular. As at present organized, no inspections can be made of them. They are regular banditti, preying upon friends and foes, and the country people have suffered greatly from their depredations. It is impossible to get at them, except by sending a force to capture them and bring them out of their lurking places in the swamps. Their leaders are Blackburn, Johnson, Montgomery, Norwood, Gillam, and Evans. Gillam's company haunts in the Big Black Swamp, near Goodman's Station, and east of the Central Railroad. Evans is the only one who

appears to be doing any good, and from what I can learn it is probable that with a proper organization he and his company could be made serviceable and reliable. All the others mentioned should be broken up entirely, and I learn from General Taylor that proper steps are being taken in that direction by General Forrest.

Another great evil exists in the organization known as "Bradford's Battalion." Major Bradford, as I understand it, has received authority from the Secretary of War to raise a battalion of scouts by selecting such men as he may choose from any of the organized commands in this department. Whatever good may have been anticipated in granting such authority, the effect, I am satisfied, has been evil and only evil. Men absent from their commands on furloughs and in many instances on special and important duty have been taken and mustered into this battalion without the knowledge of their former commanders, and after having been reported by them absent without leave or deserters for some time the order of transfer has made its appearance. Instances came under my observation during my inspection of Mabry's brigade. Complaints of this are frequent, and the effect is to produce demoralization among the several commands. I am further satisfied that this command has not performed the service assigned it when the authority was given, and to this day it would be difficult to discover the benefit that has resulted from its organization. The authority coming directly from the Secretary of War, the department commander hesitates to interfere with the organization. Again, the guards on railroad cars at the various posts and the couriers at some of the headquarters are in too many instances able-bodied men, who have been accustomed to the duties of the soldier and who ought, officers and men, to be in the field. The reorganization of the cavalry in this department will, I am satisfied, operate advantageously to the service. The step was greatly needed, for the frequency and ease with which private individuals have been able to communicate with the enemy and carry on an illicit traffic along the entire Mississippi front has been a crying evil. Cotton is sent in and goods brought out of the enemy's lines almost daily, with the very natural result of utter demoralization in the communities near the lines and its baleful influences spreading to remoter portions of the State. The department commander, if I know his mind, has it at heart to correct this, and I have no doubt that, with the completion of his present plans, the cavalry will be advantageously employed in the effort to suppress the evil. In conclusion, I deem it right to call attention to the great want of money in this department. It is felt in every branch of the service. The soldiers are not paid, the people hold claims against the Government of long standing, the credit of Government is greatly impaired, and nearly all its officers and agents are crippled in important transactions for want of funds. Supplies may yet be obtained in great quantity for money, but bonds and certificates are not available.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. GIRAULT,
Major and Assistant Inspector-General.

MACON, GA., *February 24, 1865.*

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Augusta, Ga.:

General Taylor telegraphs to General Cobb that in view of present contingencies it is important to fortify and garrison Columbus and

West Point. He has no troops for the purpose, and has telegraphed General Taylor for more definite information. If necessary am I authorized to stop at Columbus men and officers returning to the army?

J. B. EUSTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *February 24, 1865.*

Major-General FORREST,
West Point or Rienzi, Miss.:

Have sent no orders which will conflict with yours to Roddey. Most of Federal prisoners have been sent east from this department. Agree to nothing in this reference till propositions are sent here and the Bureau of Exchange consulted. General Adams reports no immediate prospect of an advance from Vicksburg. General Maury reports from 12,000 to 14,000 troops at Pensacola. It is now very important to know what force the enemy has about Eastport to endanger Prairie Country.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL ALABAMA,
Montevallo, February 24, 1865.

Maj. W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Meridian, Miss.:

MAJOR: I am in receipt of your telegram of the 22d instant and of Captain Watt's written communication of the 21st instant, giving me instruction from the lieutenant-general commanding the department to meet contingencies, &c. As I will have no source of information here in the event of General Maury's communication being cut with the eastern portion of his district, please advise or direct him to advise me promptly in such a contingency. In reference to artillery, I can place all you would probably have to spare, or twenty-four additional pieces at least in the fortifications at Demopolis, Selma, and Montgomery. I would like also to have 100 rounds of ammunition to each piece. I send Captain Vance with this under instructions to receive and dispose of the pieces as directed. I wish to call the attention of the lieutenant-general commanding to the importance of placing some additional force of cavalry and infantry at my command in the present threatening attitude of affairs. The fortifications at Demopolis, Selma, and Montgomery would require at least 2,500 men to man or hold the lines at any one of these places. The three lines of railway in this district cover such an extent that it would require at least 3,000 disciplined cavalry to protect them against ordinary raids. All that I have at present are the two brigades recently reported at Montgomery, and, it seems, only reporting temporarily, amounting to 600 effective for duty, infantry reserves, 400; cavalry reserves, 500; dismounted cavalry, 300. In front of me, not subject to my orders, Brigadier-General Roddey has, I am informed, 600 cavalry, but when or where he will move I am left to conjecture. I have no confidence and place no dependence upon the cavalry or infantry reserves. They are untried troops, in their country, and will fall out and linger about their homes if the enemy advances. Under this state of case you will perceive that I have no reliable fighting force except the two infantry brigades left awaiting orders at Montgomery.

If it is desired that I should make defense against even a respectable raid, I should have at least 2,000 cavalry and as many infantry. Owing to the near proximity of the enemy and extent of the district and very slow and limited means of transportation, it would be impossible for me to defend it with a small force. If the interest of the public service requires that I should remain with this command, I hope the means will be placed at my command to avert calamity, or, if they cannot be, that I will not be held responsible for unavoidable results. I will again apply to Governor Watts, but have no confidence in success. I have made repeated efforts to get him to turn out his militia, but either he will not order or they will not come, and when they do they are of little or no value.

Very respectfully, major,

DANL. W. ADAMS,
Brigadier-General.

MERIDIAN, *February 24, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS,
Montevallo, Ala.:

Enemy threatening Central Alabama with Fourth Corps, which are camped, at last accounts, between Huntsville and Whitesburg. General Maury reports from 12,000 to 14,000 troops at Pensacola. General Forrest has ordered General Roddey to concentrate his troops in vicinity of Montevallo.

By command of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *February 24, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. WIRT ADAMS,
Jackson, Miss.:

Enemy is threatening Central Alabama from Huntsville and Whitesburg. General Maury reports from 12,000 to 14,000 troops at Pensacola. It is of first importance to know whether enemy will move from Vicksburg. The moment it is certain he will not, you should send to General Forrest the troops heretofore ordered from your district.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, EAST TENNESSEE,
Bristol, February 24, 1865.

Major JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: The enemy are still at Greeneville in small force. Rumor says General Stoneman has returned to Knoxville, and there is every evidence of a move of some character on the part of the enemy. It is either to go into North Carolina or come in this direction. This is certain, for my information is from an undoubted authority, and I give you warning in time so that you may prepare for the emergency. The sooner preparations are made to meet the enemy's advance the better.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., *February 25, 1865—1.15 p. m.*

General R. E. LEE,
Richmond, Va.:

General Roddey reports from near Moulton, Ala., that enemy at Huntsville is reported collecting supplies for an early move on Selma via Tuscaloosa. Timbers are being delivered at Decatur for railroad bridge. Fourth Army Corps, Wood's, is encamped about Huntsville. Force there and at Stevenson estimated at 10,000 to 18,000 infantry.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

MACON, GA., *February 25, 1865.*

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Augusta, Ga.:

General Cobb suggests that men returning to Virginia army be detained to garrison Columbus. Will you authorize their detention?

J. B. EUSTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
Charlotte, N. C., February 25, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. RICHARD TAYLOR,
Meridian, Miss.:

GENERAL: General Beauregard directs that should the enemy attack Mobile you will order at once all wagons, trains, and artillery of the Army of Tennessee now at Demopolis or anywhere in the State of Alabama, to Macon, Ga., where further orders will reach them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the Light Artillery in the District of the Gulf, Maj. Henry C. Semple commanding, for February 25, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
Field and staff	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....
Jenks' battery *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winston's battery *b*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third Missouri battery	4	86	83	97	116	.....	4
Abbay's battery	4	66	62	77	104	.....	4
Culpeper's battery *b*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobin's battery	5	91	89	109	151	.....	4
Total	17	243	234	287	375	.....	12

a Started to Selma 25th. *b* No report received.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
DISTRICT OF SOUTH MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Jackson, Miss., February 25, 1865.

Brig. Gen. WIRT ADAMS,
Comdg. District of South Mississippi and East Louisiana:

GENERAL: In obedience to telegram of the 21st instant from department headquarters instructing your seizure of the trans-Mississippi arms at Canton and their immediate transmission to Meridian, Miss., I have the honor to state that upon its being referred to me I at once ordered Ordnance Sergt. J. H. Montfort, at Canton, to send them to this point in the following telegram:

By command of General Taylor you will immediately bring to this point all the trans-Mississippi arms and accouterments at Canton. See that this order is executed at once and that you attend them in person.

On the succeeding day, the 22d instant, I received this reply from Sergeant Montfort:

Track torn up; will start down with guns to-morrow evening.

Instead, however, of the road being repaired by the evening of the 23d, as intimated in the above dispatch, the train was not able to leave Canton before the afternoon of the 24th, on the night of which it ran off the track in the vicinity of Madison Station, at which point it is now detained, with prospects of reaching here in a day or so.

Hoping, general, this may satisfactorily explain the cause of the detention of these arms, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. WARFIELD,
Lieut. and Ordnance Officer, District of South Miss. and East La.

JACKSON, MISS., *February 25, 1865.*

Capt. W. A. GOODMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Chalmers' Div. of Cavalry, Columbus, Miss.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of paragraphs XI and XV, Special Orders, No. 28, from district headquarters, assigning General Chalmers to the command of the Mississippi cavalry in the district, and providing for its organization into a division of three brigades, to be known as Chalmers' Division, and to be commanded by Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers. I beg also to acknowledge receipt of General Orders, Nos. 1 and 2, from division headquarters, with paragraphs IV and V, Special Orders, No. 16, accompanying, and to say they shall be executed with as little delay as practicable. The disembarking of a considerable cavalry force at Vicksburg on the 19th instant, its advance in the direction of Big Black, and the daily expectation of an advance of this force against my lines, coupled with telegraphic order of Major-General Forrest to retain till further orders all cavalry in this district, have prevented my sending to their proper brigades the Fourth and Sixth Mississippi Regiments, which are assigned to Starke's brigade. My whole force here at present consists of Mabry's former brigade, a remnant of Ross' brigade, and Wood's regiment, making altogether an effective total of 1,000 men. McGuirk's regiment is now returning from North Mississippi, and upon its arrival I shall send either the Fourth or Sixth Mississippi at once to its proper command, and the remaining regiment at the earliest moment it can be spared. I observe that Withers', Ashby's, and Butler's unattached companies are assigned to my brigade, but, as they belong to the Reserve Forces, I presume I will not be permitted to retain them. In their stead

I would respectfully suggest that the companies of Lay's regiment, of which I inclose a list herewith, may be assigned to me, in order that they may be incorporated with some recognized battalion or regiment. The companies are mere skeletons, and when consolidated would probably make three or four companies of the legal complement. Lay's authority to raise a regiment having been revoked by the War Department these companies were ordered to report to me by Major-General Gardner, when in command of the district.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WIRT ADAMS,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

List of companies of Lay's former regiment: A, Capt. C. A. Hester; B, Capt. Louis Winston; C, Capt. W. D. Sneed; D, Capt. J. T. Williams; E, Capt. E. J. York; F, Capt. P. J. Gibson; G, Capt. J. D. Mitchell; H, Capt. P. H. Wallace; I, Capt. B. F. Kimbrough; K, Capt. John Fletcher.

STAUNTON, *February 25, 1865.*
(Received 5.30.)

Brigadier-General ECHOLS:

I have been notified by General Lee that Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee has been added to my department. What is state of things in East Tennessee? Where is Maj. Stoddard Johnston? Let your brigade be held in readiness to move to railroad at Dublin at a moment's notice. Continue in charge until further orders.

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. CAVALRY BRIGADE AND DISTRICT,
Lee County, Va., February 25, 1865.

General ECHOLS:

GENERAL: I have just returned from a tour of inspection in which I visited the several battalions of my command, and am glad to be able to report them all increasing in numbers and improving in drill, discipline, &c., but sadly deficient in clothing, arms, equipments, &c. I have sent Major Clarke, my quartermaster, to Wytheville, to receive and receipt for what clothing is coming to my command, and obtain whatever quartermaster stores he is able. Lieutenant Carrington, ordnance officer, also goes after ordnance stores, with full reports of all our wants. It is sincerely hoped he may be successful in obtaining all that is needed. I find the people in the country thoroughly aroused to a sense of duty, and believe that in a fortnight I shall have most of the men liable to military service in the field. With the Twenty-fifth Virginia Cavalry Regiment I believe I could move out of this county by 1st of April with 1,200 or 1,500 effective men, whose course of discipline will insure good service. I had Harrison Thomas, Company B, Fourth Kentucky, executed yesterday, in presence of his regiment. He was charged with repeated desertion and robbing and bushwhacking. It was an assumption of authority, but I believe justified under the circumstances. Nothing but the most severe measures will redeem our army from the great curse of absence without leave and desertion; and the slow process and uncertainty of trial by the military court almost grant an immunity to such offenders. The Seventh Confederate is behaving much better.

Am in hopes of making something out of it. Its physique is as good as a y battalion of my command. Its morale, however, is, or has been, desperately bad. It is increasing almost every day by absentees coming up. I find these people very patriotic, and willing to contribute their sons and their substance to the cause, but their condition will be most destitute and deplorable if the present conscript laws are strictly enforced in this country. There are an unusually small number of old men who are mechanics and artisans, and fewer negroes here, owing to their proximity to the enemy. This being so, it will almost be indispensable to the public economy of this country to make a detail of a few of the most useful tanners, shoemakers, blacksmiths, millers, &c. If such details are not admissible by the War Department I would think it advisable to give these people advantage of the exemption to this extent, due their location as in neutral territory. Please inform me what can be done in the premises. Lieutenant Heslep, enrolling officer for this county, has arrived; is not yet posted sufficiently in his new duties and new district to give me the desired information. The enemy recently made some slight demonstration from Cumberland Gap and Tazewell, East Tenn., but accomplished nothing but the arrest of one citizen. The garrison of Tazewell is composed almost entirely of deserters from our army, and, if permitted to remain here fifteen days longer, shall try and "take them in." Captain Thompson, of Twenty-fifth Virginia, and Captain Tyler, of Sixty fourth Virginia, both recently deserted to the enemy at the Gap. I was endeavoring to arrest Tyler but he had too many friends, and escaped. The people here are very anxious for the permanent occupation of this county. This county is unfortunately located, being surrounded on almost every side by an enemy's country or disloyal neighbors, and subject to continual depredations. Therefore, I would suggest the propriety and expediency of arming the reserves and leaving them here for home defense. I am very thankful for your recommendation for my promotion and very flattering notice of my services, &c. Shall spare no exertion to justify your kind mention of my merits and qualifications.

Ever truly, yours, &c.,

H. L. GILTNER,
Colonel, &c.

P. S.—It would be a very great favor if Major McMahon could send my quota of clothing to the terminus of the macadamized road at Seven-Mile Ford. It is sixty-five miles from my headquarters to Abingdon, over a very rough, bad road, and my teams will be very much exhausted by the time they reach there, and my transportation is very limited anyhow. Major Clarke, quartermaster, will want some quartermaster's funds, as he has had none for four months, and needs it very much. It is hoped Major McMahon will be able to supply him.

Yours, truly,

H. L. GILTNER,
Colonel, &c.

STAUNTON, VA., *February 26, 1865.*
(Received 11.15 27th.)

Maj. J. S. JOHNSTON:

If you have not received orders to report elsewhere, I desire you to remain where you are as assistant adjutant-general if it suits you, as it will be necessary for me to have an officer in Southwestern Virginia.

Can't Vaughn cross the river in Grayson and go after the raiding party? If so, direct him to collect all the cavalry he can and do so.

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant-General.

GLADE SPRING, VA., *February 26, 1865.*
(Received 7.20.)

Maj. J. S. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Reply to dispatch of General Early and explain the location of my brigade. Give the orders to McDonald and Edgar to hold themselves in readiness to move. Direct them to keep secret any intention of moving. Telegraph General Early that I will return from East Tennessee in a day or two. Send me all news to Bristol to-night.

JNO. ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
No. 21. } *Meridian, Miss., February 27, 1865.*

In future the field and line officers of all commands within this department will be held pecuniarily responsible for damages committed by their soldiers on public or private property. Upon presentation of complaints of this nature (their justice being established), boards of disinterested officers or citizens will be appointed to assess the damages, and the amount thereof shall be deducted pro rata from the pay of the officers concerned and turned over to the complainant. In such cases receipts for payment will be taken and forwarded to Richmond to be filed in claim office. This order will be read three times at the head of each command, and district commanders are specially enjoined to see that its provisions are rigidly enforced in every instance.

By command of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

E. SURGET,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. OF CONSCRIPTION, DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Enterprise, February 27, 1865.

Capt. W. F. BULLOCK, Jr.
Assistant Adjutant-General, Meridian:

CAPTAIN: In reply to the telegram of the lieutenant-general commanding department, &c., received this morning, I have the honor to state that the necessary orders have been issued through same medium for assembling at this point forthwith all the Reserve Forces in the State. As fast as the companies arrive the lieutenant-general will be advised. I inclose for your information copy of the orders of the commandant of conscripts, directing the enrolling officers to credit on the quotas of owners all slaves in the employ of railroad companies and in service in the quartermaster and commissary departments on the 1st. Similar instructions have heretofore been issued with respect to slaves in the employment of the Niter and Mining Bureau in this State.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. H. BOYD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In absence of Brigadier-General Brandon.)

[Inclosure.]

CIRCULAR, No. 3. } OFFICE COMMANDANT FOR MISSISSIPPI, *Enterprise, February 17, 1865.*

I. Enrolling officers in this State are instructed in making the impressment of slaves ordered in Circular No. 1, current series, from this office, not to interfere with or disturb the slaves, whether hired or impressed, who, on the 1st of February instant, were in the employ of and actually at work with railroad companies, whose roads are in actual use for military transportation, or with quartermasters or commissaries in this or adjoining States. And such slaves shall be credited to such of the owners thereof as may desire it in making the impressment aforesaid.

II. Every owner claiming such credit will have to produce to the enrolling officer of his county a certificate of the superintendent of the railroad, or of the quartermaster or commissary with whom said slaves are alleged to have been at work as aforesaid, together with an affidavit by said owner that such slave or slaves are now and were really and bona fide on the 1st day of February instant in the employ of and at work for said railroad, quartermaster, or commissary, and were not hired for the purpose of defeating or evading their impressment.

III. Enrolling officers will in their reports account for all such slaves by descriptive list, giving also the names of their owners and all other particulars as prescribed for those that are hired or impressed under Circular No. 1 aforesaid; and the certificate and affidavit required by paragraph II of this circular shall be forwarded with said reports to this office.

By order of Thomas J. Hudson, major and commandant:

RICHARD D. SCREVEN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. CHALMERS' DIVISION CAVALRY, *Columbus, Miss., February 27, 1865.*

The following officers are announced on the staff of the brigadier-general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Col. Thomas W. White, acting assistant inspector-general; Surg. L. H. Hall, chief surgeon.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. CHALMERS' DIVISION CAVALRY, *Columbus, Miss., February 28, 1865.*

I. Lieut. Col. D. A. Outlaw is relieved from duty with this division and will report to Major-General Forrest for orders.

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By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, *Tallahassee, Fla., February 28, 1865.*

The major-general commanding has the gratification of announcing and expressing his thanks for the recent valuable and gallant services rendered by Capt. J. J. Dickison, of the Second Florida Cavalry, and his command. On the 2d instant he crossed the Saint John's River, and in the vicinity of Saint Augustine and Volusia killed 4 of the enemy, including an adjutant, captured 68 prisoners, including the lieutenant-colonel and 3 captains, 18 deserters and traitors, an ambulance, and 10 wagons with their teams, a number of small-arms and horses, and many thousand pounds of cotton, and recrossed the Saint John's with his captures, without the loss of a man. The day after his return from that expedition Captain Dickison started with his command to Levyville, and thence to No. 4 to meet a largely superior force, numerically, of the enemy, reported advancing from Cedar Keys. Early on the morning of the 13th instant he attacked the enemy in a strong position near the Geiger house, and in a sharp engagement of three hours and a half punished the enemy so severely that they fled precipitately to Cedar Keys, leaving a portion of their dead on the field, with the loss of five men wounded, none mortally. Our gallant men killed, wounded, and captured about seventy of the enemy, and recaptured all of the cattle, horses, and wagons, &c., which they had stolen from the citizens on the march. In this handsome affair Captain Dickison had the valuable aid of detachments of the State militia. He mentions in deservedly complimentary terms the admirable conduct of all the officers and men of his command, and notices especially the conspicuous gallantry and good conduct of Lieut. T. J. Bruton, of the artillery, and Sergeant Cox, of Company H, Second Florida Cavalry (acting adjutant). The major-general commanding has had occasion repeatedly to notice publicly, and always with pleasure, the valuable services of Captain Dickison and his command. They well deserve all their fellow-citizens can say in their praise or do in their behalf. Their vigilance, zeal, activity, and gallantry are commended to the imitation of their comrades in arms and countrymen.

By command of Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones:

W. K. BEARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., *February 28, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General TAYLOR,
Meridian, Miss.:

Secretary of War directs that Brigadier-General Roddey should apply to you for orders.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., *February 28, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. P. D. RODDEY,
Moulton, Ala.:

Lieutenant-General Taylor being in command of department, Secretary of War directs you report to him for orders. Keep me advised, however, of movements of enemy.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Abstract from return of the forces in the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee, Brig. Gen. John Echols, C. S. Army, commanding, for February 28, 1865. (a)

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
General staff	14	.....	.....	14	16	.....	.....
Vaughn's brigade	145	989	989	1,308	3,713	.....	.....
Duke's brigade	35	261	261	324	702	.....	.....
Cosby's brigade	22	170	170	243	463	.....	.....
Giltner's brigade	47	499	499	623	876	.....	.....
Witcher's command	16	178	178	215	438	.....	.....
Echols' infantry brigade	35	491	475	662	2,017	.....	.....
Preston's regiment reserves	25	190	188	222	826	.....	.....
Wallace's 4th battalion reserves	8	24	23	44	403	.....	.....
Page's artillery battalion	11	206	205	229	446	.....	6
McCalla's detachment	6	115	115	127	164	.....	.....
Total	364	3,123	3,103	4,006	10,064	.....	6

a Owing to the impossibility of procuring full returns from the brigades in the field, and the fact that most of those sent in are made on improper forms and very incomplete, this return cannot be complete or satisfactory. Steps have been taken, however, to render the next full and accurate. No report from Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, which is on furlough; no report from Seventh Confederate Battalion; no report from Thirteenth Virginia Battalion Reserves, which is on furlough. There are about 500 troops on detached service in the department aiding enrolling officers in enforcing the conscript laws and arresting deserters, &c.

Organization of troops in the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee, commanded by Brig. Gen. John Echols, C. S. Army, February 28, 1865.

INFANTRY.

Echols' Brigade.

22d Virginia, Lieut. Col. John C. McDonald.
23d Virginia Battalion, Maj. William Blessing.
26th Virginia Battalion, Lieut. Col. George M. Edgar.

Preston's Brigade.

5th Virginia Reserves, Col. Robert T. Preston.
4th Virginia Battalion Reserves, Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Wallace.
13th Virginia Battalion Reserves, Lieut. Col. Robert Smith.

CAVALRY.

Cosby's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE B. COSBY.

6th Confederate Battalion, Lieut. L. C. Norman.
2d Kentucky Battalion,* Capt. J. K. Bradshaw.
3d Kentucky Battalion,* Capt. William T. Havens.

Duke's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. BASIL W. DUKE.

1st Kentucky Battalion, Col. William W. Ward.
2d Kentucky Battalion, ——— ———.
3d Kentucky Battalion, Col. Joseph T. Tucker.
4th Kentucky Battalion, Capt. W. R. Messick.

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* Mounted rifles.

Giltner's Brigade.

Col. HENRY L. GILTNER.

7th Confederate Battalion, Lieut. Col. Clarence J. Prentice.
4th Kentucky, Capt. John G. Scott.
10th Kentucky,* Col. Benjamin E. Caudill.
10th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. George R. Diamond.
Independent Kentucky Company, Capt. Barton W. Jenkins.
64th Virginia, Col. Auburn L. Pridemore.

Vaughn's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. VAUGHN.

13th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Samuel J. Winn.
1st Tennessee, Col. James E. Carter.
3d Tennessee,† Col. Newton J. Lillard.
39th Tennessee,† Col. William M. Bradford.
43d Tennessee,† Col. James W. Gillespie.
59th Tennessee,† Col. William L. Eakin.
60th Tennessee,† Col. Nathan Gregg.
61st Tennessee,† Col. James G. Rose.
62d Tennessee,† Maj. William R. Smith.
12th Tennessee Battalion, Maj. George W. Day.
16th Tennessee Battalion, Lieut. Col. John R. Neal.
Abbott's Scouts, Capt. W. R. Abbott.

Witcher's Brigade.

Lieut. Col. VINCENT A. WITCHER.

34th Virginia Battalion, Maj. John A. McFarlane.
Swann's (Virginia) battalion, Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Swann.

ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.

Artillery Battalion.

Maj. RICHARD C. M. PAGE.

Burroughs' (Tennessee) battery, Capt. William H. Burroughs.
Douthat's (Virginia) battery, Capt. Henry C. Douthat.
Lynch's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. J. Peyton Lynch.
McClung's (Tennessee) battery, Lieut. W. G. Dobson.

Engineer Battalion.

Capt. R. C. MCCALLA.

3d Regiment Engineer Troops, Company A.
3d Regiment Engineer Troops, Company E, Capt. William T. Hart.

MERIDIAN, *March 1, 1865.*

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Augusta, Ga.:

Enemy continues to accumulate at Pensacola, and still seems preparing for advance in Alabama from Tennessee River. Have had general freshet here, rendering railroads and telegraphs useless until repaired.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. CHALMERS' DIVISION CAVALRY, *Columbus, Miss., March 1, 1865.*

I. The Fifth Mississippi Cavalry having been consolidated, Capt. W. B. Peery, Company A, of that regiment, being above the conscript age, is at his own request relieved from duty with his company.

* * * * * * *

* Mounted rifles. † Infantry mounted.

IV. Capt. W. W. Tucker will report to Brigadier-General Armstrong, commanding brigade, for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 52. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., March 2, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

VI. The following companies Tennessee cavalry, raised within the enemy's lines by Capt. L. G. Mead under authority of the War Department, are hereby organized into a battalion, to be known as the Twenty-seventh Tennessee Battalion Cavalry: Capt. Jerome Root's, Capt. J. E. McColum's, Capt. J. C. Jenkins', Capt. J. P. Henley's, Capt. Joel Cunningham's, Capt. J. T. Baxter's.

VII. The following companies Alabama cavalry, raised within the enemy's lines by Capt. L. G. Mead under authority of the War Department, are hereby organized into a battalion, to be known as the Twenty-fifth Battalion Alabama Cavalry: Capt. M. E. Johnston's, Capt. F. E. Cotton's, Capt. D. C. Nelson's, Capt. R. L. Welch's, Capt. W. M. Campbell's, Capt. John Cobb's.

* * * * * * *

X. Brig. Gen. H. W. Mercer, Provisional Army, C. S., is relieved from present assignment and will report for duty to Maj. Gen. Howell Cobb, commanding, &c., Reserves of Georgia.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *March 2, 1865.*

General J. R. CHALMERS:

Your dispatch of yesterday just received. Have issued preparatory orders for consolidation, but further action has been delayed to collect absentees and by daily expectation of enemy's advance.

WIRT ADAMS,
Brigadier-General.

MERIDIAN, *March 2, 1865.*

General D. W. ADAMS,
Selma, Ala.:

(If gone to Montgomery, forward.)

Following just received. Send it on to General Cobb:

Roddey's scouts report on 23d from near Huntsville, Fourth Army Corps moving toward Chattanooga. Cavalry gone same point. Intend to make raid through Alabama, coming through Will's Valley.

Ascertain how long it will take to move the engines from the Montgomery and Mobile Road to Columbus, Ga., and have preparations secretly made to do it if it becomes necessary.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, GA., *March 3, 1865.*

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Augusta, Ga.:

Will you keep up communication with the military division, or is it abandoned? Please send substance of order extending Taylor's department. Had I not better go and see him, to have an understanding about department business? I am in the dark.

J. B. EUSTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *March 3, 1865.*

Major-General MAURY,
Mobile, Ala.:

Last from Thomas' army is to the effect that he is moving his infantry and most of his cavalry in direction of Chattanooga. Lieutenant-General Taylor's command has been extended to embrace the State of Georgia. Last from General Beauregard he had good news from Richmond, and was very sanguine of whipping Sherman. Latest from Colonel Brent, dated Augusta, yesterday, the staff of the Army of Tennessee had been ordered to report to General Joseph E. Johnston, at Charlotte.

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 99. } HDQRS. FORREST'S CAVALRY CORPS, *West Point, Miss., March 3, 1865.*

The following are the rules and regulations for the government of the troops of this command:

I. That troops must be camped in the most compact shape possible, conforming, as nearly as the nature of the ground will admit, to that prescribed by the Army Regulations. Officers of every grade must camp with their respective commands. There will be four roll-calls daily: Reveille, 12 m., retreat, and tattoo. When in camps and the weather will permit, the troops will appear under arms at retreat, and under arms at all roll-calls in the presence of the enemy. All the regimental and company officers are required to be present at every roll-call, and immediately after commanders of companies will report the result of same to commanders of regiments, and they report to adjutants or inspectors-general of brigades, as brigade commanders may designate.

II. Brigade commanders will have company, regimental, and brigade drills, whenever the weather will permit, with occasional reviews and recitation in tactics. Also stable and water calls, prescribing times and hours for same; and, when not on the march, regular inspections must be had every Sunday morning.

III. Officers and men will remain in camp habitually. No officer or soldier will be permitted to leave camps for a longer period than twelve hours, without the approval of division commanders; and division commanders, when on outpost or when detached, will be governed by the Army Regulations in granting details and leaves of absence.

IV. Brigade commanders will have all the calls sounded at their headquarters, to be repeated at regimental headquarters, so as to familiarize officers and men with them; especially with those calls most generally used in cavalry, including the "assembly of officers" and "first sergeants."

V. Galloping and other unnecessary use of horses about camps, or on the march, is positively forbidden. No discharging of fire-arms about camps, or on the march, will be allowed, except the approval of the division commander is first obtained.

VI. Guards will parade for such officers as prescribed by Army Regulations; and all sentinels, when on duty, must salute officers according to their rank and in the manner prescribed. The pickets in cavalry must, at all times (day or night), parade on the approach of a general officer. Respect must be shown at all times by the men to all officers, and officers must treat the men, under all circumstances, as is prescribed by the Regulations; and guards, not on post, must be instructed by the officer of the guard, under the supervision of the officer of the day, in all matters appertaining to guard duty.

VII. In order to promote discipline and secure the co-operation of all officers, regiments must be divided into two battalions and companies into platoons; and lieutenant-colonels, majors, and subaltern company officers held to a strict accountability for the discipline and efficiency of the respective commands to which they will be assigned.

VIII. No man will be permitted to leave camp without having first turned over to the ordnance officer of his brigade his arms and accouterments; and company officers will be held to a strict accountability for the execution of this order.

IX. All detailed soldiers driving wagons and ambulances will be returned to their commands, and negroes procured to fill their places. And all negroes now in this command, except those allowed by this order, will be hired to the quartermaster or sent home. There will be allowed a negro cook to every mess of ten, and commissioned officers will be allowed servants as prescribed in Army Regulations; but no enlisted man will be permitted to keep a servant for his own use, and no officer will be allowed to claim as his servant a negro not in his own immediate service.

X. No forage shall be issued to any private horse not mustered into service; and brigade quartermasters will report weekly to division quartermasters the number of animals to which forage was issued, and the division quartermaster will report promptly the name of any quartermaster whose issue of forage does not correspond with the number of horses reported in the morning reports of the command.

XI. Monthly reports will be made to division headquarters, stating whether this order has been enforced or not, and showing the efficiency and competency of officers, giving the name, rank, and command of each; the number of days absent from command; number of times absent on march or in action; when and where observed to have performed signal acts of service; when and where negligent in the performance of duty, and any inattention to security of public property.

XII. Surgeons and assistant surgeons—except those detailed to remain at field infirmaries, approved at division headquarters—will be required to remain with their commands on battle-fields, and, when in action, with suitable litters and a properly selected infirmary corps, to consist of not more than six men to a regiment. No commissioned officer shall be sent to hospitals without the approval of brigade and division headquarters.

ON THE MARCH.

There must be a field officer, with a suitable rear guard, to march in the rear of each regiment; a company officer from each company in the

rear of their respective companies; and the brigade provost guard, under the supervision of the brigade officer of the day, in rear of each brigade. The duty of these shall be to see that there is no dropping out of ranks, or straggling from their places by officers or men. They will arrest and forward all such through the ascending channels to division headquarters. Brigade commanders will halt their commands habitually, when not otherwise ordered, for ten or fifteen minutes every two hours, to give an opportunity for the men to fall out of ranks. When the command is halted, the column will be wheeled into line to clear the road. The times for water calls on the march will be signified by the division commander. Great circumspection will be used by regimental commanders to see that too many are not allowed to fall out, and on trivial pretexts.

ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Commanders of companies must command their companies, commanders of regiments their regiments, and brigade commanders their brigades. There must be concert of action, and whatever formations are ordered must be preserved.

Troops must advance and retire in order and altogether. Officers of every grade will make this their special object, and no officer or private will be permitted to leave without the permission of their commanding officers, approved by brigade and division commanders.

Finally, there must be system, order, and discipline in every department of the command; promptness and precision on the part of all in the performance of every duty, and in the execution of all orders. No straggling or depredation, and, above all, respect to private property and citizens; and no impressments of property will be made except in accordance with orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office at Richmond.

By order of Major-General Forrest:

J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI, EAST LOUISIANA, AND WEST TENNESSEE,
Columbus, Miss., March 3, 1865.

I. Col. H. P. Mabry, Third Texas Cavalry, is relieved from duty with the brigade which he has commanded and will report to Brigadier-General Ross, commanding brigade cavalry, for duty with his regiment. In relieving him from the command of his brigade the major-general commanding desires to express his entire satisfaction with the manner in which Colonel Mabry has discharged the duties of his position while under his command.

II. The brigade known as Mabry's Brigade is broken up and the regiments composing it will report as follows, viz: The Thirty-eighth Mississippi and Fourteenth Confederate Regiments to Brig. Gen. W. Adams, and the Fourth and Sixth Regiments Mississippi Cavalry to Brigadier-General Starke.

III. Brig. Gen. W. Adams will assume command of the following troops and will proceed to consolidate them into regiments, as provided for in the recent act of Congress, and to organize them into a brigade, which will be known as Adams' Brigade, of Chalmers' Division, viz: Wood's regiment (Mississippi) cavalry, Powers' regiment (Mississippi) cavalry, McGuirk's regiment (Mississippi) cavalry, Thirty-eighth Regiment Mississippi Cavalry, Fourteenth Regiment Confederate Cavalry,

Moorman's battalion (Mississippi) cavalry, Twenty-third Battalion Mississippi Cavalry, and all unattached regiments, battalions, and companies of Mississippi cavalry in the Sub-District of [South] Mississippi and East Louisiana.

IV. Brigadier-General Adams will report to Brig. Gen. J. R. Chalmers, commanding division, in all matters connected with his brigade, and will forward all papers, &c., through his headquarters.

V. Brigadier-General Adams will continue in command of the Sub-District of South Mississippi and East Louisiana until further orders, and will report directly to these headquarters in all matters appertaining to his district and not connected with the command of his troops.

VI. Brigadier-General Chalmers will assume command of such portions of the Eighth Confederate and the Ninth and Tenth Mississippi Regiments Cavalry as are now in this district, and will hold them, under the command of Col. W. B. Wade, Eighth Confederate Cavalry, subject to the orders of the lieutenant-general commanding department.

By order of Major-General Forrest:

J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *March 3, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. WIRT ADAMS,
Jackson, Miss.:

The force reported by General Hodge as advancing on Bayou Sara and Baton Rouge roads believed to be nothing more than a cotton-stealing expedition. This force must not be permitted to get any cotton. General Hodge must burn every bale liable to its capture. Endeavor to get accurate information and report by telegraph.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *March 4, 1865.*

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Augusta, Ga.:

Have your cipher of this date. Have given no orders to pontoon train. If it is needed in east and can get there in time, it should go, of course. You can send such orders to it as may be necessary. Have ordered Brantly's and Sharp's brigades to Augusta. Every man belonging to Army of Tennessee should now go to it. Will send those belonging thereto that have accumulated here during interruption in railroad to-morrow. If Lieutenant-General Lee's wounds will permit, I think as you are to remain in Augusta he should rejoin his corps. He might take with him all men who are at Augusta en route for the army.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHALMERS' DIVISION CAVALRY,
Columbus, March 4, 1865.

Brigadier-General ARMSTRONG,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you assemble all the troops of your brigade on the western side of the

river, and that you establish your headquarters at some convenient point between this place and Plymouth. Your brigade will be encamped near Plymouth.

Your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *March 4, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS,
Selma or Montevallo, Ala.:

Send Brantly's and Sharp's brigades to Augusta to report to Colonel Brent, assistant adjutant-general, as soon as possible. Acknowledge by telegraph.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, GA., *March 4, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. M. L. SMITH,
Chief Engineer, Mobile, Ala.:

Colonel Brent telegraphs that the pontoon train to which you referred in your telegram to Captain Glenn is subject to your and General Taylor's orders. Department headquarters have been removed to Macon. Would have advised you before, but did not know your address. I left letters for you with Colonel Ivy at Montgomery. What shall I do with letters arriving here for you?

J. B. EUSTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, GA., *March 4, 1865.*

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Augusta, Ga.:

Major McMahon, quartermaster at Montgomery, telegraphs that two boat loads of supplies are now ready to be delivered on the Yazoo River, and requests that he be furnished by telegraph with necessary permits and protection. As you indorsed instructions of Quartermaster-General, will you give the order, or shall it be referred to John S. Wallis or General Taylor?

J. B. EUSTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, GA., *March 5, 1865.*

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Augusta, Ga.:

General D. W. Adams telegraphs his scouts report Fourth Army Corps and Federal cavalry moving toward Chattanooga, intending to come out through Will's Valley.

J. B. EUSTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, GA., *March 5, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Meridian, Miss.:

General Beauregard, in dispatch of 27th from Charlotte, says enemy has crossed Catawba and is between Lancaster and Camden, and it is believed he may move toward Cheraw, Georgetown, or Wilmington.

J. B. EUSTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, MISS., *March 5, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Meridian:

GENERAL: Some months since I tendered Capt. W. S. Yerger, the bearer of this, the command of a regiment of cavalry to be formed from the State troops. Captain Yerger has been long in service, and is well qualified as a cavalry officer for the command of a regiment, and is recommended specially by General Wirt Adams, to whose old regiment he belonged. I know personally, also, his merits and his just reputation gained in the field. It is my desire now to consolidate and reorganize the troops assembling at Macon, and place them in C. S. service, and to transfer a regiment or battalion with full companies under Captain Yerger as colonel or lieutenant-colonel. The troops are now preparing their final rolls, and will be immediately mustered out and ready for transfer. Will you or General Forrest send an inspector to muster them for pay due them? General F. said it would be attended to. Unless these troops can be sent into service in a body, as they desire, I fear we will lose most of them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. CLARK,
Governor of Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Tallahassee, March 5, 1865.

Mr. FULTON,
Supt. Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad, Thomasville, Ga.:

SIR: At sunset last evening fourteen transports were reported off Saint Mark's Light-House. Five or six hundred men had landed and were moving toward East River bridge. If the enemy makes a serious demonstration on this section of country, we shall need additional railroad transportation. I have, therefore, respectfully to urge that you place as much of your transportation as you can spare on the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad. I was informed that the road from Live Oak to Lawton would be completed yesterday. Of course every precaution will be taken to prevent any portion of your rolling-stock from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

MERIDIAN, *March 5, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. DAN. ADAMS,
Montevallo, Ala.:

Endeavor to get positive information from Roddey relative to enemy's reported movements toward Chattanooga from vicinity of Huntsville.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to General Forrest.)

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA,
Montgomery, Ala., March 6, 1865.

General R. TAYLOR,
Meridian, Miss.:

DEAR SIR: I learned to-day indirectly through a man that I suspect to be friendly with the Yankees that General Thomas with 12,000 troops is at Dillon's Landing, on the Tennessee River, coming toward Selma and Montgomery. I do not know what force you have to protect that portion of North Alabama. I have called out all the militia I can command, and have made another appeal to the patriotism of those I have no power to order. I send you copy of my appeal. You know that I have at my command but little force, but whatever I can do will be done cheerfully and promptly.

Very respectfully, yours,

T. H. WATTS,
Governor of Alabama.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 54. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, March 6, 1865.

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XXI. Brig. Gen. P. D. Roddey, Provisional Army, C. S., will report for orders with his cavalry command to Lieut. Gen. R. Taylor, commanding, &c.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY CORPS,
West Point, March 6, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Meridian:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that everything in my power is being done to have the troops in readiness for the field. It has rained almost every other day and the country is flooded with water. Tombigbee River is a mile wide. A part of Armstrong's brigade is on one side and a part on the other of that stream, with no chance or way of getting it together until the water falls. Tibbee River is over the whole country and several bridges and water-gaps washed out of the railroad between this place and Verona. To move with troops, wagons, or artillery until the streams run down is utterly impossible. I think,

however, in the course of four or five days it can be done. Have sent competent men with a force of negroes to repair the roads to Tuscaloosa and rebuild the bridges in that direction which have been washed away. Am also rebuilding the bridges on the railroad above this place. As soon as the waters recede can place Jackson's division in the field with about 2,500 effective men. The high water has prevented many men from reaching their commands, and I have written General Roddey almost daily directing him to use all possible expedition in getting to Montevallo with his command, to consolidate and reorganize it, and have ordered General Buford to move there at once with two regiments of Alabama cavalry—Fourth and Seventh—for the purpose of expediting and superintending the reorganization of those troops. An inspector leaves to-day for Jackson to inspect and assist General Adams in organizing and fitting up his brigade, and to hurry him up. Another also goes to Columbus on similar duty, and as soon as Armstrong's brigade is supplied with guns and the streams get within their banks, he will be in condition for duty in the field and for any movement desired. I am of opinion that the cavalry should (as much as possible) be kept together and in readiness to concentrate and effectually resist the movements of the enemy from some of the directions in which he is anticipated, or will doubtless move as soon as the weather will permit him to do so. Colonel McCulloch's regiment is here, but a third of it is dismounted, having lost their horses by disease around Mobile. I have given the dismounted men ten days' leave in which to procure horses, and think most or nearly all of them can do so in that time. Will send McCulloch to Grenada to report to General Wright, unless some move of the enemy renders it unnecessary to do so. I look for no assistance from State troops, as none of them have as yet reported at Macon. Lieutenant-Colonel Hyams, who bears you this and is on his way to Jackson, will communicate to you verbally instructions which are given him, as well as those he is authorized and instructed to make to you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, *March 6, 1865.*

Major-General FORREST,
West Point:

Last scout from Pensacola says enemy has nearly all gone from there.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY CORPS,
West Point, March 6, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. R. CHALMERS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that he has disapproved the order relieving Capt. B. F. Saunders from duty as captain of his company, and directs that you order both Captains Saunders' and Porter's companies to report to Lieut. Col. J. A. Forrest, whom he has ordered to proceed to the vicinity of Hernando for the purpose of collecting deserters and absentees from our army. The major-general thinks that the companies thus sent will in a short time be

enabled to recruit to the full number of men required by law, by recruits which they can get from within and near the enemy's lines. Lieutenant-Colonel Forrest will go directly from this place to your headquarters and will confer with you concerning the companies to be sent with him.

I am, general, very respectfully,

J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WEST POINT, MISS., *March 6, 1865.*

General J. R. CHALMERS:

I would recommend that you collect your command in vicinity of Pickensville, if you can procure forage. Have your command in readiness for a thorough inspection without delay, and notify me. Send a man to see that the road from Columbus to Selma by the direct stage road, and by the way of Tuscaloosa, is put in order. I think you will move in direction of Selma.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY CORPS,
West Point, March 6, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that he desires to send a small force up on the lines. He has a dispatch from a reliable party that he met over 100 bales of cotton between Hernando and Panola en route to Memphis. He has ordered General Wright to relieve the post commandants at Panola and Senatobia and place reliable men there who will stop it. Colonel Forrest succeeded while up there in stopping this trade, and arrested and returned to the army over 600 deserters, absentees, and conscripts. And he thinks if you can send Saunders' and Mitchell's old companies with Colonel Forrest that he can fill up those two companies, watch the enemy at Memphis, break up the cotton trade, and arrest a number of absentees, stragglers, and deserters, who continue to infest that region. You can count the two companies in any regiment if not already organized, and they can, as soon as filled up, be returned. He is determined to break up the cotton trade, and thinks that if he can do so, and at the same time add to the strength of those companies and to the army, as well as watch the enemy should they move from Memphis, that it would be of more service and benefit than anything else the same number of men could do. He directs me further to say that he thinks he will have to keep Colonel McCulloch all the time.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. ANDERSON,
Aide-de-Camp.

WEST POINT, MISS., *March 6, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. J. R. CHALMERS:

Prepare your command to move at once and be in readiness to move on twenty-four hours' notice.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 29. } HDQRS. CHALMERS' DIVISION CAVALRY, *Columbus, March 6, 1865.*

I. Capt. W. J. Vankirk, assistant quartermaster, will report to Colonel McCulloch, Second Missouri Cavalry, for duty with that regiment.

II. The Eighth Regiment Confederate Cavalry is relieved from duty with Starke's brigade, and will report to Brigadier-General Armstrong for duty with his brigade.

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V. Lieutenant Frazier, commanding detachment of Eleventh Mississippi Cavalry, being unable to cross the river to-day, will return to his camp to await the repairs of the crossing.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *March 6, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. WIRT ADAMS,
Jackson, Miss.:

The following just received from General Forrest, and reported to you with approval of the lieutenant-general commanding:

Move Ross down so as to get his brigade together. Instruct him to keep in front of enemy should they attempt to cross from Clinton toward Mobile. Only Griffith's regiment and Willis' battalion to report to General Ross. Keep your Mississippi command in front of Vicksburg. Order General Hodge to such a point below as will enable him to join Ross or yourself.

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *March 6, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. WIRT ADAMS,
Jackson, Miss.:

Have you heard anything more of reported movement from Baton Rouge and Bayou Sara?

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *March 6, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS,
Selma or Montevallo:

Have you received telegram of 4th about Sharp's and Brantly's brigades? Have you sent them to Augusta as ordered? Answer.

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, GA., *March 6, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. M. L. SMITH,
Mobile, Ala.:

Colonel Brent now orders that the army pontoon train should be sent to Augusta, and I have given instructions accordingly.

J. B. EUSTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, GA., *March 6, 1865.*

D. H. KENNEY,
Selma, Ala.:

Colonel Brent telegraphs that the impressment must proceed.

J. B. EUSTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA,
Asheville, March 6, 1865.

Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Armies of the Confederate States:

COLONEL: Some weeks since I addressed you a communication for the information of the general commanding, reporting the desertion of 5 officers and 125 men from the Sixty-ninth North Carolina Regiment (State troops). I herewith inclose communication from Col. G. W. Clayton, Sixty-second North Carolina Regiment, reporting the desertion of 2 officers and 29 men of Sixty-fourth North Carolina Regiment, with 5 from Sixty-second North Carolina Regiment, an aggregate of 2 officers and 34 privates. Three days ago Capt. John Henry Ray, originally a deserter from our army, a captain in Colonel Kirk's regiment, Federal troops, who came in under General Breckinridge's proclamation of amnesty and pardon, deserted from Yancey County, taking with him 250 men. Great dissatisfaction exists among the troops of the district, produced by various causes; in the first place, from that mentioned in my communication of the 1st instant, and again from the course pursued by the politicians left in this country. I am confidently informed there have been secret meetings held in nearly all the counties west of the Blue Ridge, to send delegates to a secret convention, which was to meet, and did meet, at Marshall, in Madison County, five days ago, to take steps to organize a new State of the eastern portion of Tennessee and Western North Carolina. Delegates from East Tennessee, officers in the Federal Army some of them, were present at this convention. These county meetings were preliminary to the desertions which have occurred in this command. It has got abroad that this country is to be given up to the enemy, which impression has been fostered by the disloyal element, largely in the ascendant in this district. Another very great and moving cause of desertion is the fact that the troops of the district have not been paid since December, 1863. Repeated and urgent letters have been forwarded with the estimates for funds, but no money has ever been received for this purpose. I am informed the enemy are making preparations for an advance from East Tennessee within the next three weeks, with the view of permanently occupying and holding this country. In the present condition of affairs in the district, and till this crisis is overpast, Captain Teague's company, ordered in your telegram (*a*) of 25th ultimo to be sent to General Johnston, cannot be spared. I request, therefore, I be allowed to keep them; as soon as possible the company shall be sent as directed. If it is the desire of the General-in-Chief to hold this country I would respectfully request that at least one regiment, whose officers are men of position and character, be sent at the earliest moment practicable to assist me in doing so. Persons well acquainted with the facts suggest the Eleventh North Carolina Regiment. Without something of this sort being done, and done speedily, to inspire confidence in the people

(*a*) This telegram was only received last night.

and soldiers, I am fearful of serious consequences to the welfare of the district. The present force cannot hold it against any determined effort. Deeming it proper, I have sent a copy of this communication to Governor Vance, inclosing him two letters from two officers who deserted to the enemy to Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, of Sixty-ninth North Carolina Regiment, which, however, did not reach their destination, having been taken from the party bringing them by my pickets.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. MARTIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS, *March 19, 1865.*

Respectfully submitted to the honorable Secretary of War for his information. It is impossible to send any troops to General Martin at this time.

R. E. LEE,
General.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., *March 7, 1865—1 p. m.*
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

General R. E. LEE.

General Taylor calls for instructions from me, but, understanding he is no longer under my orders, I refer the matter to you. He reports from Meridian on 17th ultimo, as follows

Present information indicates enemy will overrun Mississippi and Alabama. He evidently intends to advance in large force, and the troops there cannot seriously check him. The question arises, shall the valuable machinery and stores be sent farther east? Selma, Montgomery, and other points where this property is, cannot resist anything more than a mere cavalry raid. Shall this almost indispensable property be left to chances of being exposed to nothing stronger than cavalry raids? Is it certain its safety will be increased by removal eastward?

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS, *March 8, 1865.*

General Taylor has been directed to remove machinery and stores from exposed points to those promising safety. When the latter become threatened, to remove them again. Will the Adjutant and Inspector General notify the several bureaus?

R. E. LEE,
General.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., *March 7, 1865.*

General JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

Lieutenant-General Taylor calls most urgently for funds. He writes that unless money is sent to pay off the immense debt of the Government to citizens, corporations, and troops, or at least to pay cash hereafter for current purchases and services, any attempt to proceed here on credit will inevitably prove a signal failure before the expiration of sixty days from this time.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL ALABAMA,
Montevallo, Ala., March 7, 1865.

Maj. W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Meridian, Miss.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of dispatch received late last night from Brig. Gen. P. D. Roddey, the substance of which was telegraphed you this morning.

For and in the absence of Brig. Gen. D. W. Adams:

JOHN RAWLE,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH ALABAMA,
Near Moulton, Ala., March 4, 1865.

Major-General FORREST:

GENERAL: Below I have the honor to submit copy of scouts' report just received from Lieutenant-Colonel Curry, commanding Fifth Alabama Cavalry:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ALABAMA CAVALRY REGIMENT,
March 3, 1865—4.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General RODDEY:

GENERAL: Messrs. Wren and Orr have just returned from a scout on which I sent them to Whitesburg, and I send at once the result of their operations. They saw a member of Captain Johnson's company of guerrillas, who crossed the river on Monday (the river is so high that there is no crossing now, or one of them would have gone over), and he stated that the corps which has been for some time encamped on opposite of river was moving eastward to Larkin's Landing, Stevenson, or Chattanooga. The wagons had gone to Huntsville and the men were preparing rations, and everything indicated an eastward movement. The belief of the citizens was that they were going to Larkin's Landing. The enemy have been collecting corn from this side, and they reported that two columns would start southward—one from Larkin's Landing and one from Decatur. The expedition has been retarded by bad weather. Heretofore the corn collected was carried eastward; within the last ten days it is being carried to Decatur. Infantry have been mounted and sent to Decatur on the north side of the river, where provisions are collecting. The column from that place is to number 10,000, consisting of cavalry and mounted infantry. This morning two trains went to Decatur, an unusual occurrence, so citizens report. Part of this information came from Gooch, an assistant commissary of subsistence of our army, a brother-in-law of Jeans, to whose house Jeans, with a Yankee guard, came on last Saturday night. Jeans reported that he would return in eight or ten days from the time of his visit and would bring sufficient guard to protect him in remaining for several days. There was some talk of establishing a hospital at Valhermoso Springs, and the citizens were advised to petition Granger for permission to remain and plant crops, with the assurance that the petition would be granted. The citizens feel now no apprehensions of a crossing at Whitesburg. An embargo has been laid on citizens at Huntsville. None are permitted to come out or cross the river until further orders.

Yours, truly,

J. L. M. CURRY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fifth Alabama Cavalry.

In addition to the Fourth Army Corps, it is reported that there are two other divisions from some other corps in Madison County.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. D. RODDEY,
Brigadier-General.

MERIDIAN, *March 7, 1865.*

Major-General FORREST,
West Point, Miss.:

Following received, dated Montevallo, to-day:

Roddey's scouts report the Fourth Corps (Federal) moving from vicinity of Whitesburg eastward to Larkin's Landing, Stevenson, or Chattanooga. Two columns to start southward, one from Decatur and one from Larkin's Landing; also report two divisions of another corps in Madison County.

D. W. ADAMS,
Brigadier-General.

Where is force reported at Ripley supposed to have come from?

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 56. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, March 8, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

VII. Maj. D. C. Jenkins, assistant adjutant-general, is relieved from further service with Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler and is assigned to duty on the staff of Lieut. Gen. N. B. Forrest, commanding, &c., under the provisions of paragraph VI, General Orders, No. 44, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, series of 1864.

VIII. The following-named officers are assigned to duty on the staff of Lieut. Gen. N. B. Forrest, commanding, &c. (under the provisions of paragraph VI, General Orders, No. 44, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, series of 1864): Majs. J. P. Strange, John S. Hope, assistant adjutants-general.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *March 8, 1865.*

Governor THOMAS H. WATTS,
Montgomery, Ala.:

Am directed by superior authority to send every available man to east. Sharp's and Brantly's brigades must go. They are not strong enough to be of much service at Montgomery.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, *March 8, 1865.*

Major-General FORREST,
Verona, Miss.:

If Grierson can be whipped before he joins forces east, before he can get re-enforcements, or before some other movement requires your attention, it will be a great success. It will require sharp, quick work. General Jackson should be instructed accordingly.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *March 8, 1865.*

Major-General FORREST,
Verona, Miss.:

Send you 1,100 muskets and 20,000 rounds to-night. This is best can be done. Ordered 60,000 rounds to you from Demopolis yesterday via Columbus. Interruption in railroad has stopped transportation from every direction. Just getting it opened again. Hope to send you rifles to-morrow. Will send them soon as can possibly get them here. Also send to-night 1,000 infantry equipments. In fact, send everything we have here. What you don't need can be returned.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *March 8, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS,
Selma or Montevallo:

Captain Vance arrived with yours of 24th. Telegraphed you long since, asking whether you needed more artillery, but received no answer. Wrote you fully in reference to defense of your district. You ask for more infantry than is in whole department. I informed you that Forrest's entire force of cavalry would be thrown into your district whenever enemy's movements render it necessary. In meantime Roddey is ordered to report enemy's movements to you. If you have not enough infantry to garrison more than one place you should concentrate it whenever necessary at Selma, that being most important point to defend. If Selma is not threatened, forces can be sent from there to Montgomery or other points that may be threatened. You are not expected to accomplish impossibilities. General Buford has been sent to your district to organize cavalry under General Forrest's instructions. He will report to you. You have not answered communication about organizing employés in Government works. It is important they should be promptly and efficiently organized and drilled. They should, whenever necessary, be all sent to Selma.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Meridian, March 8, 1865.

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS,
Commanding District, &c., Montevallo, Ala.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt per Captain Vance this morning of your communication of the 24th ultimo. You were telegraphed on 22d of February that there were surplus field pieces at Demopolis to supply any deficiencies you might have in that respect. Your letter per Captain Vance is first intimation received of your needing more than had already been turned over to you. Captain Vance has been furnished with orders to get the guns remaining at Demopolis. The infantry force required by your letter of above date is more than the entire infantry force of this department. If the lieutenant-general commanding had 7,500 infantry he would consider himself in condition to assume the offensive and would never think of dividing [them] into several garrisons for your district. You have already been fully advised as to the defense it is expected you will make against any

advance of the enemy. You are not expected to accomplish impossibilities. If your force of infantry will only permit you to garrison one point in your district, Selma, being the most important, is the point you should garrison. You should therefore rapidly and efficiently organize all the Government employés at the various workshops in your district, and when necessary concentrate all of them together with your entire infantry and dismounted cavalry at Selma. Should Selma not be threatened, they can be rapidly thrown from there to Montgomery or such other point as may be in danger. With two rivers and three railroads at your disposal your facilities for rapidly transporting troops and supplies from one point to another will be peculiarly great. You have already been informed that Major-General Forrest will be held in position to throw his whole force into your district whenever the movements of the enemy render it necessary. In the meantime Brigadier-General Roddey is ordered to keep you advised of enemy's movements on the north and you are advised from here of any movements made from other directions. There being very light picket duty for your own cavalry, Brigadier-General Buford has been sent to your district to organize the cavalry under instructions from Major-General Forrest, who has been directed to send you copy of those instructions in order that your orders to Brigadier-General Buford may not conflict with his. General Buford will report to you and be subject to your orders so far as military movements and details are concerned, but will be expected to carry out the general views of Major-General Forrest as regards organizing the cavalry. The lieutenant-general commanding will visit Selma as soon as railroad is repaired.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *March 8, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS, *Selma:*

General Maury's scouts report 18,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry at Pensacola about ready to move against Mobile. Answer cipher of 2d about moving engines.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, GA., *March 8, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Tallahassee, Fla.:

Please send all surplus arms in your district to Major-General Cobb. They are absolutely required to arm the garrison at Columbus, Ga., which must be defended on account of the large Government factories.

J. B. EUSTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, &C.,
Charlotte, N. C., March 9, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Meridian, Miss.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 14th and telegram of the 17th instant [ultimo] have been received and their contents communicated respec-

tively to Generals Lee and Johnston for their information and action. You have already been informed that your department is no longer under my command, and that you must henceforth receive your orders direct from General Lee and the War Department. The Army of Tennessee is now commanded by General Johnston. I can safely state, I think, that from present appearances no portion of that army can be returned in time to aid you in the defense of Mobile, and, I fear, of even the Alabama Valley. The last of those troops are now passing this place on their way to Raleigh and Goldsborough. They have been on the march ever since they left Meridian to get only this far. You can therefore calculate when they would reach you if they could be spared from here one month hence. I regret to hear that the furloughed men are so slow in returning. The brigades of Sharp and Brantly were allowed to go on furlough because, as you will recollect, it was represented to General Hood and myself that they could get to Meridian nearly in time to follow the other brigades of the corps after having had the opportunity to refit at home, and that General Hood having granted the same privileges to the Tennessee troops, it would create dissatisfaction if the like favor was not extended to the Mississippi troops passing so near to their homes. My opinion is that (as in the days of the Revolution of '76) desertion from the army is now an epidemic. They deserted by hundreds from the cars on their way here. The same complaint reaches us from Lee's army. Only an active campaign and some brilliant success can put a stop to that disorder. I hope that the return of General Johnston to the command of the Army of Tennessee will also have that tendency. I fear that the Government will not be able at present to send you the funds you call for, but every exertion will be made to comply with your request at as early a period as practicable. I advise the removal of everything valuable from the points you name to Macon, which, probably, will be the last place in the Confederacy that will be attacked by the enemy.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

P. S.—I inclose you herewith a slip from the Richmond Whig of the 4th instant containing some Northern news, which, doubtless, give the future plan of campaign of the enemy in your department.

G. T. B.

MERIDIAN, *March 9, 1865.*

Major-General MAURY,
Mobile, Ala.:

Hodge defeated enemy on 7th near Baton Rouge, capturing number of wagons and mules. Grierson, from Memphis, has advanced toward Tupelo. A part of Forrest's command will attack him to-day if he does not retreat. Cavalry reported going below from Vicksburg. Twelve transports have landed troops at Saint Mark's, Fla. Expect to hear of advance from Decatur on Selma every day. General Beauregard reports from Charlotte on 27th Sherman across Wateree, between Camden and Lancaster; supposes he is making for Wilmington. I see no necessity for sending off your family until threatened with immediate investment. I go to Selma and Montgomery soon as roads are open.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EAST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Blakely, March 9, 1865—6.15 p. m.

Major-General MAURY, *Mobile:*

"D" reports that the enemy are still receiving re-enforcements; will make a move about the 15th. Enemy say it is not their intention to go to Montgomery. Enemy's lines advanced. Very few vessels in port.

ST. JNO. R. LIDDELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS EAST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Blakely, March 9, 1865—5.15 p. m.

General CLANTON, *Commanding Pollard:*

Part of the Second Maine started up the river on the 7th in direction of Milton. Be on the lookout for them. Large force at the navy-yard.

ST. JNO. R. LIDDELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS EAST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
March 9, 1865—8.30 p. m.

Captain WINSTON, *Commanding at Montrose:*

Guard against being surprised on the eastern shore. Report promptly any advance of the enemy's vessels toward the shore.

ST. JNO. R. LIDDELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Same to Col. Bushrod Jones, near Hollywood.)

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Tallahassee, March 9, 1865.

His Excellency JOSEPH E. BROWN,
Governor of Georgia, Macon, Ga.:

SIR: Since I have been in command of this district the enemy has made two attempts to invade or raid upon this State. One, from Cedar Keys, nearly a month since, was defeated [February 13] and the enemy driven back with considerable loss. The other and more formidable was directed against this place a few days since. The enemy came in some fourteen vessels, most of them represented as transports, off Saint Mark's Light-House, landed, and drove back our troops to Newport and burned a part of the village. We burned the bridge. The enemy then moved up by way of the Natural Bridge over the Saint Mark's, where we met them about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 6th instant and, after an obstinate fight, drove them back in confusion, and with considerable loss, to their vessels. They re-embarked, and nearly all of the vessels have disappeared. Their leaving just at this time is probably attributable to the very unfavorable weather, though prisoners report the command badly cut up and demoralized. Though we have been successful so far in holding this part of the country, I apprehend that other and more formidable efforts will be made by the enemy to get possession of Saint Mark's and this place, and perhaps of Chattahoochee. I need not point out to you the importance it is to Georgia that their efforts in this direction should be defeated. I respectfully ask, therefore, what aid I may look for in an emergency from South Georgia? I would suggest that if there are any organized bodies of State troops in that

section of country it would be well to instruct the officers commanding to obey any orders and instructions they may receive from me. The delay in first communicating with you in such an emergency may be exceedingly detrimental. If you think proper to give such instructions as I have suggested, I will endeavor so to avail myself of them as to protect the country and the interest of our cause with the least possible inconvenience to the militia and detriment to the agricultural interest.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, *March 10, 1865.*

JOHN SCOTT,
Agent Treasury Department, Mobile:

Following just received from Secretary of Treasury, dated Richmond, 28th. It is addressed to Mr. Clapp, but is supposed to be intended for you also:

General Taylor is much in want of money. Convert sterling or specie from sales of cotton into currency and deposit with depositories upon whom disbursing officers have unsatisfied drafts. You may reduce the price of cotton 20 cents in specie if necessary, and commence specie payments for currency at its value. If the exigency of the case demands it, you may sell some cotton for currency without the right of exportation, but this involves great sacrifices of our resources and is to be avoided if possible. Consult with General Taylor.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary Treasury.

Wish you to write me fully or come to see me if you can, advising me by telegraph when you will be here, so I may not be absent.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, *March 10, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. S. D. LEE, *Augusta, Ga.:*

Your telegrams 7th and 8th just received. Brantly's and Sharp's brigades have been ordered to Augusta. Suppose they left Montgomery on the 8th or 9th. About 700 men belonging to Army of Tennessee accumulated here during break in railroad and left for Augusta via Mobile on 6th. Think you had better wait at Augusta for the two brigades and these men to arrive and then go to General Johnston with them and all others belonging to Army of Tennessee that may be there. You should also make adequate arrangements to have all men who belong east promptly forwarded from Augusta. Telegraph me what news you have.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

AUGUSTA, *March 10, 1865*

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR, *Meridian:*

Colonel Brent gone. Trains of army now arriving. Troops can march for army east of this point. One organized and being organized for that purpose. I will start in about five days with trains and command of 5,000. This in reply to yours of 8th to Colonel Brent. Will forward cipher dispatch of 8th. Telegraphic communication perfect between Columbus and Charlotte.

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EAST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Blakely, March 10, 1865.

Major-General MAURY,
Mobile:

Scouts in direction of Bon Secour report cavalry force of the enemy at Shell Banks from Fort Morgan. A scouting party of fifteen exchanged shots this morning one mile north of Bear Creek. No further information. Roads almost impassable.

ST. JNO. R. LIDDELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Abstract from return of the army in the District of the Gulf, Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, C. S. Army, commanding, for March 10, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
General staff	12	.....	.....	12	12
Liddell's command:					
Staff	9	.....	.....	9	9
Cavalry *a*	104	1,357	1,353	1,772	3,730
Infantry *b*	54	660	656	835	3,039
Artillery	38	547	534	754	1,267
Total	205	2,564	2,543	3,370	8,045
Cockrell's brigade:					
Infantry	153	1,423	1,393	2,123	7,674
Cavalry	5	40	40	52	53
Artillery	4	67	63	77	104
Total	162	1,530	1,496	2,252	7,831
Gibson's brigade (infantry)	58	585	558	781	3,110
Maury's command:					
Cavalry	24	546	544	723	1,133
Artillery	5	92	90	112	150
Total	29	638	634	845	1,333
Taylor's command (infantry) *c*	35	291	288	436	569
Thomas' brigade (infantry)	79	1,273	1,258	1,508	2,237
Burnet's command (artillery) *d*	57	801	782	994	1,498
Defenses of Mobile:*					
Left Wing (Fuller) *e*	54	785	757	960	1,723
Right Wing (Smith) *f*	39	620	606	740	1,625
Sappers and Miners, two companies (Hutchinson) *g*	5	118	107	132	200
Grand total *h*	735	9,205	9,029	12,040	28,194

a Keyser's detachment and Meador's company of cavalry now reporting to General Clanton. The 3d Alabama Reserves included in the report of cavalry.
b 3d Alabama Reserves reporting to General Clanton, as represented in above amount of cavalry.
c 1st and 2d Alabama Reserves transferred, and reporting now to General Thomas.
d One battery and 1st Alabama Artillery transferred to Choctaw Bluff.
e Company B, 2d Alabama Reserves, transferred to Colonel Taylor.
f Now reporting direct, being separated from General Thomas' command.
g One company disbanded and assigned with these two and outside companies.
h Colonel Miles' report not received; it is increased by a dismounted company of artillery, a detachment of sappers and miners, and detachment 1st Alabama Artillery.

* Artillery Reserves, &c.

Organization of troops in the District of the Gulf, Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, C. S. Army, commanding, March 10, 1865.

THOMAS' BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. BRYAN M. THOMAS.

1st Alabama Reserves, Col. Daniel E. Huger.
2d Alabama Reserves, Lieut. Col. Junius A. Law.
21st Alabama, Lieut. Col. James M. Williams.

GIBSON'S BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. RANDALL L. GIBSON.

1st Louisiana, 16th Louisiana, 20th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Robert H. Lindsay.
4th Louisiana (battalion), 25th Louisiana, Col. Francis C. Zacharie.
19th Louisiana, Maj. Camp Flournoy.
4th Louisiana, 13th Louisiana, 30th Louisiana, ——— ———.
Battalion Sharpshooters, Col. Francis L. Campbell.

TAYLOR'S COMMAND.

Col. THOMAS H. TAYLOR.

City Battalion, Special Service (4 companies), Maj. William Hartwell.
Pelham Cadets Battalion, Capt. P. Williams, jr.

HOLTZCLAW'S BRIGADE.

18th Alabama, Capt. A. C. Greene.
32d Alabama, 58th Alabama, Col. Bushrod Jones.
36th Alabama, Col. Thomas H. Herndon.
38th Alabama, Capt. Charles E. Bussey.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Capt. L. HUTCHINSON.

Hutchinson's company, Lieut. R. Middleton.
Vernon's company, Lieut. J. Armstrong.

FRENCH'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. FRANCIS M. COCKRELL.

Cockrell's Brigade.

Col. JAMES MCCOWN.

1st Missouri,* 3d Missouri,† Capt. Joseph H. Neal.
1st Missouri, 4th Missouri, Capt. Charles L. Edmondson.
2d Missouri, 6th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Stephen Cooper.
3d Missouri, 5th Missouri, Capt. Benjamin E. Guthrie.
Steede's (Mississippi) cavalry battalion, Maj. Abner C. Steede.
Abbay's battery Capt. George F. Abbay.

Ector's Brigade.

Col. DAVID COLEMAN.

29th North Carolina, Capt. John W. Gudger.
39th North Carolina, Maj. Paschal C. Hughes.
9th Texas, Lieut. Col. Miles A. Dillard.
10th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), Capt. Jacob Ziegler.
14th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), Lieut. Col. Abram Harris.
32d Texas Cavalry (dismounted), Capt. Nathan Anderson.

Sears' Brigade.

Col. THOMAS N. ADAIRE.

4th Mississippi, Maj. Thomas P. Nelson.
7th Mississippi (battalion), Capt. Samuel D. Harris.
35th Mississippi, Capt. George W. Oden.
36th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. Edward Brown.
39th Mississippi, Capt. C. W. Gallaher.
46th Mississippi, Capt. J. A. Barwick.

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*Regiment dismounted cavalry.
†Battalion dismounted cavalry.

CLANTON'S BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CLANTON.

3d Alabama Reserves, Major Strickland.
6th Alabama Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Washington T. Lary.
8th Alabama Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Thomas L. Faulkner.
Keyser's detachment, Capt. Joseph C. Keyser.

ARMISTEAD'S CAVALRY BRIGADE.

8th Alabama, Col. Charles P. Ball.
16th Confederate, Lieut. Col. Philip B. Spence.
Lewis' battalion, Maj. William V. Harrell.

MAURY'S COMMAND.

Col. HENRY MAURY.

15th Confederate, Col. Henry Maury.
Tobin's battery, Capt. Thomas F. Tobin.

ARTILLERY RESERVES, ETC.

LEFT WING, DEFENSES OF MOBILE.

Col. CHARLES A. FULLER.

Artillery.

Maj. HENRY A. CLINCH.

1st Louisiana, Company C, Capt. John H. Lamon.
1st Louisiana, Company I, Capt. Edward G. Butler.
Coffin's (Virginia) artillery, Lieut. J. B. Humphreys.
State Reserves, Capt. William H. Homer.
State Reserves, Lieut. R. H. Bush.
Barry's battery, Lieut. Richard L. Watkins.
Young's battery, Capt. Alfred J. Young.

Batteries.

Lieut. Col. L. HOXTON.

Dent's battery, Capt. Staunton H. Dent.
Douglas' battery, Lieut. Ben. Hardin.
Eufaula Battery, Lieut. William H. Woods.
Fenner's battery, Lieut. W. T. Cluverius.
Garrity's battery, Capt. James Garrity.
Rice's battery, Capt. T. W. Rice.
Thrall's battery, Capt. James C. Thrall.

RIGHT WING, DEFENSES OF MOBILE.

Col. MELANCTHON SMITH.

Trueheart's Battalion.

Capt. CHARLES L. LUMSDEN.

Lovelace's battery, Lieut. William M. Selden.
Lumsden's battery, Lieut. A. C. Hargrove.

Cobb's Battalion.

Capt. CUTHBERT H. SLOCOMB.

Phillips' battery, Capt. J. W. Phillips.
Ritter's battery, Capt. William L. Ritter.
Slocomb's battery, Lieut. J. Ad. Chalaron.

Gee's Battalion.

Maj. JAMES T. GEE.

Perry's battery, Capt. Thomas J. Perry.
Phelan's battery, Capt. John Phelan.
Turner's battery, Capt. William B. Turner.
1st Alabama Artillery (detachment), Lieut. P. Lee Hammond.

Grayson's Battalion.

Capt. JOHN B. GRAYSON.

Cowan's battery, Capt. James J. Cowan.
Culpeper's battery, Lieut. J. L. Moses.
Tarrant's battery, Capt. Edward Tarrant.
Winston's battery, Capt. William C. Winston.

BATTERIES, ETC.

Col. WILLIAM E. BURNET.

Battery McIntosh.

Maj. W. C. CAPERS.

1st Louisiana Artillery, Companies A and D.
1st Mississippi Artillery, Company L.

Battery Tilghman.

Green's (Kentucky) battery, Lieut. H. S. Quisenberry.

Picket Fleet.

1st Mississippi Artillery (four companies), Maj. Jeff. L. Wofford.

Battery Gladden.

Capt. RICHARD C. BOND.

2d Alabama Artillery, Companies C and E.
1st Louisiana Artillery, Companies B and G.

Battery Missouri.

Capt. JAMES GIBNEY.

22d Louisiana Regiment, Companies E and K.
Holmes' light battery.

Battery Buchanan.

Crew Gun-Boat Gaines, Capt. P. U. Murphy, C. S. Navy.

3d Missouri Light Artillery, Lieut. T. B. Catron.

Abstract from return of the forces District of Western North Carolina, Brig. Gen. James G. Martin, C. S. Army, commanding, for March 10, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
Field and staff	7	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....
Colonel Palmer's brigade (62d, 64th, and 69th North Carolina Regiments).	39	401	421	488	1,135	.....	.....
Macbeth Light Artillery	5	92	97	107	151	.....	6
Erwin's battalion Senior Reserves	9	34	74	88	144	.....	.....
Thomas' Legion (Love's regiment, McKamy's battalion, Indian battalion, and Barr's battery a).	70	906	943	1,055	1,473	.....	1
Total	130	1,433	1,535	1,745	2,910	.....	7

a No report. Not included.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., *March 11, 1865—12 m.*

General R. E. LEE,
Richmond, Va.:

The Fourth Federal Corps is believed to have started from Huntsville. Brig. Gen. D. W. Adams (not Wirt) commands Central District of Alabama, headquarters Talladega. He has only some cavalry. General Taylor has only garrison of Mobile, about 5,000 men, French's division, of Stewart's corps, Gibson's, Sharp's, and Brantly's brigades, of Lee's corps, in all about 2,000 more. The two last brigades are under marching orders to North Carolina. General Taylor has also Forrest's and Roddey's cavalry, about 12,000 men. No forces left in Georgia except local reserves and militia, absentees and furloughed men returning to the army. For plan of enemy's operations see Richmond Whig, 4th instant.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

MACON, GA., *March 11, 1865.*

J. H. MCMAHON,
Quartermaster, Montgomery, Ala.:

Dispatch received. Colonel Brent has gone to Charlotte. I will forward your dispatch, but doubt whether he can aid you, as General Beauregard no longer commands the Military Division of the West. I have no authority to issue any order.

J. B. EUSTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND EAST LOUISIANA, *Meridian, Miss., March 11, 1865.*

I. Commanders of districts and troops in the field, and post commandants are in future prohibited from assigning officers and enlisted men to duty as ordnance officers and sergeants. When vacancies occur or such assignments are necessary, applications will, in all instances, be made to the chief of ordnance, Maj. J. K. McCall.

II. General Orders, No. 118, past series, is amended as follows: The District of North Alabama is abolished, and all that portion of the State of Alabama not included in the District of the Gulf shall constitute one military district known as the "District of Alabama," under the command of Brig. Gen. D. W. Adams.

By command of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

E. SURGET,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *March 11, 1865.*

Major-General MAURY,
Commanding District of the Gulf, Mobile:

Your dispatch relative to strength and position of fortifications at Choctaw and Oven Bluffs received. General Taylor directs that messages of that character should be in cipher. Are your defenses on eastern bay shore complete? Enemy may mass his strength there from Pensacola. General Beauregard is relieved from command of Military Division of the West. General Joseph E. Johnston assigned to command of departments lately commanded by Hood and Hardee, though as far as known still retains command of Army of Tennessee. General Taylor retains this department, reporting direct to War Department and General Lee.

Have you received papers relative to lot of rosin and turpentine on Dog River, belonging to a Mr. Webb, of Mobile? If not removed, it must be burned if enemy advances.

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., *March 11, 1865.*

General R. TAYLOR,
Meridian, Miss.:

Your letter, 14th, and telegram, 17th of February, have been referred to General Lee. Troops received cannot be returned in time, I believe, to relieve Mobile, if latter be attacked soon. For plan of enemy's operations see Richmond Whig, 4th instant.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HEADQUARTERS EAST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Blakely, March 11, 1865—5.15 p. m.

General D. H. MAURY,
Commanding Mobile:

Colonel Ball, commanding at Canoe Station, telegraphs the following:

The following information from below: Steele in command, with Asboth, Andrews and Davis, 18,000 infantry, four regiments cavalry; two landed last Sunday. There are thirteen negro regiments, amounting to 8,000. The rest white. The enemy expected to start by the 11th, and to strike this road between Williams' Station and Pollard. No information of their movements after this. Other re-enforcements were expected. This dates from the 7th of March.

ST. JNO. R. LIDDELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HDQRS. CHALMERS' DIVISION CAVALRY,
Columbus, March 11, 1865.

* * * * * * *

V. Capt. Thomas W. Golding, Company E, Eighth Confederate Regiment, will report to Col. W. B. Wade for duty.

VI. Captain Ford, commanding detachment Seventh Mississippi Cavalry, will move immediately his command to this place and report at these headquarters. He will give the courier a receipt for this order.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *March 11, 1865.*

General DAN. ADAMS,
Selma or Montevallo:

Following conveyed for information of officers and soldiers concerned: General Beauregard relieved from command of Military Division of the West. General Johnston commands late departments of Hood and Hardee; also as far as yet known Army of Tennessee. General Taylor retains present command, reporting to War Department and General Lee.

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to General Wirt Adams.)

MERIDIAN, *March 12, 1865.*

Governor T. H. WATTS, *Montgomery, Ala.:*

Have just returned from West Point. Thomas reported advancing from north with Fourth Corps and about 12,000 cavalry. General Maury reports enemy moving on Mobile from Pensacola by land, aided by his fleet, with some 30,000 troops. Upon these movements depend the occupation of Alabama and Mississippi. Having foreseen them I have made every preparation for resisting them that our means permitted, and regret that Alabama and Mississippi have been unable to aid me more. Have ordered all cotton in Mobile, some 20,000 bales, to be burnt.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

(Same to Governor Clark, of Mississippi.)

MERIDIAN, *March 12, 1865.*

Major-General FORREST,
West Point, Miss.:

Late Federal news induces lieutenant-general commanding to believe it is possible Thomas has moved Fourth Army Corps and maybe some cavalry eastward toward Chattanooga. As enemy has commenced heavy demonstration against Mobile, it is highly important you should ascertain and report definitely about this matter at earliest possible moment.

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WEST POINT, MISS., *March 12, 1865.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

Send a company of scouts to Fulton. Enemy reported moving from Eastport in that direction. Prepare Armstrong's brigade at once to cross the river to meet the enemy in the event they move on. Work day and night to get your command in order.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 33. } HDQRS. CHALMERS' DIVISION CAVALRY, *Columbus, March 12, 1865.*

I. Brigadier-General Armstrong will establish a line of couriers from this place by the shortest and best route to Tuscaloosa, Ala., to connect with the line established by Brig. Gen. Dan. Adams to this place. The posts will be not more than ten miles apart and two men will be left at each post. An officer will be put in charge of the line, who will be held responsible for the prompt transmission of all dispatches. As soon as the first post is established he will report its whereabouts to these headquarters, and when he reaches Tuscaloosa he will report to the commandant of the post at that place. The detail for this duty will be made from the unarmed men. They will be supplied with three days' rations and will move at daylight to-morrow, and lose no time until the line is established.

II. A line of couriers will be established from the scouting company sent to Fulton to this place for the transmission of intelligence to these headquarters.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHALMERS' DIVISION CAVALRY,
Columbus, Miss., March 12, 1865.

General ARMSTRONG:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs me to say to you that he has information that the enemy are moving from Eastport, and that you will send a company from the Eighth Confederate Cavalry at once to Fulton, to scout in the direction of Eastport, and ascertain and report all movements of the enemy. All information will be sent

promptly to these headquarters. You will use every exertion to put your command in readiness to meet the enemy if they should advance.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *March 12, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS,
Montevallo or Selma:

Following received:

MOBILE, 12TH.

Line down to Montgomery. Please order supplies for Clanton's and Armistead's brigades to be sent from Montgomery in view of advance of enemy from Pensacola.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

See that this is promptly attended to. Clanton has been ordered to keep as close to enemy as possible, and with line of couriers to nearest telegraph station keep you fully advised. You will repeat all his reports to these headquarters. Acknowledge.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *March 12, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Augusta, Ga.:

Returned this morning from West Point. Thomas said to be moving from north with Fourth Army Corps and about 12,000 cavalry. General Maury reports enemy, some 30,000 strong, moving with fleet, and from Pensacola by land, on Mobile. Some 20,000 bales cotton in Mobile will be burnt as soon as investment commences. Having foreseen these movements, have provided for them as fully as our resources will permit. Have received no aid from Mississippi or Alabama, but hope to trouble enemy in his efforts to take or occupy them. Please forward this to commanding general at Richmond.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EAST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Blakely, March 12, 1865—5.12 a. m.

General MAURY,
Commanding, Mobile:

The following dispatch just received by Captain Tutt, a reliable officer commanding at Greenwood:

Just received a dispatch from Mr. "D." confirming the movement of the enemy from the navy-yard yesterday morning. They encamped near Pensacola last night with 18,000 or 20,000, where they were to be joined by General Steele with the balance of the command. Whole force estimated at about 25,000. Think they are coming out by Gonzalez.

ST. JNO. R. LIDDELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS EAST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Blakely, March 12, 1865.

Captain TUTT,
Greenwood:

Has the enemy passed Gonzalez? Let me know the moment that they pass. What news have you of the enemy? Answer immediately.

ST. JNO. R. LIDDELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS EAST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Blakely, March 12, 1865—5.10 p. m.

Major-General MAURY,
Mobile:

"D" telegraphs me that the enemy's advance guard passed the head of the bayou about 9 o'clock, and the rear guard about sunset yesterday. They had seventy-nine wagons and about seven days' provisions. Are to meet General Steele in Pensacola with the rest of the army. No negro troops passed the bayou. Thinks they have from 18,000 to 20,000. All necessary orders have been given to Colonel Armistead and General Clanton. Colonel Armistead reached there last night and was ordered to take command in the absence of General Clanton. Fearing the enemy may turn down this way after reaching the railroad, I have detained temporarily Colonel Spence's regiment (cavalry) until the facts are ascertained of the enemy's object. All the balance of the cavalry are with Armistead, except 100 men at Greenwood, which will be withdrawn as soon as I ascertain the direction the enemy will take.

ST. JNO. R. LIDDELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS EAST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Blakely, March 12, 1865—1 a. m.

General LIDDELL,
Near Spanish Fort:

Dispatch just from Greenwood. Captain Tutt reports information received from Brewton Crosby. Enemy left navy-yard early yesterday morning (the 11th) in direction of Gonzalez. Cavalry, infantry, and artillery, 20,000 strong. Have sent this to Colonel Armistead, who has now arrived at Pollard: also to General Maury.

H. L. D. LEWIS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EAST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Blakely, March 12, 1865—1 a. m.

Colonel ARMISTEAD,
Commanding at Pollard:

Report just from Greenwood. Scouts report the enemy advancing in the direction of Gonzalez. Started yesterday morning with 20,000 men—cavalry, infantry, and artillery. Large force in the bay. General Liddell near Spanish Fort.

H. L. D. LEWIS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EAST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
March 12, 1865—5.20 p. m.

Colonel ARMISTEAD,
Commanding Forces, Pollard:

The enemy is moving out from Pensacola. Look to the railroad stock as directed. Draw your supplies from Montgomery. Use telegraph as long as any use for it. Apprise me as soon as you ascertain what direction the enemy takes. Collect all your cavalry and keep in front of him. Send a company to Choctaw Bluff to report to Colonel Miles to establish courier-lines. Will send Colonel Spence's regiment to join you as soon as you apprise me where the enemy is going. Enemy have seventy-nine wagons. Burn all naval stores before his forces.

ST. JNO. R. LIDDELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Sent to Colonel Armistead by special courier.)

HEADQUARTERS EAST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Blakely, March 12, 1865—7.45 p. m.

Colonel ARMISTEAD,
Commanding Forces, Pollard:

By direction of General Maury you will keep as close to the enemy as possible, and keep in constant communication with General Dan. Adams, at Montevallo, and General Taylor, at Meridian. Acknowledge receipt of this and the preceding telegraph.

ST. JNO. R. LIDDELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Meridian, March 13, 1865.

His Excellency Governor THOMAS H. WATTS,
Montgomery, Ala.:

SIR: Yours of the 6th instant reached me this morning. Should the enemy move in the direction suggested I hope to be able to place a respectable force in his front. In the meantime the people of Alabama should be urged to respond to your appeal and organize as rapidly as possible to assist in the defense of their homes.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

AGENCY C. S. PRODUCE LOAN,
Mobile, March 13, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Meridian, Miss.:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your telegraphic dispatches of the 11th and 12th instant. I inclose you herewith a copy of a dispatch from the Secretary of the Treasury. I can sell the cotton at present, and think no time should be lost, and prompt action is necessary. I shall wait further instructions from you.

With great respect, I remain, your obedient servant,

JOHN SCOTT,
General Agent Produce Loan.

[Inclosure.]

RICHMOND, *February 28, 1865.*

JOHN SCOTT:

General Maury is much in need of funds. Endeavor to sell 10,000 bales cotton with privilege of free exportation in any direction. Price 20 cents or more in specie or equivalent. Convert funds derived therefrom into Treasury notes and deposit with Guirot and Sanford to meet drafts of disbursing officers. If such sale cannot be made, and it becomes necessary sell for Treasury notes at market rates without privilege of exportation. Consult with Clapp.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary Treasury.

ENGINEER OFFICE, *Mobile, March 13, 1865.*

Col. E. SURGET,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Ala., Miss., and East La., Meridian, Miss.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to send inclosed a statement of negroes in this district, for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding. Also a statement of engineer implements likely to be needed in a siege. By putting the tools now in the hands of negroes into the hands of troops I can send 200 negroes to Choctaw and Oven Bluffs, but would much prefer not to do so until the last moment. The negroes at Enterprise Captain Morris can dispose of as the lieutenant-general may see fit. They might go to the bluffs if they can be furnished with tools from any other source. The work at Choctaw and Oven Bluffs has been much retarded by bad weather and extreme high water. Ten rafts were reported on 1st of the month as requiring but slight work to finish them. The water has risen over the banks upon which they were being made, and has almost entirely stopped work. One is finished, two more nearly complete, and seven more framed, but in the water, and the principal labor has been to keep them from floating off. I would like to keep at least 200 or 300 negroes here for siege labor in engineer service. The other departments might dispense with many that are now in their employ.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. H. LOCKETT,
Colonel and Chief Engineer, Department of Alabama, &c.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Statement of engineer implements on hand in the District of the Gulf, March 1, 1865.

Serviceable—		
Shovels	674	
Spades	122	
Picks	179	
Axes	141	
Wheelbarrows	346	
		1,462
Unserviceable—		
Shovels (broken)	700	
Spades (without handles)	...	
Picks (without handles)	335	
Axes (without handles)	10	
Wheelbarrows (broken)	200	
		1,245
Total		2,707

SAML. H. LOCKETT,
Colonel and Chief Engineer, Dept. of Ala., Miss., and East La.

ENGINEER OFFICE, *Mobile, Ala., March 13, 1865.*

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Report of the Forrest (captured) negroes at present employed at Mobile, Ala.

Absent without leave	29
Sick in quarters	20
Sick in hospital	85
Employed on other than engineer duty, quartermaster, commissary, ordnance, and medical departments	400
Employed on regular engineer duty	291
Total	825

Report of the army (impressed) negroes at present employed at Mobile, Ala.

Absent without leave	263
Absent with leave	2
Sick in quarters	25
Sick in hospital	18
Employed on other than engineer duty, quartermaster, commissary, ordnance, and medical departments	233
Employed on regular engineer duty	348
Total	889

RECAPITULATION.

Absent with and without leave	294
Sick in quarters and hospital	148
Employed in other departments	633
Employed in engineer department	639
Total	1,714

SAML. H. LOCKETT,
Colonel and Chief Engineer, Dept. of Ala., Miss., and East La.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Mobile, Ala., March 13, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS EAST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
March 13, 1865—2 p. m.

Colonel ARMISTEAD,
Commanding, Canoe Station:

The enemy's column camped at Little Bayou and Clear Creek on the night of the 10th. Have not heard since of his movement. Direct Colonel Ball to keep close to him and give you information promptly. Will let you know what information I get from the Perdido. Allow nothing to break your telegraph communications with me.

ST. JNO. R. LIDDELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS EAST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Blakely, March 13, 1865—9 p. m.

Colonel ARMISTEAD,
Commanding, Canoe Station:

Push forward your scouts at once to Pensacola; find out where the enemy is and what he is doing.

ST. JNO. R. LIDDELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MERIDIAN, *March 13, 1865.*

Major-General FORREST,
West Point:

It is of greatest importance to know what enemy's intentions are. If certain information can't be obtained otherwise, you had better send a force to Eastport, if roads will permit it, to drive in pickets and make forced reconnaissance.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY CORPS,
West Point, March 13, 1865.

Col. E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I telegraphed the lieutenant-general commanding to-day and repeat the substance of that dispatch. My scouts report the enemy as having withdrawn their pickets from Iuka, and at 7 o'clock yesterday evening their pickets were stationed three miles from Eastport; their lines are closed and no one is permitted to come out. Citizens report them moving down the river on opposite side. I have sent two flags of truce up to them; besides have thrown out sufficient scouts to ascertain their real movements. Captain Henderson has been ordered to send men across the Tennessee at several points, and I expect early and reliable information from them. The division of Brigadier-General Jackson has arrived here, and the bridge across the Bigbee at Waverly is ready. Have also ordered 20,000 rations of corn to Columbus and five days' rations for the men, so that everything will be ready in the event of any movement of the enemy. Have established the courier-line from Moulton to Montevallo, or ordered it done; also, from Montevallo to Columbus, still keeping up a line from Verona across to Moulton. With the country well scouted on the river and the above means of communication, I do not fear any movement of the enemy will be made without my knowing it in time to meet them.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY CORPS,
West Point, March 13, 1865.

Lieut. Col. J. A. FORREST,
Commanding Detachment:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs you move with your command from this point through a portion of the counties of Chickasaw, Pontotoc, and La Fayette to Oxford, at which place you will report your arrival by telegraph to Brigadier-General Wright at Grenada. While en route for Oxford you will spread out your men as much as possible to gather up all deserters, absentees, and stragglers from the army. When caught, dismount, disarm, and forward them to General Wright at Grenada. From Oxford you will move in the direction of Panola, thence to the north side of Tallahatchee River, scouting well the counties of Marshall, Panola, and De Soto and rendez-

vousing your troops at such points as you may deem proper for the accomplishment of your duty. Arrest all persons taking or transmitting cotton through the enemy's lines without proper authority, which can only be given by Maj. John S. Wallis, approved by the lieutenant-general commanding department, or authority given by the lieutenant-general himself. Send all persons thus arrested, with the teams, wagons, and drivers (if slaves) to Brigadier-General Wright, commanding District of North Mississippi and West Tennessee, for disposition. Having scouted the counties mentioned, the major-general commanding directs that you move to the Mississippi River at some point near Horn Lake, thence down the river through the counties of De Soto, Tunica, Coahoma, and Bolivar as far as Issaquena, spreading through the country, arresting deserters, absentees, guerrillas, &c., allowing no one to cross the Mississippi River unless with authority from department headquarters or from officers commanding districts in which you may be operating. Arrived at Issaquena you will return so as to sweep the entire section of country to the vicinity of Hernando, thence back via Panola to Grenada, at which place you will report with your command to Brigadier-General Wright. During your march, should it be necessary, the major-general commanding directs that you impress forage sufficient for your stock. Also, in the event your horses become jaded and worn down, you will exchange them for serviceable ones, paying a reasonable difference in the exchange. Should you find it impossible to exchange on these terms, you will impress horses to mount your dismounted men, always making the impressments in accordance with the order from Secretary of War in relation to impressments. While on your rounds you will collect all companies and parts of companies or soldiers that you may find, unless they be there under orders from department or district headquarters, ordering them to report to you for duty and taking them with you. Any officer thus found refusing to obey your orders you will arrest and send in irons to Brigadier-General Wright. It is directed by the major-general commanding that all companies, detachments, and squads of cavalry now in that section of country report to you for duty while in the execution of the instructions herein contained, unless, as before stated, they be operating under orders from department or district headquarters. You are also authorized and directed to seize all Government arms in the hands of citizens, sending all guns thus taken to Brigadier-General Wright. You will also from time to time report your operations to these headquarters. In seizing the arms you will take all navy, army, English, or French pistols in the hands of citizens, giving your receipts for them. After arming your own men you will turn in the remainder to Brigadier-General Wright at Grenada.

I am, colonel, &c.,

P. ELLIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WEST POINT, MISS., *March 13, 1865.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

Brigadier-General Adams' brigade ordered to Macon. Make preparations to supply him at that place. He probably left Jackson to-day.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 60. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, March 14, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

XIV. Maj. T. Walton, assistant adjutant-general, is relieved from his present service, and is assigned to duty at the headquarters of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. He will report to Lieut. Gen. R. Taylor, commanding, &c.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EAST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Blakely, March 14, 1865—8.30 a. m.

Captain TUTT,
Commanding at Greenwood:

Have you any information of the enemy? Is he moving up the Pensacola road, or going on the steam-boats to Milton, or up the Escambia River?

ST. JNO. R. LIDDELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS EAST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Blakely, March 14, 1865—8.50 a. m.

Colonel ARMISTEAD,
Commanding, Canoe Station:

Your dispatch 7 p. m. received, and not fully intelligible. Will send you ammunition by Colonel Spence. What is the direction the enemy is taking, Milton, or Pollard, or Canoe Station? Where are the four boats going?

ST. JNO. R. LIDDELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Meridian, March 14, 1865.

Major-General FORREST,
West Point, Miss.:

GENERAL: There is doubtless at Aberdeen, Columbus, and other points in your district a large accumulation of cotton, which may soon have to be burned to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. The lieutenant-general commanding wishes you to inform the owners of all such cotton of your orders to burn it whenever enemy's movements may make it necessary, and will urge upon them the importance of at once moving their cotton to a safe distance from towns and houses, where burning the cotton will not involve the destruction of other property. By owners moving their cotton themselves they will avoid the loss that must accrue in its being handled by military authority. Should they refuse to move their cotton as indicated, the lieutenant-general commanding directs that you immediately have hands, wagons, and teams impressed, and the cotton removed under the supervision of

suitable officers to such points as will enable you to have it quickly burned whenever it may become necessary without endangering other property. These instructions will govern your actions at all points in your district where cotton is accumulated and can, if captured, be removed by the enemy; in fact, at all shipping points on railroads, navigable streams, and main thoroughfares.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WEST POINT, MISS., *March 14, 1865.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

Can you be ready to move with your command day after to-morrow morning to Montevallo with four days' cooked rations and two days' forage? Answer immediately.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY CORPS,
West Point, March 14, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Commanding Division, Columbus:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that the enemy are moving from Eastport to Decatur and to Athens. It is confidently expected they will move into North Alabama. He directs that you prepare your command to move to Montevallo with four days' cooked rations and two days' forage. He has telegraphed you to-night to know if you could not be ready to move by day after to-morrow morning. Major Mason, chief quartermaster, now at Columbus, was also telegraphed to night to provide 5,000 rations of corn at Pickensville and 10,000 rations of corn at Tuscaloosa. The general suggests that you at once send an officer to Tuscaloosa to provide the corn as above. Major Mason may not have a man to send, except he gets one from you or you send one of your quartermasters.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. ANDERSON,
Aide-de-Camp.

NAVAL GUN FOUNDRY AND ORDNANCE WORKS,
Selma, March 15, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Commanding Department, Meridian:

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary of the Navy to confer with you in regard to removing the machinery of these works. Our machinery is very heavy and there is a great deal of it. Under favorable circumstances it would require weeks to remove it, and it would be months before we could have it in operation elsewhere. I have sent off all the machinery not in use. Please inform me if you deem it best to remove and where to go. I would ask if we are to remove, that all quartermasters have positive orders to transport our machinery without delay.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CATESBY AP R. JONES,
Commandant, C. S. Navy.

HEADQUARTERS EAST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Blakely, March 15, 1865.

Capt. J. V. TUTT,
Commanding at Greenwood:

CAPTAIN: Your communications have been received. The general directs that you send a force sufficient to capture any picket-posts of the enemy or scouting parties that they may send out. You will instruct the officer in charge (who must be a competent one) to be certain of capturing the whole party, so that the enemy will not know what has become of them, and in that way you may be able to gain some information concerning the intentions of the enemy.

Very respectfully, captain, your obedient servant,

H. L. D. LEWIS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY CORPS,
West Point, March 15, 1865.

Capt. W. F. BULLOCK, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of papers relative to the situation of affairs at Natchez. Should the lieutenant-general commanding think it advisable to do so, he can order Colonel Mabry, in command of Ross' brigade, to attempt the capture of the place, but do not think it necessary to turn General Adams back for that purpose. General Adams reported to me a short time since that he had 2,000 effective for duty, and now that he is ordered in this direction, reports only 700 men. He doubtless included Powers' and the Fourth and Sixth Mississippi in the estimate, but (without these) in the Third Mississippi Regiment and Moorman's battalion he should have more than he now reports. Colonel Scott telegraphs me that ninety of his men ran away night before last. I know Colonel Scott to be a disorganizer, and if things cannot be changed his whole command ought to be dismounted. If Cockrell's Missouri brigade were mounted upon their horses and the Louisiana troops placed in Gibson's brigade, with the addition of McCulloch's regiment, a good Missouri brigade could be made which, if sent to scour the Southern District of Mississippi and East Louisiana, would, by arresting stragglers, deserters, and illegal squads and companies of cavalry now infesting that region, in a short [time], add 1,500 men to our army. It is useless to send men from Scott's or Adams' command to get out these men. A command from some other section who knows no one can alone accomplish it. Whatever can be gotten to Macon of the commands above referred to I will endeavor to fit up and equip for the field.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Meridian, March 15, 1865.

[Major-General FORREST:]

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding instructs me to direct you to order all officers and men belonging to Ferguson's brigade, includ-

ing Col. H. H. Miller's regiment, Ninth Mississippi, now rendezvousing at Shubuta, to proceed without delay to Carthage, Ala., and report to Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, commanding recruiting camp.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. SAYERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
DISTRICT OF MISS., EAST LA., AND WEST TENN.,
West Point, Miss., March 17, 1865.

Brigadier-General Chalmers will have the within order carried out, if any portion of Ferguson's brigade is reporting to him.

By order of Major-General Forrest:

P. ELLIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY CORPS,
West Point, March 15, 1865.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that Adams' brigade is moving across to Macon, and that you will make such arrangements for his command as may be necessary, supplying him with forage and rations. He is also in need of arms, ammunition, clothing, &c.

I am, general, very respectfully, yours,

CHAS. W. ANDERSON,
Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. CHALMERS' DIVISION CAVALRY,
Columbus, Miss., March 15, 1865.

I. Maj. W. V. Johnson, commissary of subsistence, is announced as acting division commissary during the temporary absence of Maj. B. S. Crump.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. CHALMERS' DIVISION CAVALRY,
Columbus, March 15, 1865.

I. The troops of this command will prepare . .d be ready to move on Friday morning with four days' rations. Ordnance wagons and trains must be loaded and held ready for inspection to-morrow morning. The best wagons of the command will be taken at once for this purpose.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Abbay's (George F.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*

Abbett's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 79th Regiment.*

Abbott's (W. R.) **Scouts.** (Official designation not of record.) See *W. R. Abbott.*

Abell's (Henry F.) **Artillery.** See *Milton Artillery, post, Battery B.*

Abernathy's (James T.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*

Abraham's (Lot) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 4th Regiment.*

Adams' (Will A.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 145th Regiment.*

Adams' (William E.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 123d Regiment.*

Adams' (Wirt) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*

Alabama Cadets, Infantry. See *Tuscaloosa Cadets, post.*

Alabama State Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*

Albred's (Levi J.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*

Aleshire's (Charles C.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 18th Battery.*

Alexander's Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment* (*Russell's*).

Alexander's (Francis N.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 30th Regiment.*

Allen's (Lyman) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 37th Regiment.*

Allen's (William J.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 20th Battery.*

Amacker's (O. P.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment,* (*Wingfield's*).

Anderson's (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 12th Regiment.*

Anderson's (Nathan) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 32d Regiment.*

Anderson's (Oliver P.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 81st Regiment.*

Andress' (James F.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Andrew's (Abram P.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 21st Battery.*

Andrews' (George L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 13th Regiment.*

Armstrong's (J.) **Engineers.** (Official designation not of record.) See *J. Armstrong.*

Armstrong's (John F.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*

Arnold's (Charles S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 73d Regiment.*

Ashby's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Ashby.*

Ashcraft's (Thomas C.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*

Atkinson's (James B.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*

Atwater's (Frederick A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 42d Regiment.*

Atwater's (Merritt B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 51st Regiment.*

Austin's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 8th Regiment.*

Austin's (John E.) **Battery [Battalion].** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 14th Battalion Sharpshooters.*

Backus' (William) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 20th Battery.*

Badger's (Algernon S.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*

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* References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.

Bahney's (Andrew J.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Mounted.*
Baird's (Harlon) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Baldwin's (Aaron P.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 6th Battery.*
Baldwin's (Norman A.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Baldwin's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Ball's (Charles P.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment (Hatch's).*
Ball's (John) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Ballentine's (John G.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Barber's (Gershom M.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Barbiere's (Joseph) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Barnes' (George F.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Barnes' (James) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 21st Battery.*
Barr's (John W.) **Artillery.** See *John T. Levi's Artillery, post.*
Barry's (Robert L.) **Artillery.** See *Lookout Artillery, post.*
Barteau's (Clark R.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Bartlett's (Charles G.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 119th Regiment.*
Bartlett's (Edward M.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Bartlett's (Joseph R.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Barwick's (J. A.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 46th Regiment.*
Barwick's (Wiley A.) **Reserves.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate.*
Bates' (Erastus N.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Baxter's (J. T.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 27th Battalion.*
Bean's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment, Mounted.*
Beattie's (Adam) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 26th Battery.*
Beck's (Moses M.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 18th Battery.*
Beebe's (William O.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery B.*
Bell's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Benedict's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Benteen's (Frederick W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Bentley's (Robert H.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Benton's (Thomas H., jr.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Best's (Joseph G.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 21st Regiment.*
Betts' (Charles M.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Biffle's (Jacob B.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Biggs' (Jonathan) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 123d Regiment.*
Bishop's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 108th Regiment.*
Black's (John Charles) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Blackburn's (Joseph H.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 4th Regiment, Mounted.*
Blake's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Blanden's (Leander) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Bledsoe's (Hiram M.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Blessing's (William) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 23d Battalion.*
Blodgett's (Wells H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 48th Regiment.*
Bloom's (Andrew S.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Blount's Battalion. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Blount.*
Blume's (Hans) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Boden's (William) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 23d Regiment.*
Bonham's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Bonnaffon's (Augustus B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 78th Regiment.*
Boone's (J. Rowan) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 28th Regiment.*
Boone's (Thomas C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 115th Regiment.*

Botetourt Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Botkin's, (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Bowman's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Boyd's (Spencer B.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment, Mounted.*
Bradford's (J. D.) **Cavalry Scouts.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Bradford's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 39th Regiment.*
Bradley's (George) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Bradley's (William W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Bradshaw's (J. K.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion, Rifles.*
Breckinridge's (William C. P.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
Brent's (Preston) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 33th Regiment.*
Bridgewater's (James H.) **Scouts.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union.*
Bringhurst's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Britton's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Brooks' (Eugene) **Cavalry.** See *Mobile First Infantry, post.*
Brown's (Albert H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 96th Regiment.*
Brown's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 36th Regiment.*
Brown's (George R.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 9th Battery.*
Brown's (L. D.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 54th Regiment.*
Brown's (Richard H.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Brown's (Simeon B.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Bruce's (John) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Brumback's (Jefferson) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Bryan's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Brydolf's (Fabian) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Regiment.*
Buck's (Alfred E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 51st Regiment.*
Buck's (Darwin D.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Buckley's (Harvey M.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 54th Regiment.*
Buckner's (Allen) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Bundy's (Henry) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 13th Battery.*
Burbank's (Sidney) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment.*
Burdell's (Harvey) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 22d Battery.*
Burke's (Orville) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Burroughs' (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Rhett Artillery, post.*
Burroughs' (Wilson) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Busey's (Samuel T.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 76th Regiment.*
Bush's (Giles H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 147th Regiment.*
Bush's (Llewyllyn E. P.) **Artillery.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, Battery E.*
Bush's (R. H.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama State Artillery, ante, Battery C.*
Bussey's (Charles E.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 33th Regiment.*
Butler's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Butler.*
Butler's (Edward G.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Butler's (Lewis) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 182d Regiment.*
Cahill's (Frank P.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion.*
Calkins' (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Calliocott's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Calloway's (James E.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Campbell's (W. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 25th Battalion.*
Canby's (Samuel) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery M.*
Carnahan's (Robert H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Carpenter's (L. Henry) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 5th Regiment.*
Carroll's (Chandler W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 184th Regiment.*
Carroll's (William) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Carter's (James E.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Carter's (Nathan W.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Carter's (William W.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Catron's (Thomas B.) **Artillery.** See *Saint Louis Artillery, post.*
Caudill's (Benjamin E.) **Mounted Rifles.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 13th Regiment, Cavalry.*
Chadwick's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 67th and 157th Companies.*
Chalaron's (J. Adolph) **Artillery.** See *Washington Artillery, post, 5th Battery.*
Chalmers' (Alexander H.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 18th Battalion; also 5th Regiment.*
Chamberlin's (Calvin F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Chambers' (Alexander) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 18th Regiment, 2d Battalion.*
Chapman's (James F.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 122d Regiment.*
Charpentier's (Stephen) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Chase's (Edward H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 110th Regiment.*
Chase's (Ransom J.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Chenault's (David W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
Chenoweth's (J. Q.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
Chicago Board of Trade Artillery. See *Illinois Troops.*
Christian's (Wiley M.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Chrysler's (Morgan H.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment, Veteran.*
Clanton's (N. H.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Clark Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Clark's (Alonzo W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Clark's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Clark's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Clark's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 77th Company.*
Clark's (William) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Clarke's (George R.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 113th Regiment.*
Clift's (William J.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Clowney's (John) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Cluke's (Roy S.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Cluverius' (W. T.) **Artillery.** See *Charles E. Fenner's Artillery, post.*
Coates' (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Cobb's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 25th Battalion.*
Cobb's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 96th Regiment.*
Cobb's (Joseph T.) **Scouts, Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Cochran's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, Mounted.*
Coffin's (W. Norris) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 12th Battalion, Battery D.*
Cogswell's (William) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops.*
Columbus Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Colvin's (Charles H.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Colvin's (John H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Colyer's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Commager's (Henry S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 184th Regiment.*
Comparet's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 142d Regiment.*
Cook's (F. W. C.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 23d Battalion (State).*
Cook's (William R.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Cooper's (Edgar H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Cooper's (Stearns F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 88th Company.*

Cooper's (Stephen) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 2d and 6th Regiments.*
Cooper's (Wickliffe) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Cotton's (F. E.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 25th Battalion.*
Cowan's (James J.) Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Cowden's (Robert) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 59th Regiment.*
Cox's Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Cox's (Chambers) Heavy Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Cox's (Nicholas N.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Craig's (Seldon F.) Heavy Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Craig's (Willis E.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 161st Regiment.*
Cram's (Orrin W.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Crandal's (Frederick M.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 48th Regiment.*
Craven's (Hervey) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Crescent Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Culpeper's (James F.) Artillery. See *Palmetto Battalion, Artillery, post, Battery C.*
Cumberland Artillery. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
Cunningham's (Benjamin) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Cunningham's (Charles H.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Cunningham's (Joel) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 27th Battalion.*
Curtis' (James F.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Dachenhausen's (Adolphus von) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 9th Company.*
Dail's (James J.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, Mounted.*
Dailey's (Willson) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Davenport's Company. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Davenport.*
Davidson's (Francis M.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Davies' (Fielding L.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 15th Regiment.*
Davies' (John R.) Heavy Artillery. See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Davis' (George S.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 97th Regiment.*
Dawson's (Andrew R. Z.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 187th Regiment.*
Day's (George A.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 91st Regiment.*
Day's (George W.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 12th Battalion.*
Dean's (Henry H.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 146th Regiment.*
Dean's (Henry S.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Densmore's (Daniel) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 68th Regiment.*
Dent's (Staunton H.) Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Dettweiler's (Germain) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 20th, 91st, 93d, and 103d Companies.*
De Vries' (Peter) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Dewey's (Joel A.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 111th Regiment.*
Diamond's (George R.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment (May's).*
Dick's (Jacob C.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 86th Regiment.*
Dickinson's (Marshall J.) Cavalry. See *Michigan Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Dilger's (Hubert) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Dillard's (Miles A.) Infantry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
Dillard's (William Y.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 34th Regiment.*
Dillon's (Edward) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Dixie Rangers (pp. 399, 430). (Official designation not of record.)
Dobb's (George W.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Dobke's (Adolphus) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Dobson's (W. G.) Artillery. See *Hugh L. W. McClung's Artillery, post.*
Dodge's (Don A.) Cavalry. See *Michigan Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Dornblaser's (Benjamin) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 46th Regiment.*

Dorr's (Joseph B.) Cavalry. See *Iowa Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Douglas' (James P.) Artillery. See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Douglass' (John F.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 145th Regiment*
Douthat's (Henry C.) Artillery. See *Botetourt Artillery, ante.*
Drish's (James F.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 122d Regiment.*
Duff's (George) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 21st Regiment.*
Duke's (Basil W.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment (Morgan's).*
Dumonteil's (Felix) Cavalry. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 14th Regiment.*
Dunham's (Joseph L.) Artillery. See *Milton Artillery, post, Battery A.*
Dwyer's (Patrick) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 40th Company.*
Dyer's (David P.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 49th Regiment.*
Eakin's (William L.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 59th Regiment.*
Eaton's (Charles G.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Eberhart's (Gustavus A.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Edgar's (George M.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 26th Battalion.*
Edmondson's (Charles L.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 1st and 4th Regiments.*
Edwards' (Albert M.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Eggleston's (Beroth B.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Elting's (William R.) Artillery. See *William Cogswell's Artillery, ante.*
Emery's (Augustus H.) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Erwin's (Lawson P.) Senior Reserves. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate.*
Esembaux's (Michael) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Espy's (Harvey J.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Eufaula Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Ewing's (Martin B.) Heavy Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Falconer's (David G.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 79th Company.*
Faulkner's (Thomas L.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment (Livingston's).*
Fenner's (Charles E.) Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Ferguson's (Stephen M.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 39th Regiment.*
Ferris' (Eddy F.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Fidler's (William H.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Flood's (James P.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery C.*
Flood's (Martin) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 15th Regiment.*
Flournoy's (Camp) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
Floyd's (Spencer B.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 120th Regiment.*
Forbes' (Henry C.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Forbes' (William) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 42d Regiment.*
Ford's Command. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Ford.*
Ford's (Thomas) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Foster's (Nathaniel H.) Heavy Artillery. See *Union Troops, Colored, 12th Regiment.*
Foust's (Joseph) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Fowler's (William H.) Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Fuller's (Jesse B.) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Gage's (Joseph B.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 10th Battery.*
Gallaher's (C. W.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 39th Regiment.*
Gandolfo's (John B.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 178th Regiment.*
Gano's (Richard M.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Gardner's (Henry G.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 14th Regiment.*
Garrard's (Israel) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Garrity's (James) Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Gauen's (Jacob E.) Heavy Artillery. See *Union Troops, Colored, 13th Regiment.*

Gaw's (William B.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 16th Regiment.*
Gay's (Ebenezer) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 16th Regiment.*
Gay's (William H.) Artillery. See *Iowa Troops, 1st Battery.*
Gere's (William B.) Infantry. See *Minnesota Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Gid. Nelson Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Gilchrist's (Charles A.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 50th Regiment.*
Gilfillan's (James) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 40th Regiment.*
Gillam's Company. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Gillam.*
Gillespie's (James W.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 43d Regiment.*
Ginn's (Thomas J.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 3d Battery.*
Glasgow's (Samuel L.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Gordon's (Anthony E.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Gowin's (George A.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment, Mounted.*
Graham's (John) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Graham's (John F.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Grant's (Hiram P.) Infantry. See *Minnesota Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Gray's (Edmund B.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Gray's (Isaac) Cavalry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 5th Regiment.*
Green's (Henry D.) Artillery. See *Cumberland Artillery, ante.*
Green's (Modesta J.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Green's (Solomon L.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Greene's (A. C.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*
Greene's (Joseph E.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Gregg's (Nathan) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 60th Regiment.*
Gregory's (Samuel O.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Griffith's (John) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 11th and 17th Regiments.*
Grigsby's (Joseph) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery C.*
Grigsby's (J. Warren) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Grinder's (Eli D.) Cavalry. See *Maryland Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Grosvenor's (Oliver) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Gudger's (John W.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 29th Regiment.*
Gurney's (Asa L.) Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment, Veteran.*
Guthrie's (Benjamin E.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 3d and 5th Regiments.*
Hadley's (Henry C.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Hadley's (Henry H.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 119th Regiment.*
Hale's (Clayton) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Hall's (Jairus W.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Hamack's Company. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Hamack.*
Hamilton's (Andrew G.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Hamilton's (David W.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Hamilton's (Isaac) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 12th Battery.*
Hammond's (Charles M.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Hammond's (P. Lee) Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*
Hancock's (Bradford) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Haney's (Owen) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Mounted.*
Harbour's (Elisha) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Hardie's (Joseph) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Hardin's (Ben.) Artillery. See *James P. Douglas' Artillery, ante.*
Hardy's (Alexander) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 24th Battery.*
Hargrove's (A. C.) Artillery. See *Charles L. Lumsden's Artillery, post.*
Harmount's (George A.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 97th Regiment.*
Harnden's (Henry) Cavalry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Harrell's (William V.) Cavalry. See *Thomas H. Lewis' Cavalry, post.*
Harris' (Abram) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment.*

Harris' (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 4th Regiment.*
Harris' (Lewis K.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 69th Regiment.*
Harris' (Samuel D.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Harrison's (James B.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Hart's (William T.) **Engineers.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Hathaway's (Albert L.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Hathaway's (John C.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Havens' (William T.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 3d Battalion, Rifles.*
Hawkins' (Isaac R.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Hay's (Henry S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 63d Regiment.*
Hays' (Benjamin F.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Heath's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 33d Regiment.*
Heckman's (Lewis) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Hegner's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 12th Regiment.*
Henderson's (Thomas) **Scouts.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Hendricks' (Isaac C.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Henley's (J. P.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 27th Battalion.*
Henry's (James L.) **Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 14th Battalion.*
Henshaw's (Edward C.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops.*
Herndon's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 36th Regiment.*
Hesse's (Gumal) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Hill's (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 128th Regiment.*
Hill's (John L.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 24th Battery.*
Hill's (Roswell S.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Hills' (Charles S.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Hillsborough Home Guards. See *Tennessee Troops, Union.*
Hodges' (B. G.) **Reserves.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate.*
Hoffman's (Daniel W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Hoffmann's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Holbrook's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Holman's (Daniel W.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Holmes' (Eugene) **Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Holmes' (Samuel A.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 40th Regiment.*
Homer's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama State Artillery, ante, Battery D.*
Hood's (Thomas R.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 6th Battery.*
Hopkins' (Frank G.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 44th Regiment.*
Hopkins' (Marcus S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 66th Company.*
Horner's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Horton's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 23d Regiment.*
Hotchkiss' (Charles T.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Hotchkiss' (Walter S.) **Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 2d Battery.*
Hotchkiss' (William A.) **Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Battery.*
Hottenstein's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 13th Regiment.*
Houchin's (Francis) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 52d Regiment.*
Houghton's (Moses B.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Houstoun's (Patrick) **Artillery.** See *Kilcrease Artillery, post.*
Howard's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Howe's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Howell's (Samuel P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 94th Regiment.*
Howell's (Seymour) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Howland's (Horace N.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Hubbard's (James M.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*
Hudson Artillery. See *Pettus Flying Artillery, post.*

Huger's (Daniel E.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Reserves.*
Hughes' (Paschal C.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 39th Regiment.*
Hummel's (Gottlob) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 11th Company.*
Humphrey's (John H.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Humphreys' (J. B.) Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 12th Battalion, Battery D.*
Hunt's (Charles B.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Hunt's (Charles J.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 137th Company.*
Huston's (John) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Hutchinson's (L.) Engineers. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment.*
Hutton's Cavalry. See *Thomas C. Ashcraft's Cavalry, ante.*
Hyde's (Charles W.) Heavy Artillery. See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Immell's (Lorenzo D.) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Indian Battalion. See *William H. Thomas' Legion, post.*
Ives' (Francis M.) Cavalry. See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Jackson's (Frank) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 12th Battery.*
Jackson's (George W.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Jackson's (William) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery G.*
Jacoby's (Lawrence) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 1st Battery.*
Jenkins' (Barton W.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
Jenkins' (J. C.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 27th Battalion.*
Jenks' (John M.) Artillery. See *Stephen Charpentier's Artillery, ante.*
Jennings' (Jasper N.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Mounted.*
Jennison's (Samuel P.) Infantry. See *Minnesota Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Johnson's Command. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Johnson.*
Johnson's (Adam R.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Benjamin F.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 4th Battery.*
Johnson's (John M.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Lewis) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 44th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Samuel F.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 17th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Thomas H.) Cavalry. See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Johnson's (William A.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment (Roddey's).*
Johnson's (William C.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 53d Regiment.*
Johnston's (Miles E.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 25th Battalion.*
Johnston's (Thomas W.) Cavalry. See *Michigan Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Jones' Guerrillas. (Official designation not of record.) See *Colonel Jones.*
Jones' (Bushrod) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 32d and 58th Regiments.*
Jones' (Charles C.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 76th Regiment.*
Jones' (J. Blackburn) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 68th Regiment.*
Judd's (Charles M.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Keeler's (William B.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Keener's (George W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 150th Regiment.*
Keeny's (Frank) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 9th Battery.*
Keith's Command. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Keith.*
Kelly's (John H.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Kelly's (Robert M.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Kelly's (Usher F.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 63th Company.*
Kennedy's (John) Infantry. See *Minnesota Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Keyser's (Joseph C.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Kilborn's (Lawson S.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Kilcrease Artillery. See *Florida Troops, Confederate.*

Kilgour's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Kimberly's (Robert L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Kincaid's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 37th Regiment.*
King's (Houston) **Artillery.** See *Clark Artillery, ante.*
Kingsbury's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 23d Regiment.*
Kinney's (Benjamin) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Kinney's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 119th Regiment.*
Kinzie's (David H.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery K.*
Kirk's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, Mounted.*
Kitchell's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Knee's (Samuel G.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Kniss' (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Kueffner's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 149th Regiment.*
Kyle's (James H.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery D.*
Lamberg's (Carl Adolf) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
Lamon's (John H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Lamson's (Horace P.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Lary's (Washington T.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Latimer's (John M., jr.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 101st Regiment.*
Law's (Junius A.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, Reserves.*
Lawrence's (William Hudson) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Lawton's (Henry W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Lay's (Benjamin D.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Leake's (Joseph B.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Leeper's (James) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Leeson's (Moses D.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Levi's (John T.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Lewis' (Thomas H.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Lillard's (Newton J.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, Provisional Army.*
Lilly's (Eli) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Lincoln's (Benjamin C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment.*
Lindsay's (Robert H.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st, 16th, and 20th Regiments.*
Lippincott's (Charles E.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Livermore's (Darius E.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Livingston's (Henry J.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Lookout Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Love's (James R., jr.) **Infantry.** See *William H. Thomas' Legion, post.*
Lovelace's (Charles W.) **Artillery.** See *Gid. Nelson Artillery, ante.*
Lowe's (Schuyler) **Artillery.** See *Saint Louis Artillery, post.*
Lowell's (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery G.*
Lugar's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 153d Regiment.*
Lugenbeel's (Pinkney) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 19th Regiment*
Lumsden's (Charles L.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Lynch's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Lynch's (J. Peyton) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Lyons' (Francis) **Cavalry.** See *Florida Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
McArthur's (James N.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 4th Regiment.*
McBee's (Joshua T.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 7th and 28th Regiments.*
Macbeth Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*

McBride's (James D.) Heavy Artillery. See *Union Troops, Colored, 8th Regiment.*
McClenahan's (John) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 15th Regiment.*
McClung's (Hugh L. W.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
McColum's (J. E.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 27th Battalion.*
McCormick's (Charles C.) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 7th Regiment.*
McCoy's (Daniel) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 175th Regiment.*
McCulloch's (Robert) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
McDonald's (John C.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 22d Regiment.*
McFarlane's (John A.) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 34th Battalion.*
McGlasson's (Robert B. M.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
McGowan's (John E.) Heavy Artillery. See *Union Troops, Colored, 1st Regiment.*
McGuirk's (John) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
McIntyre's (James B.) Cavalry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment.*
Mack's (Albert G.) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 18th Battery.*
McKamy's (James A.) Cavalry. See *William H. Thomas' Legion, post.*
Mackey's (Cyrus H.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 33d Regiment.*
McLaughlin's (John A.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 47th Regiment.*
McLeester's (Thomas) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 192d Regiment.*
McManis' (William) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
McNulta's (John) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 94th Regiment.*
McQueen's (Alexander G.) Cavalry. See *Iowa Troops, 1st Regiment.*
McReynolds' (Richard W.) Artillery. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, Battery C.*
Magee's (David W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Magruder's Band. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Magruder.*
Maguire's (George W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 146th Regiment.*
Mahoney's (Thomas) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 30th Regiment.*
Main's (Zalmon S.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Major's (John C.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Mann's (William D.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 21st Battery.*
Marion Artillery. See *Florida Troops, Confederate.*
Marion's (Francis N.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery K.*
Marland's (William) Artillery. See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d (B) Battery.*
Marsh's (Josiah F.) Infantry. See *Minnesota Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Marshall's (David W.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Matthaei's (John L.) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Matthews' (Asa C.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Matthews' (Timothy S.) Heavy Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Matsdorff's (Alvin von) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Maupin's (Amos W.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 47th Regiment.*
Maury's (Henry) Cavalry. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 15th Regiment.*
Mead's (Lemuel G.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 25th Battalion.*
Meador's (James J.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Merriam's (Henry C.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 73d Regiment.*
Merrill's Horse, Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Merrill's (Lewis) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Merrill's (William E.) Engineers. See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Regiment, Veteran.*
Messick's (W. R.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 4th Battalion, Special.*
Meumann's (Theodore) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Middleton's (R.) Engineers. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment.*
Miles' (William R.) Legion. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Miller's (Charles A.) Cavalry. See *Maine Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Miller's (Horace H.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
Miller's (Jesse S.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Millington's (Augustus O.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 18th Regiment.*

Milton Artillery. See *Florida Troops, Confederate.*
Milward's (William R.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 21st Regiment.*
Mitchell's (W. R.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 18th Battalion.*
Mix's (Elisha) Cavalry. See *Michigan Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Mobile First Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Mobile Guards, Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Local Defense.*
Mollenoott's (Richard) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G*; also *Indiana Troops, 6th Battery.*
Moody's (John W.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 71st Regiment.*
Moore's (Calvin H.) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment.*
Moore's (Franklin) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Moore's (James) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Moore's (Risdon M.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 117th Regiment.*
Moore's (Webster P.) Cavalry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Moore's (William P.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Moorman's (George) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 24th Battalion.*
Morgan's (Richard C.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment.*
Morgan's (Thomas J.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 14th Regiment.*
Morrison's (Samuel H.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 83d and 84th Companies.*
Morse's (Francis W.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 14th Battery.*
Morton's (Charles H.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 84th Regiment.*
Morton's (John W., jr.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Moses' (J. L.) Artillery. See *Palmetto Battalion, post, Battery C.*
Mossman's (George W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Munday's (Sue) Band. (Official designation not of record.) See *Sue Munday.*
Murphy's (John) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 53th Regiment.*
Murphy's (Thomas J.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery A.*
Murray's (William M.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Myers' (William C.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 14th Battery.*
Naylor's (William A.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 10th Battery.*
Neal's (Carlton) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Neal's (John R.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 16th Battalion.*
Neal's (Joseph H.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment*; also *3d Battalion.*
Neely's (John C.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Neff's (George W.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Nelson's (D. C.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 25th Battalion.*
Nelson's (Thomas P.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Nesbitt's (William B.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 176th Regiment.*
Nettleton's (Edward P.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Newell's (Nathaniel M.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Newman's Company. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Newman.*
Nicklin's (Benjamin S.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 13th Battery.*
Nixon's (George H.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Noble's (John W.) Cavalry. See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Norman's (L. C.) Cavalry. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 6th Battalion.*
Noyes' (Charles S.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Nulton's (Jerome B.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Nye's (William E.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 76th Regiment.*
O'Brien's (Martin E.) Cavalry. See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
O'Connell's (William) Cavalry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment.*
Oden's (George W.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 35th Regiment.*

Odle's Home Guards. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Odle.*

Olden's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 117th Regiment.*

O'Neal's (Weden) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 55th Regiment.*

O'Neil's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 126th Company.*

Orff's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 35th Regiment.*

Otwell's (Francis) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 94th Company.*

Owen Scouts (p. 558). (Official designation not of record.)

Paine's (Byron) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 43d Regiment.*

Palmer's (Frederic S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 6th Regiment.*

Palmer's (William J.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 15th Regiment.*

Palmetto Battalion, Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*

Parsons' (Edwin B.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 24th Regiment.*

Parsons' (Joseph H.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 9th Regiment.*

Partridge's (Jasper) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 152d Regiment.*

Patterson's (Josiah) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*

Patton's (Samuel K. N.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*

Pearsall's (Uri B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 99th Regiment.*

Pease's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*

Peebles' (Ferdinand E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 47th Regiment.*

Pelham Cadets, Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*

Pence's (James M.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery B.*

Penn's (Edmund) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*

Penn's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union.*

Pepper's (William T.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 13th Regiment.*

Perry's (Oran) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 69th Regiment.*

Perry's (Thomas J.) **Artillery.** See *Marion Artillery, ante.*

Peters' (John H.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 4th Regiment.*

Pettus Flying Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*

Phelan's (John) **Artillery.** See *William H. Fowler's Artillery, ante.*

Phillips' (J. W.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

Pickands' (James) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 124th Regiment.*

Pickard's (Cyrus B.) **Cavalry.** See *Florida Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*

Pierce's (Abial) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 4th Regiment.*

Pinson's (R. A.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*

Pollock's (John K.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 96th Regiment.*

Porter's (Acors S.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 42d Regiment.*

Porter's (Ed. D.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 18th Battalion.*

Porter's (George L.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*

Poston's (John L.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 14th Regiment.*

Poteet's (George A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 115th Regiment.*

Powers' (Frank P.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*

Prentice's (Clarence J.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 7th Battalion.*

Preston's (Robert T.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment, Reserves.*

Pridemore's (Auburn L.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 64th Regiment.*

Pritchard's (Benjamin D.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 4th Regiment.*

Purvis' Regiment. (Official designation not of record.) See *Colonel Purvis.*

Putnam's (Azro C.) **Artillery.** See *Edward C. Henshaw's Artillery, ante.*

Putnam's (Joseph R.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 42d Regiment.*

Quantrill's (William C.) **Band.** (Official designation not of record.) See *William C. Quantrill.*

Quisenberry's (H. S.) Artillery. See *Cumberland Artillery, ante.*
Randall's (Elisha D. K.) Heavy Artillery. See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Reckard's (Frank B.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Reed's (Joseph R.) Artillery. See *Iowa Troops, 2d Battery.*
Reed's (Myron W.) Scouts. See *Michigan Troops, 18th Regiment, Infantry.*
Reeder's (Frank) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Reeves' (Calvin) Heavy Artillery. See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Reeves' (Thomas H.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Regan's (James M.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery E.*
Reid's (John B.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Rendlebrook's (Joseph) Cavalry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment.*
Reynolds' (John P.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 45th, 73d, and 158th Companies.*
Rhett Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Rhodes' (Hinman) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Rice's (Charles S.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 17th Battery.*
Rice's (T. W.) Heavy Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Richardson's (George R.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
Ridge's (Thomas D.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Riley's (William) Home Guards. (Official designation not of record.) See *William Riley.*
Risdon's (Orlando C.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 53d Regiment.*
Ritter's (Richard) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Ritter's (William L.) Artillery. See *Stephens Light Artillery, post.*
Roberts, (James B.) Cavalry. See *Michigan Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Roberts, (Philip) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Robinson's (George D.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 97th Regiment.*
Robinson's (George I.) Artillery. See *Chicago Board of Trade Artillery, ante.*
Rodney's (George B.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery I.*
Rogers' (Andrew W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Rogers' (James B.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Rollins' (William W.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, Mounted.*
Root's (Jerome) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 27th Battalion.*
Rose's (James G.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 61st Regiment.*
Rose's (Thomas E.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Rowse's (Albert) Artillery. See *Massachusetts Troops, 15th Battery.*
Russell's (Alfred A.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Russell's (Robert M.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Sage's (Harley H.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 179th Regiment.*
Saint Louis Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Salm's (Felix Prince) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Sanders' Company. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Sanders.*
Sargent's (Elbert M.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Saunders' (B. F.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Sawyers' (John M.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Saylor's (Thomas) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Schnitzer's (Gustavus) Cavalry. See *Iowa Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Schuetz's (John C.) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Scott's (George W.) Cavalry. See *Florida Troops, Confederate, 5th Battalion.*
Scott's (John G.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Scott's (John S.) Cavalry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Scovill's (Charles W.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Searoh's (Anthony T.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 4th Regiment.*

Searcy's (Wiley) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 30th Regiment.*
Sears' (Francis A.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Selden's (William M.) Artillery. See *Gid. Nelson Artillery, ante.*
Seley's (Abel H.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Shafter's (William R.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 17th Regiment.*
Shannon's (John A.) Heavy Artillery. See *Union Troops, Colored, 1st Regiment.*
Sharra's (Abram) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Sheetz's (Josiah A.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Shepard's (Calvin A.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 173d Regiment.*
Shipman's (Stephen V.) Cavalry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Shoemaker's (William W.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Sickles' (Hiram F.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 147th Regiment.*
Simonson's (Samuel E. W.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Skinner's (Lewis C.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 8th Regiment.*
Slater's (Frederick) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Sliney's (William F.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 7th Battery.*
Slocomb's (Cuthbert H.) Artillery. See *Washington Artillery, post, 5th Battery.*
Smith's (Charles E.) Cavalry. See *Michigan Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Smith's (Charles W.) Infantry. See *Trumbull Guards, Infantry, post.*
Smith's (D. Howard) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Smith's (Edmund L.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 19th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
Smith's (George W.) Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Smith's (George W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Smith's (Gustavus A.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 155th Regiment.*
Smith's (John J.) Pontoniers. See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Company.*
Smith's (John T.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Smith's (Lemuel) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
Smith's (Louis B.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery I.*
Smith's (Luther R.) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Smith's (Orlow) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Smith's (Robert) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 13th Battalion, Reserves.*
Smith's (Robert W.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Smith's (Watson B.) Cavalry. See *Michigan Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Smith's (William J.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Smith's (William R.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 62d Regiment.*
Snider's (Joseph T.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Snyder's (Abraham N.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Snyder's (Joshua M.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Soule's (Harrison) Heavy Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Sparks' Company. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Sparks.*
Sparks' Home Guards. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Sparks, Union.*
Spence's (Philip B.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment (Armistead's).*
Spencer's (George W.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Spurling's (Andrew B.) Cavalry. See *Maine Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Stacy's (Brazilliah P.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*
Standiah's (John H.) Cavalry. See *Michigan Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Starr's (Henry A.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Stauber's (Thaddeus J.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 42d Regiment.*
Stearns' (Riley B.) Infantry. See *Vermont Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Steede's (Abner C.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 17th Battalion.*
Stephens Light Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*

Dorr's (Joseph B.) Cavalry. See *Iowa Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Douglas' (James P.) Artillery. See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Douglass' (John F.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 145th Regiment*
Douthat's (Henry C.) Artillery. See *Botetourt Artillery, ante.*
Drish's (James F.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 122d Regiment.*
Duff's (George) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 21st Regiment.*
Duke's (Basil W.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment (Morgan's).*
Dumonteil's (Felix) Cavalry. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 14th Regiment.*
Dunham's (Joseph L.) Artillery. See *Milton Artillery, post, Battery A.*
Dwyer's (Patrick) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 40th Company.*
Dyer's (David P.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 49th Regiment.*
Eakin's (William L.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 59th Regiment.*
Eaton's (Charles G.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Eberhart's (Gustavus A.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Edgar's (George M.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 26th Battalion.*
Edmondson's (Charles L.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 1st and 4th Regiments.*
Edwards' (Albert M.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Eggleston's (Beroth B.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Elting's (William R.) Artillery. See *William Cogswell's Artillery, ante.*
Emery's (Augustus H.) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Erwin's (Lawson P.) Senior Reserves. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate.*
Esembaux's (Michael) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Espy's (Harvey J.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Eufaula Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Ewing's (Martin B.) Heavy Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Falconer's (David G.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 79th Company.*
Faulkner's (Thomas L.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment (Livingston's).*
Fenner's (Charles E.) Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Ferguson's (Stephen M.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 39th Regiment.*
Ferris' (Eddy F.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Fidler's (William H.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Flood's (James P.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery C.*
Flood's (Martin) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 15th Regiment.*
Flournoy's (Camp) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
Floyd's (Spencer B.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 120th Regiment.*
Forbes' (Henry C.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Forbes' (William) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 42d Regiment.*
Ford's Command. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Ford.*
Ford's (Thomas) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Foster's (Nathaniel H.) Heavy Artillery. See *Union Troops, Colored, 12th Regiment.*
Foust's (Joseph) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Fowler's (William H.) Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Fuller's (Jesse B.) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Gage's (Joseph B.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 10th Battery.*
Gallaher's (C. W.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 39th Regiment.*
Gandolfo's (John B.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 178th Regiment.*
Gano's (Richard M.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Gardner's (Henry G.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 14th Regiment.*
Garrard's (Israel) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Garrity's (James) Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Gauen's (Jacob E.) Heavy Artillery. See *Union Troops, Colored, 13th Regiment.*

Gaw's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 16th Regiment.*
Gay's (Ebenezer) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 16th Regiment.*
Gay's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Iowa Troops, 1st Battery.*
Gere's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Gid. Nelson Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Gilchrist's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 50th Regiment.*
Gilfillan's (James) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 40th Regiment.*
Gillam's Company. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Gillam.*
Gillespie's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 43d Regiment.*
Ginn's (Thomas J.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 3d Battery.*
Glasgow's (Samuel L.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Gordon's (Anthony E.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Gowin's (George A.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment, Mounted.*
Graham's (John) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Graham's (John F.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Grant's (Hiram P.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Gray's (Edmund B.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Gray's (Isaac) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 5th Regiment.*
Green's (Henry D.) **Artillery.** See *Cumberland Artillery, ante.*
Green's (Modesta J.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Green's (Solomon L.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Greene's (A. C.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*
Greene's (Joseph E.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Gregg's (Nathan) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 60th Regiment.*
Gregory's (Samuel O.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Griffith's (John) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 11th and 17th Regiments.*
Grigsby's (Joseph) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery C.*
Grigsby's (J. Warren) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Grinder's (Eli D.) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Grosvenor's (Oliver) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Gudger's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 29th Regiment.*
Gurney's (Asa L.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment, Veteran.*
Guthrie's (Benjamin E.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 3d and 5th Regiments.*
Hadley's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Hadley's (Henry H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 119th Regiment.*
Hale's (Clayton) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Hall's (Jairus W.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Hamack's Company. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Hamack.*
Hamilton's (Andrew G.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Hamilton's (David W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Hamilton's (Isaac) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 12th Battery.*
Hammond's (Charles M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Hammond's (P. Lee) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*
Hancock's (Bradford) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Haney's (Owen) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Mounted.*
Harbour's (Elisha) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Hardie's (Joseph) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Hardin's (Ben.) **Artillery.** See *James P. Douglas' Artillery, ante.*
Hardy's (Alexander) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 24th Battery.*
Hargrove's (A. C.) **Artillery.** See *Charles L. Lumsden's Artillery, post.*
Harmount's (George A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 97th Regiment.*
Harnden's (Henry) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Harrell's (William V.) **Cavalry.** See *Thomas H. Lewis' Cavalry, post.*
Harris' (Abram) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment.*

Harris' (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 4th Regiment.*
Harris' (Lewis K.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 69th Regiment.*
Harris' (Samuel D.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Harrison's (James B.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Hart's (William T.) **Engineers.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Hathaway's (Albert L.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Hathaway's (John C.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Havens' (William T.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 3d Battalion, Rifles.*
Hawkins' (Isaac R.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Hay's (Henry S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 63d Regiment.*
Hays' (Benjamin F.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Heath's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 33d Regiment.*
Heckman's (Lewis) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Hegner's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 12th Regiment.*
Henderson's (Thomas) **Scouts.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Hendricks' (Isaac C.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Henley's (J. P.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 27th Battalion.*
Henry's (James L.) **Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 14th Battalion.*
Henshaw's (Edward C.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops.*
Herndon's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 36th Regiment.*
Hesse's (Gumal) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Hill's (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 128th Regiment.*
Hill's (John L.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 24th Battery.*
Hill's (Roswell S.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Hills' (Charles S.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Hillsborough Home Guards. See *Tennessee Troops, Union.*
Hodges' (B. G.) **Reserves.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate.*
Hoffman's (Daniel W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Hoffmann's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Holbrook's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Holman's (Daniel W.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Holmes' (Eugene) **Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Holmes' (Samuel A.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 40th Regiment.*
Homer's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama State Artillery, ante, Battery D.*
Hood's (Thomas R.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 6th Battery.*
Hopkins' (Frank G.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 44th Regiment.*
Hopkins' (Marcus S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 66th Company.*
Horner's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Horton's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 23d Regiment.*
Hotchkiss' (Charles T.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Hotchkiss' (Walter S.) **Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 2d Battery.*
Hotchkiss' (William A.) **Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Battery.*
Hottenstein's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 13th Regiment.*
Houchin's (Francis) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 52d Regiment.*
Houghton's (Moses B.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Houstoun's (Patrick) **Artillery.** See *Kilcrease Artillery, post.*
Howard's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Howe's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Howell's (Samuel P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 94th Regiment.*
Howell's (Seymour) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Howland's (Horace N.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Hubbard's (James M.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Hudson Artillery. See *Pettus Flying Artillery, post.*

Huger's (Daniel E.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Reserves.*
Hughes' (Paschal C.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 39th Regiment.*
Hummel's (Gottlob) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 11th Company.*
Humphrey's (John H.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Humphreys' (J. B.) Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 12th Battalion, Battery D.*
Hunt's (Charles B.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Hunt's (Charles J.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 137th Company.*
Huston's (John) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Hutchinson's (L.) Engineers. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment.*
Hutton's Cavalry. See *Thomas C. Ashcraft's Cavalry, ante.*
Hyde's (Charles W.) Heavy Artillery. See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Immell's (Lorenzo D.) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Indian Battalion. See *William H. Thomas' Legion, post.*
Ives' (Francis M.) Cavalry. See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Jackson's (Frank) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 12th Battery.*
Jackson's (George W.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Jackson's (William) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery G.*
Jacoby's (Lawrence) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 1st Battery.*
Jenkins' (Barton W.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
Jenkins' (J. C.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 27th Battalion.*
Jenks' (John M.) Artillery. See *Stephen Charpentier's Artillery, ante.*
Jennings' (Jasper N.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Mounted.*
Jennison's (Samuel P.) Infantry. See *Minnesota Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Johnson's Command. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Johnson.*
Johnson's (Adam R.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Benjamin F.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 4th Battery.*
Johnson's (John M.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Lewis) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 44th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Samuel F.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 17th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Thomas H.) Cavalry. See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Johnson's (William A.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment (Roddey's).*
Johnson's (William C.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 53d Regiment.*
Johnston's (Miles E.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 25th Battalion.*
Johnston's (Thomas W.) Cavalry. See *Michigan Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Jones' Guerrillas. (Official designation not of record.) See *Colonel Jones.*
Jones' (Bushrod) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 32d and 58th Regiments.*
Jones' (Charles C.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 76th Regiment.*
Jones' (J. Blackburn) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 68th Regiment.*
Judd's (Charles M.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Keeler's (William B.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Keener's (George W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 150th Regiment.*
Keeny's (Frank) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 9th Battery.*
Keith's Command. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Keith.*
Kelly's (John H.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Kelly's (Robert M.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Kelly's (Usher F.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 68th Company.*
Kennedy's (John) Infantry. See *Minnesota Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Keyser's (Joseph C.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Kilborn's (Lawson S.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Kilcrease Artillery. See *Florida Troops, Confederate.*

Kilgour's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Kimberly's (Robert L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Kincaid's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 37th Regiment.*
King's (Houston) **Artillery.** See *Clark Artillery, ante.*
Kingsbury's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 23d Regiment.*
Kinney's (Benjamin) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Kinney's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 119th Regiment.*
Kinzie's (David H.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery K.*
Kirk's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, Mounted.*
Kitchell's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Knee's (Samuel G.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Kniss' (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Kueffner's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 149th Regiment.*
Kyle's (James H.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery D.*
Lamberg's (Carl Adolf) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
Lamon's (John H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Lamson's (Horace P.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Lary's (Washington T.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Latimer's (John M., jr.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 101st Regiment.*
Law's (Junius A.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, Reserves.*
Lawrence's (William Hudson) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Lawton's (Henry W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Lay's (Benjamin D.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Leake's (Joseph B.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Leeper's (James) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Leeson's (Moses D.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Levi's (John T.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Lewis' (Thomas H.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Lillard's (Newton J.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, Provisional Army.*
Lilly's (Eli) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Lincoln's (Benjamin C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment.*
Lindsay's (Robert H.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st, 16th, and 20th Regiments.*
Lippincott's (Charles E.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Livermore's (Darius E.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Livingston's (Henry J.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Lookout Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Love's (James R., jr.) **Infantry.** See *William H. Thomas' Legion, post.*
Lovelace's (Charles W.) **Artillery.** See *Gid. Nelson Artillery, ante.*
Lowe's (Schuyler) **Artillery.** See *Saint Louis Artillery, post.*
Lowell's (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery G.*
Lugar's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 153d Regiment.*
Lugenbeel's (Pinkney) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 19th Regiment*
Lumsden's (Charles L.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Lynch's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Lynch's (J. Peyton) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Lyons' (Francis) **Cavalry.** See *Florida Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
McArthur's (James N.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 4th Regiment.*
McBee's (Joshua T.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 7th and 28th Regiments.*
Macbeth Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*

McBride's (James D.) Heavy Artillery. See *Union Troops, Colored, 8th Regiment.*
McClenahan's (John) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 15th Regiment.*
McClung's (Hugh L. W.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
McColum's (J. E.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 27th Battalion.*
McCormick's (Charles C.) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 7th Regiment.*
McCoy's (Daniel) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 175th Regiment.*
McCulloch's (Robert) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
McDonald's (John C.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 22d Regiment.*
McFarlane's (John A.) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 34th Battalion.*
McGlasson's (Robert B. M.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
McGowan's (John E.) Heavy Artillery. See *Union Troops, Colored, 1st Regiment.*
McGuirk's (John) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
McIntyre's (James B.) Cavalry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment.*
Mack's (Albert G.) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 18th Battery.*
McKamy's (James A.) Cavalry. See *William H. Thomas' Legion, post.*
Mackey's (Cyrus H.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 33d Regiment.*
McLaughlin's (John A.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 47th Regiment.*
McLeester's (Thomas) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 192d Regiment.*
McManis' (William) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
McNulta's (John) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 94th Regiment.*
McQueen's (Alexander G.) Cavalry. See *Iowa Troops, 1st Regiment.*
McReynolds' (Richard W.) Artillery. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, Battery C.*
Magee's (David W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Magruder's Band. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Magruder.*
Maguire's (George W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 146th Regiment.*
Mahoney's (Thomas) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 30th Regiment.*
Main's (Zalmon S.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Major's (John C.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Mann's (William D.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 21st Battery.*
Marion Artillery. See *Florida Troops, Confederate.*
Marion's (Francis N.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery K.*
Marland's (William) Artillery. See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d (B) Battery.*
Marsh's (Josiah F.) Infantry. See *Minnesota Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Marshall's (David W.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Matthael's (John L.) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Matthews' (Asa C.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Matthews' (Timothy S.) Heavy Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Matsdorff's (Alvin von) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Maupin's (Amos W.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 47th Regiment.*
Maury's (Henry) Cavalry. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 15th Regiment.*
Mead's (Lemuel G.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 25th Battalion.*
Meador's (James J.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Merriam's (Henry C.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 73d Regiment.*
Merrill's Horse, Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Merrill's (Lewis) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Merrill's (William E.) Engineers. See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Regiment, Veteran.*
Messick's (W. R.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 4th Battalion, Special.*
Meumann's (Theodore) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Middleton's (R.) Engineers. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment.*
Miles' (William R.) Legion. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Miller's (Charles A.) Cavalry. See *Maine Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Miller's (Horace H.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
Miller's (Jesse S.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Millington's (Augustus O.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 18th Regiment.*

Milton Artillery. See *Florida Troops, Confederate.*
Milward's (William R.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 21st Regiment.*
Mitchell's (W. R.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 18th Battalion.*
Mix's (Elisha) Cavalry. See *Michigan Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Mobile First Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Mobile Guards, Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Local Defense.*
Mollencott's (Richard) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G;* also *Indiana Troops, 6th Battery.*
Moody's (John W.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 71st Regiment.*
Moore's (Calvin H.) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment.*
Moore's (Franklin) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Moore's (James) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Moore's (Risdon M.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 117th Regiment.*
Moore's (Webster P.) Cavalry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Moore's (William P.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Moorman's (George) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 24th Battalion.*
Morgan's (Richard C.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment.*
Morgan's (Thomas J.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 14th Regiment.*
Morrison's (Samuel H.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 83d and 84th Companies.*
Morse's (Francis W.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 14th Battery.*
Morton's (Charles H.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 84th Regiment.*
Morton's (John W., jr.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Moses' (J. L.) Artillery. See *Palmetto Battalion, post, Battery C.*
Mossman's (George W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Munday's (Sue) Band. (Official designation not of record.) See *Sue Munday.*
Murphy's (John) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Murphy's (Thomas J.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery A.*
Murray's (William M.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Myers' (William C.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 14th Battery.*
Naylor's (William A.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 10th Battery.*
Neal's (Carlton) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Neal's (John R.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 16th Battalion.*
Neal's (Joseph H.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment;* also *3d Battalion.*
Neely's (John C.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Neff's (George W.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Nelson's (D. C.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 25th Battalion.*
Nelson's (Thomas P.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Nesbitt's (William B.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 176th Regiment.*
Nettleton's (Edward P.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Newell's (Nathaniel M.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Newman's Company. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Newman.*
Nicklin's (Benjamin S.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 13th Battery.*
Nixon's (George H.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Noble's (John W.) Cavalry. See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Norman's (L. C.) Cavalry. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 6th Battalion.*
Noyes' (Charles S.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Nulton's (Jerome B.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Nye's (William E.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 76th Regiment.*
O'Brien's (Martin E.) Cavalry. See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
O'Connell's (William) Cavalry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment.*
Oden's (George W.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 35th Regiment.*

Odle's Home Guards. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Odle.*
Olden's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 117th Regiment.*
O'Neal's (Weden) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 55th Regiment.*
O'Neil's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 126th Company.*
Orff's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Otwell's (Francis) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 94th Company.*
Owen Scouts (p. 558). (Official designation not of record.)
Paine's (Byron) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Palmer's (Frederic S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 6th Regiment.*
Palmer's (William J.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Palmetto Battalion, Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Parsons' (Edwin B.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Parsons' (Joseph H.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 9th Regiment.*
Partridge's (Jasper) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 152d Regiment.*
Patterson's (Josiah) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Patton's (Samuel K. N.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Pearsall's (Uri B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 99th Regiment.*
Pease's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Peebles' (Ferdinand E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 47th Regiment.*
Pelham Cadets, Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Pence's (James M.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery B.*
Penn's (Edmund) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Penn's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union.*
Pepper's (William T.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Perry's (Oran) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 69th Regiment.*
Perry's (Thomas J.) **Artillery.** See *Marion Artillery, ante.*
Peters' (John H.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Pettus Flying Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Phelan's (John) **Artillery.** See *William H. Fowler's Artillery, ante.*
Phillips' (J. W.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Pickands' (James) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Pickard's (Cyrus B.) **Cavalry.** See *Florida Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Pierce's (Abial) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Pinson's (R. A.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Pollock's (John K.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 96th Regiment.*
Porter's (Acors S.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Porter's (Ed. D.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 18th Battalion.*
Porter's (George L.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Poston's (John L.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 14th Regiment.*
Poteet's (George A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 115th Regiment.*
Powers' (Frank P.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Prentice's (Clarence J.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 7th Battalion.*
Preston's (Robert T.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment, Reserves.*
Pridemore's (Auburn L.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 64th Regiment.*
Pritchard's (Benjamin D.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Purvis' Regiment. (Official designation not of record.) See *Colonel Purvis.*
Putnam's (Azro C.) **Artillery.** See *Edward C. Henshaw's Artillery, ante.*
Putnam's (Joseph R.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 42d Regiment.*
Quantrill's (William C.) **Band.** (Official designation not of record.) See *William C. Quantrill.*

Quisenberry's (H. S.) **Artillery.** See *Cumberland Artillery, ante.*
Randall's (Elisha D. K.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Reckard's (Frank B.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Reed's (Joseph R.) **Artillery.** See *Iowa Troops, 2d Battery.*
Reed's (Myron W.) **Scouts.** See *Michigan Troops, 18th Regiment, Infantry.*
Reeder's (Frank) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Reeves' (Calvin) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Reeves' (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Regan's (James M.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery E.*
Reid's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Rendlebrock's (Joseph) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment.*
Reynolds' (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 45th, 73d, and 153th Companies.*
Rhett **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Rhodes' (Hinman) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Rice's (Charles S.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 17th Battery.*
Rice's (T. W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Richardson's (George R.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
Ridge's (Thomas D.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Riley's (William) **Home Guards.** (Official designation not of record.) See *William Riley.*
Risdon's (Orlando C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 53d Regiment.*
Ritter's (Richard) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Ritter's (William L.) **Artillery.** See *Stephens Light Artillery, post.*
Roberts, (James B.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Roberts, (Philip) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Robinson's (George D.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 97th Regiment.*
Robinson's (George I.) **Artillery.** See *Chicago Board of Trade Artillery, ante.*
Rodney's (George B.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery I.*
Rogers' (Andrew W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Rogers' (James B.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Rollins' (William W.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, Mounted.*
Root's (Jerome) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 27th Battalion.*
Rose's (James G.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 61st Regiment.*
Rose's (Thomas E.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Rowse's (Albert) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 15th Battery.*
Russell's (Alfred A.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Russell's (Robert M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Sage's (Harley H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 179th Regiment.*
Saint Louis **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Salm's (Felix Prince) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Sanders' **Company.** (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Sanders.*
Sargent's (Elbert M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Saunders' (B. F.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Sawyers' (John M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Saylor's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Schnitzer's (Gustavus) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Schuetz's (John C.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Scott's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate, 5th Battalion.*
Scott's (John G.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Scott's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
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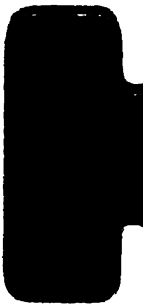

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